PREFACE.

The old Gazetteer of Hardoi, incorporated in the Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh, was a reprint of those parts of the Settlement Report of 1880 which were written by Mr. A. H. Harington and Mr. C. W. McMinn. In compiling the present volume I have received great assistance from Mr. J. H. Cox, I.C.S., and Mr. C. W. W. Hope, I.C.S., who have spared no pains in providing new material. The ancient history has been contributed by Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S.

NAINI TAL:
June 1904.

H. R. N.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

ELLIOT, OR E. H. I.—The History of India as told by its own Historians, by Sir H. M. Elliot, 1867.

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CHAPTER I.

General Features.

Boundaries area.

HARDOI is the westernmost district of the province of Oudh, and lies between the parallels of 26° 53′ and 27° 47′ north latitude and 79° 41′ and 80° 49′ east longitude. All along the eastern border the boundary is formed by the river Gumti, which flows from north-west to south-east, separating this district from Kheri and Sitápur. The southern boundary marches with the Malihabad tahsil of Lucknow and the northern parganas of Unao. To the north lie Kheri and Sháhjahánpur, while to the west are the Farrukhabad and, for a very short distance in the extreme south-west corner, the Cawnpore districts. The western boundary is formed by the little river Sendha as far as its junction with the Ramganga; it then crosses the latter river and proceeds south till at Sangrampur it strikes the Ganges, which constitutes the boundary as far as the borders of Unao. The general shape of the district is an irregular quadrilateral, with a greatest length of 78 miles from north-west to south-east and an average breadth of 46 miles. The entire area of the district in 1903 was 1,490,878 acres or 2,329·5 square miles,* which makes it fourth in point of size among the districts of Oudh. Owing to the action of the Ganges and Ramganga, the area is very variable. In 1869 it was only 2,292 square miles, and in 1874 it had risen to 2,317, while at the last settlement in 1894 the area was 2,326 square miles. The large increase is probably due to the greater accuracy of the survey preceding the settlement, and also in part to the transfer of some villages from Farrukhabad to Bilgram and Sandi shortly after the first regular settlement.

Phys aspe

Topographically the district consists of two main divisions separated by the old high bank of the Ganges, a line running down the centre of the western half from north to south. East of this line the country is a high and fairly level plain, known

* *Vide* Appendix, table V.

as the *bángar* or uplands, with the shallow watershed of the Sai in the centre, on either side of which the surface rises gradually; on the east till it sinks to the valley of the Gumti, and on the west culminating in the high bank. The western division comprises the *kachh* or lowlands, a purely alluvial tract traversed by numerous rivers and streams, constantly liable to inundation in years of heavy rainfall.

Gumti tract. The upland plain is highest in the north, above the town of Pihani, the recorded height near the Gumti being 490 feet above the level of the sea. The Gumti throughout its course in this district has a high bank represented by an elevated belt, with a breadth varying from three to eight miles; the soil is usually poor and sandy, and the water level is at a depth ranging from twenty-five to forty feet below the surface. This part of the country exhibits every variety of natural feature, from rolling sandhills and open undulating wastes to sharply cut ravines and deep swamps. The arable land is chiefly on the dry, sandy uplands, where patches of cultivation alternate with larger areas of fallow and waste. As a rule, good cultivation is only possible near the homesteads; but when the light sandy soil can be carefully manured and tilled and the requisite supply of irrigation secured, it becomes very valuable and productive. The chances of a full harvest are, however, precarious, for, while the whole of this tract is dependent on the rainfall for its irrigation, excessive moisture is as disastrous as none at all. More frequently, however, the place of cultivated fields is taken by the sandhills, which are for the most part covered with tufts of lofty *munj* grass rising some twelve feet high and topped with their huge plumes of glossy filaments; in places this grass forms hedges for the fields, in which scanty crops of barley are sown, but elsewhere the arid soil produces nothing else. These sandhills are specially marked and picturesque in the Gopamau pargana, the most prominent of such formations being near Gopamau itself and at Tandaur, Bazidnagar, Singhaura, and Beni Kuian. The sandhills are not only barren, but form a constant source of danger to the neighbouring cultivation, as they are very unstable and liable to shift with the first high wind. In between these sandy ridges branching ravines slope down to the river, slowly draining off

the water which collects in the inland depressions and in places forming wide reed-covered swamps. Such occur along the Garera in Gopamau and in other parts of that pargana, while in the south-east corner of Gundwa an old channel of the Gumti appears to have silted up and become converted into a network of jhils. In the immediate neighbourhood of the river and below the sandy cliffs there is a small area of lowlying tarai in places: but the Gumti does not, as a rule, overflow its banks, and where it does so, the soil is seldom of a sort that can be fertilized by alluvial deposits. Such tarai is chiefly to be found in the Shahabad tahsil, where it is occasionally rich, but more frequently either poor and sandy or else mere swamps. The best tarai lands are in the villages in the easternmost angle of the tahsil.

The S[illegible] valley

To the west of the Gumti *bhúr* tract the land slopes gently inland to a plain of good soil, mostly a fertile loam, varied by large areas of clay in and about the numerous tanks and jhils. The cultivated area, much of which is of great fertility and much also extremely poor, is broken up by many shallow depressions, frequent stretches of barren *úsar*, and scattered patches of *dhák* and scrub jungle. This tract forms the valley of the Sai and extends over the central portion of the district. In the north the watershed between the Sai and the Gumti is narrow, but the land is a fertile loam. It widens out in the Hardoi tahsil, and is still broader in Sandila, where there is a fairly homogeneous level plain of moderate loam, unobstructed by waterways and somewhat deficient in irrigation. In the extreme south, however, with the exception of this open loam area, the soil is of a varying description; the land is of every quality, from the finest to the poorest. Jhils are very numerous and are bordered by a stiff clay, while the culturable soil is interrupted by *úsar* plains, *dhák* jungle, and an occasional drainage channel, such as the Behta. The actual basin of the Sai consists in the north of loam and clay of a fair quality; but the banks of the river are in many places clothed with thick jungle. In the south, where the channel is deeper, the river is flanked by narrow strips of sandy soil, but of a much better quality than that along the Gumti. This is most marked in the Balamau, Mallanwan, and Sandila parganas. Between this high sandy bank and the river itself there is a

small belt of tarai, fertile but precarious. The series of wet seasons culminating in 1894 caused great deterioration, much valuable land relapsing into waste, and at present it consists for the most part of fallow meadows, and is almost useless except as a pasture ground. To the west of the Sai there is a fertile plain in the north, extending to the Sukheta river, which flows through the centre of the Shahabad tahsil. The soil is loam or clay of a good quality, but it is in many places liable to inundation from the overflow of the jhils and depressions. This tract, of considerable natural fertility but inadequate drainage, continues south through the Hardoi tahsil, and thence into Bilgram, the central portion of which tahsil is of a highly fertile character, the soil being a good loam, safely situated, plentifully irrigated, and tilled by the best class of cultivators. All these tracts are narrow, and consequently there are large numbers of border villages exhibiting the characteristics of different tracts in varying combinations.

Beyond the Sukheta in the north there is a narrow strip of light loam and sandy soil, which terminates in the high bank above the Garra on the west and on the south merges into the stiffer loam and clay of the Hardoi tahsil. Further south the high bank, which marks the edge of the uplands and represents the eastern termination of the basin of the Garra, if not of the Ganges at some former period, continues in a southerly direction throughout the district. The central plain of the district rises gently to a ridge of sandhills, very similar in aspect to those along the Gumti, sloping down, more or less abruptly. to the marshes of the *kachh.* The height of this bank is about 480 feet above the sea between Hardoi and Sandi, and sinks to some 470 feet between Madhoganj and Mallanwan. In the latter neighbourhood the sandy soil along the ridge is in places of a better quality, being of a reddish colour and hardly less productive than light loam, but elsewhere it relapses into barren sandhills. The bank itself is a very narrow strip of sloping ground, much scoured by water and intersected by ravines.

Below this high bank the lowlands extend westward to the Farrukhabad boundary. They consist of the shallow valleys of the Garra, Sendha, Ramganga, and Ganges, as well as those of

the many small tributary streams. These lowlands exhibit very different characteristics. In the Shahabad tahsil the eastern basin of the Garra is a lowlying, alluvial tract of clay, the northern portion of which is fairly productive, while the south is extremely precarious owing both to its liability to flooding and to the extreme stiffness of the soil, which renders successful cultivation entirely dependent on seasonable rainfall. For a short distance along either bank of this river the soil is frequently enriched by alluvial deposits, and in good seasons these lands are the most fertile in the tahsil. West of the Garra the land rises into sandy *bhúr* of very varying quality, interspersed with patches of light loam and clay in the depressions. The western border of this tract is formed by a strip of very poor, lowlying soil, liable to inundations from the Sendha. In the Hardoi tahsil, the eastern half of pargana Barwan, from the high bank to the Garra, is a tract of lowlying marshes, interspersed with jungle and traversed by many streams and watercourses, with a few fertile villages drained and irrigated by the Sukheta. Beyond the Garra the country and soil are very varied, changing from rolling sandhills to waterlogged clay, while here and there are to be found patches of fertile alluvial land. In the Bilgram tahsil, however, the lowlands are of a much better character. The portion east of the Garra is, it is true, poor as in Hardoi, being highly liable to injury from floods and consequent deterioration; but beyond this river, and as far as the Ganges, the land is fertile and productive. In the north, between the Garra and Ramganga, there is a small block of sandy villages, and further south a patch of clay which, though fairly productive in seasonable years, is to some extent liable to waterlogging, and is so stiff as to be practically unworkable without an ample rainfall in September. Beyond the Garra, in the parganas of Sandi and Katiari, the whole area is a network of rivers and subject to inundations. There is not much sand, save in the *khádir* of the Ganges, the prevailing soil being clay enriched from time to time with deposits of fine loam. The water level is near the surface and irrigation is easily effected. The Garra and Ramganga meet in the south of the Sandi pargana, and a few miles further on the united streams enter the Ganges. Throughout the alluvial tract, from Katiari to Kachhandao, the

harvests depend almost entirely on the rivers: consequently the autumn crops are always uncertain, while the spring harvest varies with the nature and extent of the preceding rains.

Ganges river. The greatest river of the district is the Ganges, which forms the south-western boundary. It first touches Hardoi at Gadanpur in the Katiari pargana, and thence flows south-east to Haidarabad, where it is joined by the Ramganga. From that point it continues in the same direction for a short distance to Meoraghat, where it bends southwards along the borders of Bilgram and Kachhandao, leaving the district in the extreme south of the latter pargana. The Ganges is not bridged in this district, but there are ferries at several places. Its bed is extremely wide, and the channel is constantly shifting from side to side in the low alluvial land. The deep-stream rule prevails, and consequently the alluvial mahals along the river are liable to be transferred from one district to another after every rainy season. As a rule, however, the river has at present a westward tendency, and Hardoi is more likely to gain than to lose. The annual inundations of the river cover all the lowlying land on its banks, but they are seldom beneficial, as the deposit left is usually of a sandy nature and inferior to the fine loam brought down by the Garra and Ramganga. If, however, the monsoon rains are moderate and the floods not excessive, good autumn crops, and especially rice, can be raised; but often the inundations cause the destruction of the entire kharif crop.

Ganges tributaries. The tributary streams proper comprise the Ramganga and its affluents, the Sendha, Garra, and Sukheta, each of which will be described in order. In addition to these there are numerous other streams that continuously shift their course in the lowlands between the high bank and the main channel, and are little more than backwaters of the river. In years of great floods the whole country from Sandi westwards is a sea of water, and the resultant changes in the aspect of the country, after the subsidence of the floods, are great. The side channels or *sotas* of the Ganges are never stable, and constantly change their names as well as their channels. The chief of them are the Garguia in Bilgram, which flows close underneath the high bank, and in Kachhandao the Kalyani, which continues for a

considerable distance into Unao, the Bharka, Karwa, Gaha, and Seta. These wander about the low alluvial lands, generally keeping parallel to the river for a short distance and then curving inwards to meet it. They dry up in the cold weather and are useless for the purpose of irrigation.

Ramganga river.

The chief tributary of the Ganges in this district is the Ramganga, which is in itself a great river. It enters the Katiari pargana in the extreme north from the Farrukhabad district and flows southwards in a tortuous and irregular course through Katiari and Sandi, in places forming the boundary between those parganas. Near Khairuddinpur it turns to the south-east and, after passing through the south of Sandi, joins the Ganges, having previously received the waters of the Sendha and Garra on its left bank. The Ramganga, or Ghamiri as it is often called, is as uncertain in its action in this district as elsewhere in its upper reaches. It frequently makes great changes in its course and even in its junction with the Ganges, and all the country in the neighbourhood of the confluence is cut up by deserted channels, any of which may be subsequently again adopted. Within recent years the river washed away the greater part of the village of Dharmpur and with it the fort of the Katiari family. The alluvial deposit brought down by the river is known as *seo*, and is extremely rich, rendering manure unnecessary. At times, when the floods have receded, it is found spread over the fields to a depth of two feet. The river is navigable throughout its course and is not bridged in this district.

Sendha river.

The Sendha river is a small stream which rises in the Sháhjahánpur district and flows along the western borders of Pachhoha and Pali, separating Hardoi from Farrukhabad. In the south-west of Pali it approaches the Ramganga, but then turns south-east through Katiari and Sandi. At Kuchla Bijna in the latter pargana the river flows through a large swamp before emptying itself into the Garra. The course of the Sendha is very tortuous in Sandi and Katiari, and it flows through an alluvial tract, which is liable to be submerged during the rains; but in Pali and Pachhoha the channel of the river lies in a low tarai flanked by tracts of precarious sandy soil. The tarai is liable to floods and cultivation is very uncertain, although

one or two villages on its banks in Pali are of a fair character. Irrigation from the river is generally difficult and expensive, owing to the depth of the water below its banks.

The Garra is a much more important stream. It rises in the lower Himalayas in Kumaun, being at first known as the Deoha. After passing through Pilibhít and Sháhjahánpur it enters Hardoi at Garhipur in the north of pargana Shahabad, and divides that pargana and Saromannagar on the east from Pachhoha and Pali on the west. It then passes down the centre of Barwan and Sandi, keeping close to the high bank, which separates the uplands from the alluvial *kachh*, and after uniting with the Sendha falls into the Ramganga close to its confluence with the Ganges. The Garra is navigable throughout its length in this district for boats of 500 maunds burthen. It is used to a considerable extent for irrigation in the rich alluvial villages along its banks: these in the north are high and well defined, the water being raised from the river by *dhenklis*. Further south the banks are lower, and in Barwan and Sandi the Garra overflows in time of flood, but, like the Ramganga, leaves behind it a rich fertilizing deposit. Much damage was done in pargana Saromannagar about ten years ago, when the river broke through the east bank, inundating a large area of rich tarai which had hitherto escaped such injury. There are no bridges over the river, but ferries are maintained at Piparia on the road from Shahabad to Allahganj, and at Pali, Naktaura, and Sandi.

The Garra has several affluents, the chief of which is the Sukheta, a stream that rises in Sháhjahánpur, and, after separating that district from Kheri, enters Hardoi at the north-west corner of pargana Alamnagar after a course of about 23 miles. It flows in a south-westerly direction, forming the boundary between Shahabad on the west and Alamnagar and Sara North on the east. It then traverses Saromannagar and Barwan, flowing for some distance parallel to the Garra, which it joins in the Sandi pargana, at Sadullapur, after a course of some 80 miles. Ordinarily it is an unimportant stream, but in the rains it swells to a torrent. Its banks are in many places clothed with jungle, but elsewhere its waters are utilized for irrigation, especially in Alamnagar. The Sukheta is bridged near Anjhi station on the

railway and is crossed by ferries or fords on many roads. It is fed by two streams: one, known as the Gauria, rises to the north-west of the town of Shahabad and flows south in a very tortuous channel, to join the Sukheta at Barkhera in Saromannagar; and the other, called the Narbhu, rises near Basitnagar and flows south parallel to the Gauria and Garra, falling into the Sukheta at Naushera in pargana Saromannagar. There is only one tributary of the Garra on its right bank, the Garhai, which rises in Sháhjahánpur and flows parallel to the Garra through the east of Pachhoha, joining that river after a course of some seven miles in this district at Kahar Kola.

Sai river.

The Sai rises in the south-west of Kheri in latitude 27° 46′ north and longitude 80° 9′ east It enters Hardoi in the extreme north, and flows in an exceedingly tortuous and irregular course down the centre of the district from north to south, eventually turning south-east along the Sandila border and passing into the Unao district at Zahidpur. In the upper portion of its course it is usually known as the Bhainsta. It at first separates Alamnagar from Pindarwa, and then flows through the south of the latter pargana and into Gopamau, forming the eastern boundary of Sara South. Below Kaina station on the railway it constitutes the boundary between Gopamau and Bangar, and further south it divides Balamau and Sandila on the east from Mallanwan on the west. The valley of the Sai in its upper reaches is very shallow, and even opposite Hardoi the stream is only two or three feet below the level of the station; but proceeding south it becomes well marked and deep, while on either side there is a considerable area of alluvial tarai, most of which has been rendered saturated and useless by repeated inundations. The stream is sluggish and, in places, of considerable depth even in the dry season: in the rains its volume increases enormously. In the north, however, the river dries up in the cold weather and cannot be used for irrigation; but in Pindarwa and Alamnagar there is little cultivation along its banks, which are fringed with dense jungle. In Bangar parts of the neighbouring villages are watered from the river, while further south the tarai lands need no irrigation.

The Gumti enters this district from Kheri, and flows in a south-easterly direction along the eastern borders of Pindarwa and Gopamau and the north-east of Sandila. It then turns east along the northern boundary of Kalyanmal and Gundwa, and again bends to the south-east, leaving the latter pargana at Deokali and entering the Lucknow district. Its bed is deep and well defined, and consequently it cannot be used for irrigation; there is but little alluvial land along its banks, which are almost everywhere fringed by barren sandhills. Except in the rains, the river is shallow and generally fordable: it is nowhere bridged in this district, but ferries are maintained at several places. When the river is full, it is navigable for boats of light burthen, but at *other times the small depth* of water and the numerous shoals render its passage impracticable.

The *Gumti is fed by several* small tributary streams or *drainage channels, none of which are of any great importance.* In the northern part of its course there are none of any size, the drainage being carried into the river by mere ravines; but further south in pargana Gopamau there are several well marked nalas, which fall into the river at right angles to its course at Kulhabar in the extreme north, Bajhera, Babuapur, Sarari, Apra, and Jamunian. The last is the largest and is known as the Garera, a sluggish stream with reedy banks, that flows for a distance of some six miles and forms the southern boundary of the pargana. That which joins the river at Babuapur rises in a jhil to the west of Gopamau and flows to the south of that town and into the Gumti between sandhills, under the name of the Arin or Atarban. The others are short and of little size. South of the Gopamau pargana there are several similar streams, one of which divides Sandila from Kalyanmal, while running from west to east, through the centre of Kalyanmal and Gundwa, there is a natural surface depression, which at intervals assumes the form of an ancient river bed and elsewhere is a mere succession of jhils. It forms a drainage line, which eventually finds its way into the Gumti, and its course on either side is marked by barren and waterlogged fields, which become saturated in wet years owing to the extremely slight fall. The inundation is merely injurious, as it leaves no deposit behind it to fertilize the soil. The central

and eastern portions of Gundwa are also drained by the Jaur, an insignificant stream, which joins the Gumti near Tirwa, and the Hawai, further to the south-east, falling into the river at Dalkhera.

Behta river.

The Behta rises in the jhils in the east centre of the Sandila pargana, flows in a south-easterly direction along the borders of Kalyanmal, and then turns south through the eastern portion of Sandila, entering the Malihabad pargana of Lucknow at Birremau. This stream is also a tributary of the Gumti, joining that river a short distance above the city of Lucknow. It is of small size except during the rains, and is used at intervals for irrigation by throwing dams across the stream. The smaller drainage channels of pargana Gundwa are utilized in a similar fashion, as also is the Loni, a small tributary of the Sai, which rises in the extreme south of Sandila. The Behta is bridged at Jamun, on the road from Sandila to Sitapur.

The old canal.

The south of Bilgram and the western portion of the Mallanwan pargana are traversed by the useless canal constructed by King Ghazi-ud-din Haidar with the object of connecting the Ganges with the Gumti. The work failed owing to its unscientific construction, but the old cutting remains, although in many places all traces of it have disappeared, the embankments and excavations having been levelled by the annual floods. Elsewhere it is a channel of varying depth, into which the surface drainage of the adjacent fields finds its way, thereby depriving them of irrigation and setting up a scour, which results in the formation of ravines and much deterioration of the land. The canal starts at Jarsena Mau on the Ganges, close to Meoraghat, and after traversing the lowlands runs south-east along the edge of the high bank to Jalalabad in Mallanwan. It here passes into the Unao district, joining the Sai at Kursat.

Lakes and jhils.

The district is studded with a large number of lakes and swamps, many of which are of considerable size, especially in the upland tracts. They are most numerous in the Sandila and Hardoi tahsils, but there are many in Bilgram and a fair number in the northern sub-division. In 1903 as much as 70,232 acres were returned as under water, but this includes the rivers, and the jhil area, which varies from year to year with the rainfall,

was probably under 40,000 acres. The largest lake in the district is the famous Dahar at Sandi, a wide sheet of deep water partly covered with long grass, about two and a half miles long and three-quarters of a mile broad; its banks are steep and are clothed with groves, the whole aspect of the lake being most picturesque. Another large lake is that at Rudamau in Mallanwan, by the side of which stand the ruins of the old mud fort of Ruia, famous in Mutiny history. In the Sandila tahsil there are many jhils, some of considerable size, dotted irregularly about the tract and most frequent in the north of pargana Sandila; they form the source of the greater portion of the irrigation supply. The largest is the Narapur Tal, situated between the Kalyanmal and Gundwa parganas and near the village of Kalyanmal; while there are several others of notable size, such as those at Behndar, Atsalia, Goswa Dunga, Newada, Raison, Kachhauna, and Lalpur. Further north, in the central tract of Gopamau, there are many jhils and ponds, formed by the collection of water in the depressions and lying in clay soil amid stretches of *úsar*. The most noticeable is the large open sheet of water at Bharail on the right hand side of the Sitapur road. There are also large numbers of lakes of varying size in Bawan and the north of Bangar: these are largely used for irrigation, but are apt to overflow their banks in wet years and cause serious deterioration in the surrounding villages. The chief are the big, round jhil at Behta Gokul near the railway and that at Dhinni to the south of Hardoi. In the Shahabad tahsil there are fewer large jhils; some are to be found in Pindarwa and Alamnagar, between the Gumti and Sukheta; while the most noticeable of the rest lie in the central *bhúr* tract of Pali and Pachhoha.

arious ts.

Large areas of the district may be classed as precarious, in that the cultivation is closely dependent on the nature of the season. Details of each pargana will be found in the separate articles at the end of this volume. Broadly speaking, it may be said that the whole of the lowlying areas below the high bank is precarious, as it is liable to inundations which often destroy almost the entire kharif harvest. This, indeed, is frequently compensated, if the waters recede in time, by the excellent rabi

crops that are raised on the land with little labour and irrigation. In the extreme north-west the sandy parganas of Pali and Pachhoha are perhaps the most precarious of the whole district. The soil in the higher lands is of a most inferior quality, irrigation is always deficient, and the crops are exposed to the ravages of wild animals, while heavy rains impair the fertility of the *bhúr* soil and swamp the tarai areas. Here, too, as in all the lowlying parganas, the cultivator has to contend against the growth of rank grasses, especially the *surai*, which is almost as great a pest as the *káns* of Bundelkhand. This grass is especially prevalent along the Ramganga and Garra; its roots are so deep that it is almost impossible to extirpate it, while if this be attempted, the next flood will leave fresh seeds in the ground. Other grasses, such as the *chaupatia* and *patawar*, spread quite as rapidly, but they have their uses; the former affords admirable pasture, while the latter is a marketable commodity, being extensively used for thatching, rope-making, and wicker-work. When the rains are scanty the lowlands benefit, save in the case of the stiff clay soil, which becomes unworkable without sufficient moisture, but their advantage is reaped at the expense of the upland tract, in which irrigation is generally deficient and largely dependent on natural sources. All along the high bank the soil is light and sandy, and wells are almost impossible to construct, this being especially the case in parts of Bawan. Another sandy belt fringes the Sai, while in the east the wide stretch of sand all along the Gumti is of a most precarious description. Excess of moisture, however, causes the most widespread damage. Not only does the *bhúr* become saturated and barren, but in the more fertile tracts the jhils readily overflow their banks and the lands in their neighbourhood become waterlogged. The most extensive damage is done in the north-west of the Hardoi tahsil and in the southern parganas of Shahabad.

Waste lands.

The total unculturable area was first measured at the regular settlement of 1864, and it was then ascertained that 198,797 acres or 12·9 per cent. of the whole district was incapable of cultivation. This figure, however, is deceptive, for it includes not only land under water but also the ground occupied by roads, buildings, and village sites, the actually barren area being

about 6·8 per cent. In 1894 there was a decrease of some 2,500 acres in the barren land, while in 1903 the total area under this head amounted to 81,820 acres or 5·5 per cent. of the whole district. By far the largest area lay in the Sandila pargana, which not only contains much sand near the Gumti, but also large tracts of *úsar* in the centre and north. Next come Bilgram and Mallanwan, in which there is a considerable stretch of unculturable sand both along the Ganges and on the high bank, as well as stretches of *úsar* in the north and east of the latter pargana. In Gopamau there is a fairly high proportion of barren land, in the shape of the Gumti sandhills and the *úsar* plains in the central jhil tract. In pargana Bangar the barren land consists chiefly of the sandy stretch along the high bank and scattered patches of *úsar*. The Shahabad tahsil has the least amount of waste; there is *úsar* in Sara North and Mansurnagar, as well as a fair amount of grass land along the Sukheta, and unculturable *bhúr* beyond the Garra.

ogy. Viewed geologically, the district exposes nothing but the ordinary Gangetic alluvium of the rest of Oudh, but the surface soils vary considerably. When the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was in course of construction, a section along the line for sixty-five miles through this district was obtained in the process of sinking wells. It showed that everywhere sand, grey, white, or yellow, wholly unmixed with clay, is met with at a depth varying from twelve to thirty-five feet. For twenty miles from the Lucknow border the average distance was twenty feet, the extreme being thirty feet for two miles on either side of the Behta. Above the sand was black clay, from two to ten feet thick, and over that the surface soil, a red clay averaging eight feet in depth. From Kachhauna to Hardoi, in the Sai basin, the sand is nearer the surface, being at an average depth of fifteen feet, above which is sandy clay with a thin topping of yellow clay, giving place to a surface dressing of pure sand for three miles on each side of the Sai. Beyond Hardoi the bottom sand sinks somewhat, and about the series of jhils near Pipri it gives place to a blue, sandy clay, probably due to the channel of an ancient river. The sand again approaches the surface towards Shahabad.

Soils.

This formation is probably typical of all the upland tract. On the level ground the soil is a mixture of sand and clay, generically known as *dúmat* or loam, stiffening in the depressions into pure clay, and being little else than pure sand in the elevated portions. In the lowlands the soil is chiefly clay, varied by sand near the rivers or the fine loam deposit brought down by the floods on the Ramganga and Garra. At the settlement an artificial soil classification was adopted, and there are no records to show the extent of natural soils, save in the case of *bhúr* or sand, which amounts to over one-fifth of the cultivated area, an unusually high proportion. In Pali and Pachhoha, west of the Garra, no less than 45 per cent. of the assessable land was of this description. Clay and loam were classed together, and amounted to nearly 70 per cent., while 9·46 per cent. was termed *gond*, a conventional appellation which is applied to the highly manured and closely cultivated land round the homesteads. The prevailing soil in most parts of the district is loam; but large areas of clay are found, especially in the vicinity of water. As a rule, it is equal in value to average loam, but is often difficult to work. The loam soils vary to a large extent, the best is excellent, while the inferior qualities show many gradations, terminating in *úsar* waste or light land, which is hardly distinguishable from sand.

Miner

The only mineral products of any value are brick-earth, saltpetre, and the nodular or conglomerate limestone known as *kankar*. The first is found in many parts of the upland, and bricks are manufactured as required, those of the first quality costing about Rs. 8 per thousand, although the cost of carriage largely affects the price. First class brickwork costs, on an average, Rs. 23 per hundred cubic feet. *Kankar* is found in most parts of the district, and especially in the *úsar* tracts. It exists in beds of varying thickness lying from two to five feet below the surface, and occurs both in the small and block forms. The cost varies with the distance from the quarry, the average charge for carriage per hundred cubic feet being twelve annas for the first and eight annas for every subsequent mile, while the rate paid for quarrying is about one rupee per hundred cubic feet. Lime is manufactured from *kankar*, and the average price is Rs. 20 per hundred maunds. Stone lime has to be imported, the general

rate being one rupee per maund. The cost of earthwork excavation is about Rs. 2-8-0 per thousand cubic feet. Concrete foundations cost Rs. 15-8-0 for one hundred cubic feet, and pounded *surkhi* or broken bricks Rs. 10 per hundred maunds. Timber for building, when of superior quality, has to be imported from Kheri or elsewhere, the average cost of sal woodwork being Rs. 3-8-0 per cubic foot.

There is, indeed, a considerable area under jungles in the district, but the timber is of little value save for fuel. It consists chiefly of *dhák*, *karaunda*, and scrub, and there are practically no forest trees. It is said that the banyan or *bargad* is more common in Hardoi than in any other part of Oudh, but such trees, as well as common species such as the *pipal*, *pakar*, *shisham*, and *nim*, are found singly or in small groups and are mere relics of the old jungles. Bamboos flourish, especially in Gopamau, but they are chiefly planted. At no very remote date the jungle area of the uplands was very extensive. Dense thickets of *dhák* and other trees stretched along both banks of the Sai for a long distance from its source, while other woods of a similar nature covered large tracts of the Bangar, Bilgram, Mallanwan, Gopamau, and Sandila parganas. Within the last thirty years, however, the area has been greatly reduced. The most extensive jungles remaining are those of Alamnagar and Pindarwa along the Sai, but they have been reduced to a fraction of their former size. The tract is very backward still, and there is room for further large clearances. In Sara North and Mansurnagar there is also a considerable area remaining under *dhák* and scrub. In Gopamau, however, most of it has disappeared there are narrow grass and scrub jungles along the Gumti and scattered patches of *dhák* in the centre and south. The jungle grant of Victoriaganj and the adjoining villages was cleared by Maulvi Fazl Rasul of Sandila, and only small stretches of the wooded area remain. In the parganas of the Sandila tahsil there are some fairly large jungles, especially in the north and centre of Sandila, while traces of the dense thickets which surrounded Birwa and other strongholds may still be seen. Many villages appear to have been reclaimed with difficulty, and the contrast between the cultivated fields and the barren waste is remarkable. West of

the Sai the chief jungles in former days were those between Hardoi and Bawan and between Sandila and Madhoganj. These have for the most part disappeared, but there are many disconnected patches of *dhák* and scrub in all parts of Bangar and in the north and east of Mallanwan. Below the high bank there is but little jungle, save a few thickets of *dhák* in Barwan, Sandi, and the north-western parganas. Much of the *dhák* jungle, and especially in the Sandila tahsil, is cut periodically and sold for fuel. Enormous quantities are exported annually from the Sandila station for the Lucknow market.

Groves. The planted groves, which are chiefly of mango trees, are not very numerous owing to the existence, till recently, of so much natural jungle. At the first regular settlement the grove land amounted to 31,427 acres or 2·15 per cent. of the whole area of the district. The largest grove areas were in Mallanwan, where they occupied 4·89 per cent. of the pargana, Pindarwa, Shahabad, and Pali. They were proportionately fewest in Katiari, Barwan, and Sandi. At the last settlement there had been a slight increase in the grove area, the total being 32,901 acres. Since the settlement the grove lands have been still further extended, and in 1903 groves covered 35,333 acres, the increase being greatest in the Gopamau, Bangar, Gundwa, and Sandi parganas. There had been a decrease in Mallanwan, Sandila, and Shahabad. Groves now cover 2·3 per cent. of the entire district. Their fruit forms a valuable addition to the food supply in times of scarcity, and the increase in the area is a favourable sign.

Fauna. The wild animals of the district call for no detailed comment. No tigers have been seen for fifty years, but in more recent times leopards occasionally visited the jungles to the north of Pihani, although they are now exceedingly rare. Wolves are found from time to time in the ravines along the Gumti and other rivers, but do not occur in sufficiently large numbers to do much damage. In 1900 and 1901 there were 56 wolves killed, for which rewards were given, but 32 of these were cubs, the total amount paid being Rs. 176. Black buck occur in considerable numbers all over the district, especially in Gopamau and along the sandy banks of the Gumti. *Nilgai* are chiefly confined to the tamarisk jungles around Dharmpur in Katiari,

between the Ganges and Ramganga, but are also found in the larger *dhák* jungles in the north and north-east. The *chital* or spotted deer was once fairly common in parts of Gopamau and near Atwa, but has now practically disappeared. The four-horned antelope seems to have been once a native of this district, but the last was shot in 1865. Jackals and hares are abundant. Of the game birds the grey partridge and quail are generally common, while the black partridge occurs in the grass jungles along the Gumti and in a few other places. In the cold weather snipe are generally abundant, and the jhils which dot the lower levels of the Sai valley and elsewhere are covered with geese and duck.

The rivers and streams of the district abound in fish, especially the Garra and Ramganga, but they are not utilized to any extent, and there is no export trade in fish. There are but few professional fishermen; the last census showed a total of 139 persons engaged in this industry, including dependants. A large proportion of the population, however, use fish as an article of diet when they can obtain it, and many Kahars, Pasis, and others resort to fishing as a subsidiary means of existence. Fish are caught, both in the rivers and tanks, by means of nets, which usually have a very small mesh and consequently cause great destruction of fry. Other instruments used are traps made of reeds and baskets of various kinds, while in still waters the fish are often poisoned or intoxicated. The fishermen take fish at all seasons, whether in spawn or not.

The domestic animals are, in general, of a somewhat superior type to those of southern Oudh, but the best are imported from the neighbouring district of Kheri. In the lowlands and in parts of the upland tract there is a fair amount of grazing, but in dry years the cattle suffer severely, and a great mortality occurred in the famine of 1897. An enumeration of the plough cattle at the beginning of the last settlement operations showed a total of 272,347 bulls, bullocks, and male buffaloes, which gave an average of 2·24 animals per plough, while the average cultivated area for each plough was 6·6 acres. These figures were based on the returns made by the patwaris and were subjected to no check. A more accurate result was obtained in August 1899, when it was ascertained that the number of bulls

and bullocks was 275,224 and of male buffaloes 29,550, giving a total of 304,774 animals, or an average of 2·38 per plough, which was exactly the proportion for the provinces as a whole. There were then 7·11 acres of cultivation to each plough—a very high figure, which was ascribed to the results of the famine. The last cattle census was taken in January 1904. The number of plough animals had risen enomously, the total being 400,294, or more than in any district of the United Provinces, save Gonda alone. There were then 2·44 animals per plough—a very liberal allowance. Cows numbered 176,738, and cow buffaloes 82,984—figures which showed a substantial increase over the totals of 1899; while there were 248,120 young stock, or nearly 12,000 more than five years previously.

Horses.

Horses and ponies numbered 20,244 at the last census, from which it appears that they are more numerous than in any other district of Oudh, and, in fact, the total was only exceeded in Meerut of all the districts of the United Provinces. The great majority of them, however, consist of the small pack ponies which are kept by carriers, and are, as a rule, of a wretched description. Good horses are rare, and very little attention is paid to breeding. The district board in 1893 obtained the use of a horse stallion for breeding purposes, and a second was added in 1895. From 1895 to 1900 the number of colts and fillies got by these stallions was 90, but the measure has never obtained much popularity, and the second stallion was dispensed with at the end of 1902. An attempt was made in 1896 by the Civil Veterinary department to encourage mule-breeding, and a donkey stallion was stationed in the district for a few years. The experiment proved a failure and has been discontinued. In 1904 there were only 29 mules in the district, and donkeys are not numerous in Hardoi as compared with other districts of Oudh.

Other animals.

Both sheep and goats are kept in large numbers, the former for the sake of their wool, which is made into blankets in many parts of the district, and the latter for food, milk, and for penning on the land. At the last census there were 59,662 sheep and 363,719 goats in the district, the latter figure showing an enormous increase over the returns of 1899; this is, however, a common feature everywhere, and is due rather to improved

enumeration than to any other cause. There were 151 camels, which is a very low figure. These animals are not used to any great extent for transport, and this is borne out by the large number of carts, amounting to over 18,000. Many of these are of the light two-wheeled variety known as *lahru*, which are well suited for heavy and indifferent roads, and are to some extent a speciality of Hardoi.

tle ease.

Cattle disease is in most years prevalent in the district, but the returns are not sufficiently accurate to be of any great value. The commonest diseases are, as usual, rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, both of which have been known in the district for many years. The former carried off, according to the returns, 464 animals between 1899 and 1904, giving an average of 77 annually, but since 1902 it appears to have died out. There were epidemics of some severity in 1899 and 1900. Foot-and-mouth disease is always present, but the resultant mortality is seldom great. Anthrax occurs from time to time: it was responsible for 247 reported deaths in 1899 and 115 in 1902. The figures show an average annual mortality of 205 from disease during the last six years, which is quite insignificant when compared with the number of cattle.

nate.

The climate of Hardoi does not differ from that of the neighbouring districts, and closely approximates to that of Sháhjahánpur. The hottest months are May and June, but the thermometer seldom registers more than 105 degrees in the shade, and the heat is less severe than in Lucknow. December and January are the coldest months, the approximate mean temperature being about 59 degrees in the latter. The greatest daily range occurs in April and November The district is said to be more liable to hailstorms than other parts of Oudh, and occasionally great damage is done. The worst on record were those of 1872, when much of the rabi was destroyed; in the end of 1877, when revenue was remitted in 123 villages in the north of the district; in 1883, when 17 villages suffered severely; and in 1892 and the three following years, although extensive damage to the standing crops occurred only in 1892.

fall.

The rainfall of Hardoi is, in general, less than that of the other districts of Oudh to the east. Rain-gauges have been

maintained since 1865 at each of the tahsil headquarters, and from the records it appears that the mean annual rainfall is slightly over 35 inches. From 1865 to 1875 the average was 35·7 inches, and from 1892 to 1902 it amounted to 35·08 inches. As everywhere, the influence of the Ganges makes itself felt, and the heaviest fall is that recorded at Bilgram, which lies nearest to the river, the average for that place being over 37 inches, while at Hardoi itself it is little more than 34 inches. Shahabad, which lies further to the north, obtains on an average 36·57 inches and Sandila 35·66 inches. The variations in different years are very great. The heaviest fall on record was 67·3 inches in 1867, while other wet years were 1870 with 46·4, and 1894 with 52·95 inches. In the last case the average for the three preceding years had been 44·6 inches, and the result was that all the tanks and jhils overflowed their banks and caused widespread damage. This invariably occurs after a succession of wet seasons, while on the other hand the district rapidly feels the effect of drought. In 1897 the rainfall was 17·17 inches for the whole district, and only 14·23 inches at Sandila. This was much worse than in 1877, when the district received on an average nearly 23 inches. As usual, however, much depends on the distribution of the fall, as the absence of late rain invariably causes a contraction of the rabi area.

Health. The district is generally considered healthy, although fever is very prevalent in most years and the death-rate is somewhat high. Tables will be found in the appendix showing the number of births and deaths recorded since 1891, and also the principal causes of mortality.* The system of registration is the same as that which prevails elsewhere, the statistics for each village being recorded by the chaukidar, who makes a weekly report at the police station. From the figures it appears that the average annual birth-rate from 1891 to 1903 was 41·39 per mille, the lowest rates being those of 1896 and 1897, when the district was suffering from famine, and the highest in 1899 and 1902, when normal conditions had been restored. It is probable, moreover, that the rate for 1899 is too low, as there had been a great decrease of population and the proportion was calculated

* Appendix, tables III and IV.

from the returns of the 1891 census. The average death-rate for the same period was 33·16 per mille—a figure which is considerably higher than that of the adjoining district of Unao, where the average was 30·75, but much lower than Lucknow, where it is over 40. There were, however. two exceptional years : in 1894, a season of widespread floods and general unhealthiness, the rate rose to 46·73 per mille, while in the famine of 1897 the proportion was no less than 51·96. Excluding those, the annual average is only 29 92.

ver.

Apart from epidemics, the principal causes of death, as evidenced by the returns, are fever, chiefly of an intermittent type, and bowel complaints, such as dysentery, which is commonly associated with fever. The latter fluctuates with the season, being more severe in the autumn and declining in intensity during the summer months. In August, September, October, and part of November it usually assumes epidemic proportions. The annual average mortality from fever since 1891 has been 29,247, or 77·2 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. The highest figure was 45,347 in 1897, when its prevalence is rather to be ascribed to the low general state of vitality than to excessive damp, which operated very injuriously in 1894. In 1897, too, the mortality from bowel complaints was unusually high, the total being 1,229 as against an average of 358. The only preventive measure adopted to lessen the mortality from fever has been the distribution of quinine as a prophylactic, the drug being sold in pice packets at all post-offices and gratuitously distributed when the disease is most prevalent. In 1870 and 1871 the mortality from fever was 81 and 85 per cent. respectively of the recorded number of deaths. Probably the increase of cultivation and the extensive clearing of jungles have operated to make fever less prevalent, but the disease is bound to be constantly present in a district which contains so large an area of lowlying ground where the water level is close to the surface.

ra.

Epidemics of cholera appear from time to time, and frequently cause great loss of life. For the ten years ending 1880 the annual mortality averaged 1,124, but almost all the deaths occurred in three years, 1872, 1875, and 1880, in the last of which no less than 5,050 persons were recorded as having died

... this disease. During the following decade the annual average was 934. There were epidemics of considerable severity in 1884 and 1887, while in three other years the total was over 3000. The average number of deaths from cholera from 1891 to 1903 was 2,880 annually, or 7·8 per cent. of the total mortality.* The only year in which the district was free was 1898, but on three other other occasions there were less than 30 deaths. The worst epidemic was that of 1891, when as many as 9,291 persons died from this disease; and in the following year there were 5,589 deaths. It then practically died out, but in the wet year of 1894 there was an alarming recrudescence of cholera, no less than 7,874 deaths being recorded. Other epidemics occurred in 1896 and 1897. Then after a period of comparative immunity there was another severe outbreak in 1901, the mortality reaching the high figure of 5.822. It is usually worst during the rains, when the drinking water of the wells becomes most easily contaminated, and in the succeeding months, the epidemics dying out in November.

Small-pox.

Till recently the district has had a very bad name for small-pox. In 1871 Mr. McMinn wrote: "Small-pox prevails annually in the district, generally in the cold season, and, it is to be feared, causes a considerable number of deaths amongst the infant population. Few adults die of the disease, as they have all been protected by having had the eruption in early life. It is impossible to calculate the proportion of deaths to the number attacked. The return of deaths from this cause includes those from measles and any other disease in which an eruption on the skin happens to be present; hence the figures barely give an approximation to the actual fact. Small-pox is not equally fatal every year. In 1867 it caused a very large mortality. Probably it would not be far from the truth to say that 80 per cent. of the young children died from this cause during the cold season of 1867-1868."† The records prior to 1871 are quite unreliable, but from that date onwards they illustrate very clearly the appalling character of the disease in this district in former years. From 1871 to 1880 the average number of deaths recorded was

* Appendix, table IV.

† Settlement report, page 14.

1861 annually; there was a bad epidemic in 1873, and in 1878, a year of famine, the deaths numbered no less than 9,807. From 1881 to 1890 the average annual mortality was 2,847, but the increase was largely due to the fearful epidemic of 1883, when as many as 13,256 persons were recorded as having died from small-pox, while again in 1889 there were 7,479 deaths. From 1891 onwards there has been a very great improvement, but the district has never been absolutely free, although in five years the mortality has been less than fifty. There was an epidemic in 1896, which assumed serious proportions in the following year, the number of deaths being 4,918.*

Protective measures in the shape of vaccination were introduced in 1868, but the movement found very little favour with the people, and in the first three years only 258 operations were performed. From 1871 to 1877 the average number was about 1,400, but in 1878 the numbers rose rapidly, reaching 12,576 in 1881. Then there was a sudden and marked decline, for in 1882 only 3,846 persons were vaccinated, and the great epidemic of the next year produced no effect, as the average from 1882 to 1887 was only 4,600 annually. The numbers rose again in 1888, and still more so in the following year. From 1890 to 1899 the average number of persons vaccinated was no less than 42,578 annually, while from 1900 to 1904 about 52,000 vaccinations have been performed in each year. The staff was originally three vaccinators, but this was raised to nine in 1877, and to thirteen in 1888. Two years later it was doubled, and has remained at 26 with one assistant superintendent ever since. From being about the worst Hardoi is now the best protected district in Oudh, except Sitapur, which has suffered even more from small-pox. In 1902 it was estimated that over 30 per cent. of the population had been vaccinated—a figure which is only surpassed by Sitapur, Garhwál, and Almora in the whole of the United Provinces.

Plague first made its appearance in the end of 1902, when five deaths occurred in the town of Mallanwan. It died out for a time, but re-appeared in March 1903, when there were 38 deaths, followed by 55 more in the two succeeding months. The district

* Appendix, table IV.

was free from June till December, when it again broke out, 70 deaths being recorded in the last month of the year. There was a considerable spread of the disease in the following month, and from the beginning of January up to the end of June 1904, when it had practically died out, 965 deaths from plague had occurred; the greatest mortality being 320 in April. The outbreak was chiefly confined to the towns, especially Hardoi, Sandila, and Mallanwan. Little difficulty was experienced in carrying out preventive measures, as the people readily evacuated the infected areas.

Infirmities.

Statistics of infirmities were first compiled at the Oudh census of 1869, for the district of Hardoi alone.* It was then ascertained that there were 4,946 blind persons, excluding 3,324 blind of one eye; 688 lepers, 288 lunatics, and 836 deaf mutes. These figures were considered to be exaggerated, and this was probably the case, for in 1881 the number of lunatics and lepers had decreased by half, while there were only 352 deaf mutes and 3,700 blind persons. In 1891 there were but 93 persons recorded as insane, but ten years later this had risen to 162, which is distinctly above the provincial average. Deaf mutes, however, decreased from 452 at the 1891 census to 382 in 1901, and this is a low proportion. The blind are still numerous, amounting to 2,988 at the last census: the prevalence of blindness is probably due in a large measure to small-pox, and this theory is supported by the fact that the number is even larger in Sitapur, where small-pox has been more prevalent than in any other district. Lepers at the last census numbered 315, which is exactly the average for all the Oudh districts. In 1891 only 215 lepers were enumerated. it is impossible to account for the fluctuations, and probably the figures are more valuable relatively than absolutely.

* Census report, Oudh, 1869, p. 148.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Cultivated area.

OWING to its peculiar susceptibility to variations in the climatic conditions of the seasons, the cultivated area is liable to considerable fluctuations. The earliest record is that of 1864, the year of inspection for the first regular settlement; the land under cultivation then amounted to 844,560 acres, or 57·57 per cent. of the total area of the district. The highest proportion was 73·87 per cent. in Pachhoha, which is, curiously enough, the worst of all the parganas; and the lowest 51·14 per cent. in Sandila. Of the four tahsils, Bilgram was the most extensively cultivated, the average area under the plough being 61·4 per cent., while Hardoi came last with 54·67 per cent. In 1874, when the revision of the assessment was made, no fresh records were prepared, although it was known that the cultivated area had shrunk to a considerable extent owing to a succession of bad seasons. In 1876 the cultivated area was returned as 863,004 acres, and no fresh record was made till 1885, when it was ascertained that the actually cropped area was 922,935 acres or 63 per cent. of the whole district. From 1886 to 1890, which was a period of continued prosperity, the average cultivation was about 927,000 acres. In 1892 a decline set in on account of the heavy rainfall of that and the succeeding years, and at the settlement of 1894 the total was only 905,405 acres or less than 62 per cent. No further records were taken till 1898, by which time the district had felt the results of the floods of the first three years of the decade and, to a greater extent, of the famine of 1896-97. It was then ascertained that the cropped area was only 808,616 acres, or only 54·2 per cent. of the district, which was very much less than the total of 34 years previously. The recovery was, however, rapid. In 1901 cultivation amounted to 937,985 acres—a higher figure than in any preceding year,—and in 1902 this had again increased by over 31,000 acres. In 1903 the

area under the plough was 970,719 acres, or no less than 64·9 per cent. of the entire area.* The recovery has not only been complete, but a larger amount of land is now under the plough than at any previous period; but a succession of unfavourable seasons must inevitably cause a contraction of cultivation in future. The highest proportion of land under the plough in 1903 was, as in 1864, in Pachhoha, where it reached the high figure of 79·32 per cent. Next came Balamau and Bawan, with over 75 per cent. in each case. The least developed parganas were Alamnagar and Mansurnagar, with little more than 50 per cent. cultivated, the latter having greatly deteriorated; and Sandila, with 54·23 per cent, a very low figure for so large a tract, and attributable to the large areas of barren *úsar* jungle.

tur- e ste.

The total area returned as culturable waste in 1903, excluding groves, was 285,190 acres or 19 1 per cent. of the entire district. The proportion is very large, and is due to the fact that Hardoi is less highly developed than most of the districts of Oudh. It is true that a large proportion of this so-called culturable area is very little better than that classed as barren, and it is probable that much of it would never repay cultivation. On the other hand, there is still room for extension of cultivation in the areas now covered by jungle, while probably the improvement that has been apparent since 1898 has not, under favourable circumstances, reached its furthest limit. At the time of the first regular settlement as much as 24 05 per cent. was classed as culturable, while at the second assessment in 1894 it was still over 22 per cent., so that the subsequent development has been very rapid. At present over 61 per cent. of the culturable land consists of waste that has never been brought under the plough, the total area under this head being 175,740 acres or more than 150,000 acres less than that recorded at the first regular settlement. Of the remainder, 75,840 acres or 26 per cent. consist of old fallow, most of which could be profitably cultivated. In 1864 there were only 8,328 acres under this head, so that the

* *Vide* appendix, table V. The figures for the Shahabad tahsil are those of the preceding year. No returns were made on account of settlement operations, and probably the total cultivated area is even greater than that recorded.

increase in old fallow, which is chiefly due to deterioration, has been enormous. The remaining 13 per cent. is new fallow. At the last settlement this amounted to nearly 52,000 acres, and comprised land which had recently been abandoned owing to the succession of bad seasons. Most of this has already been taken up, and the area will probably be further reduced in future. All tahsils of the district have a large amount of culturable land, but it is probably more in Shahabad than elsewhere.

Cultivation. The system of agriculture does not, in general, differ from that of the other districts of Oudh; but it would appear that, in consequence of the comparative poverty of the soil and want of irrigation, the cultivation in this district is, on the whole, less careful and successful than elsewhere in the province. This remark, however, does not apply to the superior soils in the better villages, in which husbandry of a very high order is usually to be seen. A fair test of the cultivation is afforded by the double-cropped area. There are no records available before 1891, but in that year it amounted to 154,433 acres or under 17 per cent. of the total cultivation. This was a low figure for Oudh, but there was a considerable increase in the three following years, for at the time of settlement 185,704 acres, or 20·5 per cent. of the cultivation, bore a double crop. From 1898 to 1902 inclusive the average *dofasli* area was only 15·7 per cent. of the cultivation, but this was chiefly due to the small areas cropped twice in 1900 and 1902, the proportion to the whole cultivated area in the latter year being only 11·2 per cent., whereas in 1901 it had amounted to over 18 per cent., the variation being, as usual, due to climatic conditions. In 1903 no more than 138,655 acres, or 14·3 per cent. of the cultivation, bore double crops, which is little more than half the proportion in Unao and Lucknow. The figure is considerably higher for the Hardoi and Bilgram tahsils, but in Shahabad it is little more than 12 per cent., the *bhúr* areas of Pali and Pachhoha but seldom producing more than one crop in the year.

Harv[ests]. There are the usual harvests called by the usual names. The rabi area is always much greater than that sown in the kharif, the averages for the five years ending 1903 being 517,926 and 510,432 acres respectively. This general rule; however, does

not apply to every part of the district, as in the Hardoi tahsil the areas are practically equal, the kharif, if anything, exceeding the rabi, while in Sandila the predominance of the former is very marked. Besides these two main harvests, there is the usual intermediate or *zaid* harvest, which is in most parganas of very little importance. The total area covered is not greater than 2,500 acres, and the crops grown consist, for the most part, of vegetables in all parganas, and of melons in the Bilgram tahsil and in the tracts bordering on the Gumti. The melons are mainly exported to Lucknow and elsewhere.

The principal crops grown in this district are not of the highest class, although there has been a considerable improvement in this respect with the disappearance of the deterioration that culminated in 1897. In the rabi wheat, sown alone, takes the lead in all tahsils of the district, the returns for the five years since 1899 showing that it occupies on an average 31·66 per cent. of the entire harvest; the proportion is highest in the Hardoi and Shahabad tahsils and lowest in Sandila, where there is a larger amount of light soil. At the first regular settlement wheat sown alone covered 117,323 acres, and this was exceeded in 1903 by over 81,000 acres. In addition to pure wheat, large areas are sown in all parts with wheat mixed either with gram or barley. The former covers on an average 9·25 per cent. of the whole harvest; it is chiefly to be found in the Sandila tahsil, where it amounts to 20·46 per cent. of the rabi, while there is comparatively little in Hardoi and Shahabad. Wheat mixed with barley, on the other hand, is to be found everywhere in approximately equal proportions, it covers 17·32 per cent. of the rabi area and is usually grown on the inferior lands. Barley is largely grown in all parts of the district, being generally confined to the lighter soils in which means of irrigation are not sufficiently abundant for the cultivation of wheat. It is a less profitable crop, but entails much less labour. Considerably less than half the barley grown is sown by itself, the bulk being sown either with gram or, as has been already mentioned, with wheat. Pure barley covers on an average 13·32 per cent. of the rabi harvest, by far the largest area being in pargana Gopamau. Mixed with gram it covers about twice the area of barley sown alone, this

being especially the case in the Sandila tahsil and in parts of Bilgram. The only other kharif food crop deserving mention is gram, which on an average amounts to 14·23 per cent. of the harvest. There appears to have been a considerable decrease in the area under this crop of late years, for up to 1897 it covered over 20 per cent. of the rabi area. It is usually sown by itself and is most popular in the north and east of the district. Peas and *masúr* are only cultivated to a very small extent in Hardoi. A larger area is in fact occupied by potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables, which are grown in every pargana of the district. In 1903 there were over 1,100 acres under potatoes in the Bilgram tahsil alone.

Opium.

The non-food crops of the rabi harvest are generally insignificant, with the single exception of opium. There is a small amount of linseed, while tobacco is grown in almost all parganas, but nowhere to a large extent. The amount of poppy grown in this district is fairly large, especially in the Sandila tahsil and also in Sandi and Bilgram In 1864, at the time of the first regular settlement, there were only 1,680 acres under this crop. Ten years later the amount had increased to 7,383 acres, yielding on an average 7·2 *sers* of opium. The average of the five years preceding the last settlement was 8,331 acres, but there were already signs of a rapid increase. From 1896 to 1901 the average area under poppy was 17,771 acres, giving an average outturn of 8 07 *sers* of opium to the acre. In 1901 there were altogether 22,756 acres under this crop, the largest area hitherto recorded. In 1903 the amount was slightly under 20,000 acres. The annual returns of all the more important crops in each tahsil will be found in the appendix *

Kharif crops.

The principal kharif crops vary to some extent with the locality. In all the tahsils *bájra* is the predominant staple, covering on an average 29 99 per cent. of the entire harvest. This millet is grown to a proportionately greater extent in the Shahabad tahsil than elsewhere and least in Sandila. Its presence is a sure sign of inferior sandy soil. *Bájra* is grown both alone and mixed with *arhar*, which is left standing when the kharif is reaped and ripens towards the end of the following

* Appendix, table VI.

cold weather. Next in order comes rice, which is mainly of the early variety, and covers on an average 17·33 per cent. of the kharif area. The highest proportions are in the Shahabad and Sandila tahsils. There is very little *jarhan* or transplanted rice in this district, except in the Sandi and Bilgram parganas, although small areas are to be found in every pargana. *Juár* is perhaps the most valuable kharif crop, covering 14·52 per cent. of the sown area. Like *bájra*, it is generally mixed with *arhar*, but on the other hand it is usually confined to the better soils. The largest areas under *juár* are in the parganas of the Bilgram tahsil. *Urd* and *mung* are very largely grown in some parts of the district, especially in the Hardoi tahsil and the Gundwa pargana of Sandila. Altogether these staples occupy 9·85 per cent. of the kharif harvest, the proportion being as high as 15·6 in Hardoi itself. In the Bilgram tahsil, on the other hand, with the exception of pargana Sandi, these crops are altogether insignificant. Maize has become a somewhat important crop in this district, covering in 1903 as much as 47,553 acres. More than half of this was produced in the Bilgram tahsil, and especially in pargana Sandi. The bulk of the remainder was in Sandila. There is a fair amount in Bangar and Gopamau, but very little in the northern tahsil, none of the parganas save Shahabad and Pali having an appreciable area under this crop. A considerable amount of sugarcane is grown in different parts of the district, especially in the Shahabad tahsil and also in pargana Mallanwan, where this crop is a favourite one with the Kurmi cultivators. At the first settlement it covered 14,677 acres, and in the following years it rapidly increased, the average area from 1889 to 1894 being 22,633 acres or 5 per cent. of the kharif. The area appears to have declined after the famine, but is again on the increase. In 1903 it was 15,518 acres, of which 64 per cent. was in Shahabad and nearly 23 per cent. in the Bilgram tahsil. Cotton, too, is a valuable crop, which has largely increased of late years. Most of it is grown in combination with *arhar*, and very little is sown alone. The area under cotton rose from 17,352 acres in 1864 to an average of 22,483 acres, or 5 per cent. of the kharif harvest, for the five years ending in 1894. In 1903 it covered 23,952 acres, chiefly in the Sandila

and Gopamau parganas, although all tahsils have a fairly large area except Shahabad, where only 1,793 acres were under this crop. None of the minor products call for any mention, save perhaps pepper, which is largely grown in the garden lands, and *ajwain* or aniseed, which is raised near the Ganges in tahsil Bilgram.

Irrigation.

In the matter of irrigation the district compares unfavourably with its southern neighbours. The irrigated area varies from year to year with the climatic conditions, but on the whole it may be said that Hardoi is insufficiently protected in this respect as compared with either Unao or Lucknow. At the time of the first regular settlement in 1864 the irrigated area amounted to 258,420 acres or 30·5 per cent. of the cultivation. The highest proportion was that of the Shahabad tahsil, where it amounted to 36 92 per cent., and the lowest in Bilgram, where it was only 26·5 per cent. The best irrigated individual parganas were Alamnagar, Sara, Shahabad, and Mallanwan. The figures of this settlement are probably unreliable, as it would appear that all land was classed as irrigated which had at any time been watered during the last three years. The district proportion must always be low, since the greater part of the lowlying area requires no irrigation in years of ordinary rainfall. In 1894, after a succession of unusually wet seasons, the irrigated area was very much smaller than that recorded at the previous settlement: it amounted to only 156,012 acres or less than 20 per cent. of the cultivation. In 1902, a year of normal conditions, irrigation extended to 22 per cent. of the cultivated area, and on this occasion the highest proportion was in the Hardoi tahsil and the lowest in Shahabad. In 1903 the irrigated area was very much larger, owing to the moderate rains of the preceding year, and amounted to 26 per cent. of the cultivated land, the highest proportion being, as before, in the Hardoi tahsil.

Sources of supply.

It would appear that there has been a considerable change in the method of irrigation in this district of late years. At the time of the first settlement the area watered from wells was approximately equal to that supplied from tanks and other sources; but in 1894 little more than one-third of the irrigated area was watered from wells, though this was an abnormally wet year. Since the settlement the predominance

of wells has become yearly more marked. In 1903 they supplied water to a little more than 160,000 acres, while only 78,900 acres were irrigated from tanks and somewhat under 15,000 acres were watered from the streams and other sources. Well irrigation now prevails in all parganas of the district, and that to a marked degree, except in the Sandila tahsil, where the two main sources of supply water an approximately equal area. In the Gundwa and Sandila parganas, indeed, tanks are more largely used than wells, but elsewhere this is only the case with the small pargana of Saromannagar. This change is altogether desirable, as tank irrigation is never stable or secure. Most of the tanks consist of shallow collections of surface water, the supply failing when it is most required.

Wells in this district are of three kinds—masonry, half masonry, and earthen or unprotected. Masonry wells are comparatively scarce in Hardoi, the expense of their construction, which often amounts to as much as Rs. 500, being the chief deterrent against their use. In 1903 there were 854 masonry wells in the district available for irrigation, and of these 781 were in actual use. They were most numerous in the Shahabad tahsil, which contained 240, more than half of these being in the Shahabad pargana itself, and the remainder in Pali and Pindarwa. Next came Bilgram with 238, only five of which were in the Katiari and Kachhandao parganas. In the Hardoi tahsil there were 165, almost all of these being in pargana Gopamau. Sandila came last with 107 masonry wells, more than half of which were in the Sandila pargana and only one in Balamau. A much more popular form of well in this district is the half masonry kind, which costs from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 to construct. These numbered 4,308 in 1903. They are most numerous in the Sandila tahsil, in which there were 2,355 such wells. In Bilgram there were 1,274, in Hardoi 508, and in Shahabad only 171. Their expense chiefly depends on the nature of the subsoil, for in this district there is a very large area of sandy land, in which unprotected wells cannot be made, or else fall in after being used for a few months. These earthen wells are very numerous in almost all parganas, but the number varies greatly from year to year. There are quantities of them in all parts of the Bilgram and Hardoi tahsils

and a fair amount elsewhere, the best supplied parganas being Bangar, Bilgram, and Mallanwan. The cost of these wells varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, according to the size and depth, and still more to the nature of the soil, as the water level is nowhere far distant from the surface. In good and hard soils they will last for two or three years. The larger kinds are generally protected at the bottom with coils of ropes made of the twisted stalks of *arhar* or *bájra*. In times of scarcity enormous numbers of such wells are dug in all parts; in October and November 1897 large advances were made for the purpose, and some 20,000 wells were constructed. From the masonry wells and the larger unprotected wells the water is usually raised by means of the ordinary *pur* or leather bucket, worked either by bullocks or by human labour. It is not uncommon in this district to use a team of men drawing water from a well. This does not necessarily imply extreme poverty on the part of the cultivators, the practice being commonly resorted to when the holdings are so small that the tenants find it an unnecessary expense to keep bullocks, or when the bullocks, though strong enough to draw a plough through light soil, are too weak and small to raise a heavy *pur* full of water. Six or eight men are required to work a well, and for this the cultivators generally arrange to give mutual help. From small, unprotected wells the general method of raising the water is by the common *dhenkli* or lever, or else by the rope and pulley arrangement known as the *rehti*. These methods can only be adopted when water is not far from the surface.

Irrigation from tanks and jhils is effected by means of lifts and channels, the number of the former depending on the depth of the water below the surface of the field; in some cases as many as nine successive steps are constructed. The water is raised from one level to another in the common basket work scoops or *beris*, each of which is swung by two men at a time. To work a *beri* continuously throughout the day takes four men, and in addition to the labour employed in raising the water one or more men are required to distribute it over the fields. There is much waste of water and leakage, but the system necessitates no expensive machinery or skilled labour, and can be supplied without

The cost of this method is considerable, but it is a usual practice for the cultivators to combine to help one another, by which means money payments are avoided. Occasionally, where a tank has steep banks and the field to be irrigated is near at hand, water is raised by the *dhenkli* or lever, or by the *rehti*, a rope working on a pulley with an earthenware pot at each end, one being raised full of water while the other descends empty to be refilled.

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The other sources of irrigation consist of the rivers and streams, which are here utilized to a greater extent than in any other part of Oudh. In the case of the smaller watercourses the usual method is to dam the channel with a temporary earthen embankment, thus creating a reservoir from which the water can be drawn off as required. Where the larger streams are utilized, the water is either raised from a quiet backwater or else from the stream itself by means of the *dhenkli* or *rehti* where the bank is high, or else by small channels in which the *beri* is employed. In 1903 nearly 15,000 acres were thus irrigated, two-fifths of this being in the Hardoi tahsil and one-third in Shahabad. The Ganges is not employed for this purpose, and the Gumti to a very small extent. On the other hand, a large amount of irrigation is effected from the Sai for a considerable portion of its course, both in the Shahabad and Hardoi tahsils; and also from the Garra, Sukheta, Ramganga, and their tributaries in Shahabad and the western parganas, and from the Behta and other minor streams in Sandila.

ials.

There are at present no canals in the district, with the exception of the useless excavation of King Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, which has been already mentioned in the preceding chapter. As early as 1868, however, it was proposed to extend an irrigation canal from the Sarda river through Hardoi; the scheme was drawn up by Captain Forbes, but was indefinitely abandoned. In the famine of 1877 the project was again mooted, the proposals being modified so as to include the *duáb* between the Gumti and Ghagra. This canal would not have touched this district, and its construction was shelved on account of the unremunerative nature of the work. In 1896 the question was again revived, and Mr. King was deputed to examine the proposals locally,

He was generally adverse to the scheme, but recommended that, if adopted, it should be confined to Sitapur and Bara Banki in the Ghagra-Gumti *duáb* and to Hardoi and Lucknow in the *duáb* of the Gumti and Ganges. Again the idea was put aside as being unpopular and unprofitable. It was revived, however, in 1902, and in the following year a detailed project was drawn up, although its completion is a matter of uncertainty. With regard to this district, the scheme postulates the restriction of irrigation from all sources to 45 per cent. of the total cultivation. The area to be watered by the canal is estimated at this amount exclusive of all the irrigation from masonry wells, 50 per cent. of that from unprotected wells and tanks, and the whole of that from other sources; while a considerable amount of the culturable waste, which would probably come under the plough as the result of the canal extension, would also have the benefit of irrigation.

The project embraces the construction of two main branches separating at Pasgawan in Kheri. One, known as the Hardoi branch, is designed to traverse the country between the Sai on the east and the Sukheta and Garra on the west, terminating in the old canal of Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, which would be used as an escape to transmit the surplus water into the Sai. The other, styled the Lucknow branch, would pass down the *duáb* of the Gumti and Sai, through the parganas of Pindarwa, Gopamau, Balamau, and Sandila, and so on to Lucknow. Besides these main canals, the design included several distributaries; the Shahabad distributary to water the land between the Garra and Sukheta, commanding, with the Udhranpur branch and Bhadesi minor, most of the Shahabad and Saromannagar parganas; the Hardoi branch to irrigate parts of Alamnagar, Sara North and South, Saromannagar, Mansurnagar, Barwan, Bawan, Sandi, Bangar, Bilgram, and Mallanwan, commanding altogether some 75,000 acres; the Lucknow branch commanding about 60,000 acres east of the Sai, and, supplemented by the Kalyanmal distributary, could irrigate a further area of 60,000 acres in Gopamau and in the country between the Gumti and Behta in Kalyanmal, Gundwa, and Sandila. The scheme was designed to secure the uplands in years of drought, and also included a large provision

for improving the drainage of the lowlying parganas and reclaiming considerable areas of submerged land.

Famines. Owing in large measure to its natural position, its dependence on the seasons, and the danger of deterioration, the district has almost always suffered severely in times of famine. The coparcenary bodies, who constitute the bulk of the landowners, are too poor to be able to resist the effects of seasonal calamities, and consequently, judging from recent experience, a failure of the harvest, whether due to drought or excessive moisture, will rapidly cause acute distress. There are unfortunately no records of the early scarcities in this district. It is known that the first regular settlement broke down under the pressure of disastrous seasons, but apparently no famine relief measures were undertaken beyond suspensions of the revenue demand and its subsequent alteration. In 1868 the rainfall was only 24·2 inches and in the following year was not much greater, but how far the people were affected by drought is not recorded. In 1870 and 1871 the kharif crops in the lowlying parganas were seriously injured by floods. Again, in 1872 heavy and continuous rain at the end of the season caused a general failure of the kharif, while the rabi was in many places swept away by hail-storms when almost ripe In 1873 only 21 inches of rain fell, and the rabi crops suffered in consequence; and in the next year both harvests were much below the average. In 1875 floods in the lowlying parganas reduced the villages to heaps of ruins: the kharif crops were inundated, and large amounts of revenue were suspended. The people were by this time in an impoverished condition, but apparently there was no actual famine, and the revision of settlement, as described in chapter IV, was apparently the only relief measure undertaken by Government.

Famine of 1877. In 1877, however, the condition of things was more serious. There was a good fall of rain in the first week of June, but it was too early for the general sowings, and as it was not followed by any more rain, there was no kharif crop at all. In the early part of the year there had been a very large export of grain from the district, and consequently prices rose to an abnormal height. Rain fell at length in the first week of October, which secured the rabi, but the damp and cloudy weather damaged the

gram and linseed, while an unusually heavy hailstorm burst over the north-west of the district, causing great damage in 123 villages. This was treated separately: revenue to the extent of Rs. 7,076 was remitted and the payment of Rs. 12,300 suspended, while a special *taqávi* advance of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of seed. The famine was general throughout the district, but was not very severe, as the distress was caused by the loss of only one harvest, and was chiefly felt by those who lived on small, fixed wages. The labourers, however, were at once relieved by the October rains, which caused a general demand for workers in the fields. Prices reached the highest point in September, wheat then selling for 9·6 *sers* to the rupee, barley for 11·7 *sers*, and gram for 9 9 *sers*. They at once fell in October, but rose again in January and February, when there was no employment available in the fields and the prospects of the rabi were still somewhat uncertain. In February wheat was at 9·4 *sers*, but the other grains were less dear than in September. In April there was a marked fall, and the subsequent rise in the hot weather was not very important. The recorded death-rate in this famine was abnormally low, but this is due to the incorrectness of the returns, for according to the figures the average value of life was 72 years, and a death-rate of 13·58 per mille is manifestly incorrect. Relief works were started in January 1878, and remained open for the two following months, being closed when the rabi harvest commenced. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,403, of which Rs. 4,918 were contributed from municipal funds, Rs. 2,073 from private subscriptions, and the rest by Government. These works were chiefly confined to the improvement of roads in the municipalities and the embankment of tanks. The number of persons who in this manner obtained relief equal to one day's support was altogether 54,217, including women and children. Poorhouses were opened during the same three months at Hardoi, Sandıla, Shahabad, and Bilgram, the total number relieved being 44,122, and the daily average 1,057. There was no village relief. The total amount distributed in charitable relief was Rs. 3,181, more than half of which was raised by public subscription. The extent of the pressure on the better classes was not very great: the whole revenue for

1877-78 was collected with the exception of some [illegible] most of which was afterwards realized.

ubse- uent ears.

For many years after 1878 the district enjoyed [illegible] prosperity, and no great calamities are on record. The [illegible] rainfall in 1879 and the next year caused an unusual mortality from fever. In 1883 a severe hailstorm injured 17 villages, necessitating the remission of Rs. 2,005 revenue and the suspension of Rs. 558 more. Nothing further occurred till 1893, when an altogether abnormal fall of rain caused extensive floods, which destroyed the kharif crops, and in the following year the harvest again failed to a large extent from the same cause. The only measure taken, however, was the suspension of Rs. 20,894 from the revenue demand.

amine of 396.

The uneven distribution of the monsoon rains of 1895 seriously hindered agricultural operations during the closing months of that year, and as early as November 1895 there was acute distress among the poorer classes in various parts of the district. In the less favourably situated villages it was no uncommon sight to see men and women laboriously sweeping the bare ground in order to collect the seeds of the scanty herbage growing on open wastes. Some small works were started towards the end of February 1896, but were closed on the 17th of March, as the rabi harvest gave sufficient employment. Afterwards, however, the demand for labour declined, and large numbers were thrown out of employment. In May further test works were opened. During the hot weather the condition of the poorer classes was wretched in the extreme. Many thousands were only kept from starvation by the abundant crop of mangoes and other fruits; while numbers of starving and destitute men, women, and children were wandering about in search of food, and hundreds of them collected in Hardoi and other towns of the district. By June 1896 all the outward signs of a famine were visible. In July relief works were extended, and poorhouses opened at Hardoi and other places. The early prospects of the kharif were extremely good, but the failure of the rains practically destroyed the harvest, and the outturn was excessively poor. Even maize, which did well in other districts

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June and October was only 15·22 inches, the defect amounting to [illegible] per cent., and in January 1897 the whole district was acutely distressed, and suffering from the most severe famine hitherto recorded. Relief operations were in progress and continued throughout the year. There was no demand for labour till the cutting of the rabi crops, and after the harvest the need for relief was greatest. From the end of May the numbers fell off and the works were closed at the end of August.

Relief operations.

The chief relief works comprised the construction of the roads from Sandi to Baghauli and from Masit to Nimkhar, the quarrying of *kankar*, the deepening and improving of roadside tanks, and repairs to the unmetalled local roads. In February 1897 the number of workers had risen to over 100,000, exclusive of more than 25,500 dependents. At the end of March the total had fallen to 52,435 persons, but after the harvest the increase was rapid, and on the 22nd of May the number was 113,434, but this fell rapidly during the following months. In addition to the regular works, poorhouses were established at each tahsil headquarters and maintained throughout the year. The largest number of inmates was 4,055 on the 9th of January, and the daily average for the year was 1,354. Village relief was also given to persons unable to work, and during the period of famine the average number so assisted was about 40,000. Liberal grants were received from the famine relief fund, and most of the money was given for the purchase of bullocks and seed, the former absorbing Rs. 2,18,158, which was distributed to 10,864 persons, while 29,883 persons received Rs. 84,657 for seed. In 1896 the suspensions of revenue amounted to Rs. 1,55,831, while in the following year no less than Rs. 8,72,931 were abated from the current demand. Advances under the two Loans Acts aggregated Rs. 2,25,921, while Rs. 23,916 were advanced to zamindars for improving and deepening tanks, only half this amount being subsequently recovered. The cost of the relief works under the Public Works department was Rs. 11,04,750. The number of persons who obtained relief equal to one day's support was 19,585,062, including dependents. In addition, Rs. 40,496 were expended on the poorhouses, and Rs. 5,56,989 on village relief. The intensity of the famine was enhanced by

the unhealthiness of the year: cholera, small-pox, and fever were very prevalent and caused unusual mortality owing to the reduced condition of the people.

Recovery. Subsequent years. At the close of the famine the district was in a very depressed state. The agricultural classes were burdened with arrears of rent and revenue: the mercantile community had suffered, and was still suffering, from stagnation of trade; the money-lenders had lost through the death or insolvency of their clients; and the poorer classes were not only in debt, but deprived of almost their whole stock of clothes and other necessaries. Emigration had taken place on an extensive scale and many villages were deserted, while the decrease in ploughs and cattle caused a serious contraction of the cultivated area. On the other hand, the two harvests of 1898 were good, and prospects at once improved, but the collection of rents was still a matter of great difficulty. A large number of villages had become so impoverished as to be unable to pay revenue for several years. Prompt action was taken by Government, and remissions to the extent of Rs. 5,76,603 were sanctioned on account of 1897 or previous years. A further reduction of Rs. 3,51,730 was made in the demand for the next four years on account of deterioration brought about by the famine. Fresh distress was caused in 1898 by floods, which damaged the kharif crop in 206 villages, and Rs. 20,000 were distributed to the sufferers from the charitable relief fund. The year 1899 was again unfavourable, but the district recovered in an extraordinary manner, and the prosperity of the people was strikingly illustrated in 1901 by the fact that unskilled labour was practically unprocurable, although the wages offered were at least 50 per cent. higher than those which ordinarily prevail.

Prices. The history of prices also throws light on the subject of famines. The records in Hardoi are in this respect more complete than in other Oudh districts, for in the report on the first settlement the prices ruling at Madhoganj since 1835 have been preserved.* From this it appears that with a few exceptions prices were far lower in Nawabi days than after annexation. In 1837 famine raged throughout the north of India, and that

* Settlement report, page 22.

this district did not escape is evident from the fact that prices attained a height that would be considered above the normal level even now. According to these returns, the average prices for the decade ending in 1844 were—wheat, 25·5 *sers* to the rupee; barley, 31·7 *sers;* gram, 26·7 *sers;* and *bájra*, 30·1 *sers*. They would have been much lower but for 1837, when prices were 50 per cent. above the average, the effects of the scarcity being also markedly felt in the ensuing year. The following decade was marred by no bad seasons, and prices ruled lower than before. Wheat averaged 36·6 *sers*, barley no less than 56·4 *sers*, *bájra* 42·3 *sers*, and gram 46·6 *sers*. The year 1851 was one of extraordinary plenty, wheat selling for 46 *sers*, while two maunds of gram could be bought for a rupee. The next ten years, from 1855 to 1864, showed that the climax had been reached and the rates gradually stiffened. The average prices were as follows: wheat, 32·2 *sers;* barley, 47·9 *sers; bájra*, 36 *sers;* and gram, 38·1 *sers*. Prices were very low in 1862 and 1863, these being seasons of abundant harvests, which were probably in part responsible for the collapse of the first regular settlement. During the next six years, from 1865 to 1870, prices were very high, wheat averaging 22·7 *sers*, barley 31 *sers*, gram 27 *sers*, and *bájra* only 24·7 *sers*. These unusual rates were due to the scarcity of 1869, when prices rose to a higher point than any hitherto recorded, and in the following year the markets were far from well stocked and the effects of the bad harvests were strongly marked. Prices continued to maintain a high level for the next ten years, all of which were of a more or less unfavourable nature. The famine of 1877 caused an altogether abnormal rise in rates, which abated very slowly in the two following years. From June 1877 to August 1878 wheat averaged but 13·8 *sers;* barley, 18 *sers;* and gram, 14·5 *sers*. After 1880 the steady rise, which was chiefly due to the opening up of the province in the earlier years of British rule, showed signs of ceasing, and from that year to 1887 there was some tendency towards a fall in prices. The average figures for the whole district from 1881 to 1885 were 21·57 *sers* for wheat, 32 *sers* for barley, 26·18 *sers* for gram, and 28·46 *sers* for *bájra*. The figures of the different tahsils showed considerable variations;

grain was dearest in Sandila, and cheapest in Bilgram, while at Hardoi prices closely approximated to those of the former, and at Shahabad to the rates of the latter, tahsil. In 1887 a marked rise set in and has continued to the present time: the average is upset by the famine of 1896-97, when prices reached the highest level on record. The rates were comparatively low in 1892 and the two following years, but rose in the last quarter of 1895, reaching famine height in the middle of 1896. From June of that year to August 1897 the averages were as follows: wheat, 10 *sers;* barley, 11 86 *sers;* and gram, 10·8 *sers.* Omitting this period, however, the general average from 1891 to 1901 shows that the purchasing power of the rupee has considerably decreased, and there is no sign of any fall in prices since the general rise in 1887 occurred. As before, prices are highest in Sandila and Hardoi, and lowest in tahsil Bilgram. The average rates for the ten years were 15 53 *sers* for wheat, 23 09 *sers* for barley, 20·18 *sers* for gram, and 20 11 *sers* for *bájra.* These statistics do not deal with the cheaper grains, such as maize and *kodon,* which form a large proportion of the food of the people; but both gram and *bájra* are largely consumed by even the poorest classes, and the figures serve to illustrate the general tendency towards higher prices, which shows no signs of any permanent abatement. The wholesale prices at Madhoganj are about two *sers* lower in each case than those recorded at the tahsils.

Weights and measures.

The weights and measures in common use in the district present no features of peculiar interest. For measuring area the ordinary standard *bigha* of 3,025 square yards is generally adopted, while the local *bigha* is commonly one-third of this, or roughly one-fifth of an acre. But the proportion of the *kachcha* to the standard *bigha* varies. It is one-third in Bangar, Gopamau, Pali, Pachhoha, and Shahabad; but in Pihani and Mansurnagar the local measure is larger and amounts to 1,210 square yards, or approximately a square of 35 yards; while in Bawan and Sara the *kachcha bigha* is only 807 square yards. This is surpassed by a local measure in some parts of the Hardoi and Shahabad tahsils, which consists of a square of only 65 feet, or 469 square yards.

The weights, as in Lucknow, differ in almost every bazar of the district, and the unification of standards is greatly to be

desired. The local *pakka ser* of 96 *tolas*, which occurs in most parts of Oudh, is found here: it represents 96 of the old Lucknow rupees of 172 grains each. The *kachcha ser* on an average is equivalent to 6,480 grains or 36 *tolas*. This gives a *panseri* of 30 *gandas*, which is a fairly common figure for western Oudh. The numerous local variations matter little: it is sufficient to note that the *ganda* in this district is of four units, the latter being the *maddushahi* pice of 270 grains each, and that the six-unit *ganda* of Bahraich and Lucknow does not occur here.

Interest.

The rate of interest commonly charged by money-lenders varies with the nature of the loan and the status of the borrower. In the case of advances made to tenants the loans are either in cash or in grain. The former are usually small, the period short, and the risk considerable; the interest is paid monthly and works out at an annual rate ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. The repayment of grain loans depends on the harvest, and the interest frequently amounts to one-half or one-quarter of the amount advanced. Advances made on the security of landed property are generally repaid with interest at the rate of 12 per cent.; for very large sums not more than 9 per cent. is charged; while in small transactions it is larger, ranging from 18 to 24 per cent. If jewellery is pledged, the rate in the case of small loans varies from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem, while for larger sums it drops as low as 12 annas. Money is very rarely lent on the security of clothes or other perishable articles, but in such cases very high interest is charged, sometimes amounting to Rs. 3·2 per cent. monthly. The average rate of purchase of landed property is such as will yield 6 per cent. annually on the outlay.

Village banks.

In 1901 the scheme of co-operative village banks was introduced into this district, and in the course of that year eight banks were started. The first three were opened in July, at Sandi, Shahabad, and Sandila; two more, at Hardoi and Bilgram, in August; that at Behta Sadhai in Bawan in September; and those at Thamarwa and Bawan in October. At the close of June 1902 it was found that the assets of the banks were Rs. 2,548, of which Rs. 1,073 represented outstanding loans, Rs. 919 cash in the post-office, and Rs. 474 cash in hand. Only four of the

banks were, however, found to have worked satisfactorily, and consequently those at Hardoi, Sandi, Bawan, and Behta Sadhai were not inspected in the following year. In 1904 the bank at Thamarwa had Rs. 600 in outstanding loans, and showed a profit of Rs. 64. All the members had taken loans, and these had been paid back with regularity, the total number of loans being 133 and amounting to Rs. 1,579. The money was borrowed for seed and the purchase of cattle. The Sandila bank showed a profit of Rs. 37, but was not so well managed. Only 33 loans had been made to 17 members, amounting to Rs. 763, the objects being the purchase of seed and cattle and the construction of wells. The Bilgram bank had in January 1904 made a profit of Rs. 51; the capital had been turned over twice, 51 loans involving in all Rs. 905 had been issued, the objects being the purchase of manure and the hire of labour for weeding. The bank would have done better with more careful supervision. The Shahabad bank showed a profit of only Rs. 17, and its transactions had been very small, only five loans amounting to Rs. 125 having been issued; three of these were for the purchase of cattle and two for manure. This bank is not appreciated by the people and its chances of success appear small, but the others with judicious management should do well.

Manufactures.

The industries and manufactures of the district, apart from agriculture, are of very slight importance. The outturn of country cloth is very small. A certain amount is produced at Sandila and Bilgram; Shahabad once had a name for its fine muslin known as *mahmudi*, but very little is now made there; and the turbans of Pihani no longer enjoy the reputation they once possessed. As almost everywhere, the native fabrics have to a large extent disappeared under the pressure of European competition. At one time dyeing and cotton printing were done at Sandi and Bilgram, but this, too, has almost vanished. The woven fabrics of Sandila are of some artistic merit; they chiefly take the forms of table cloths and curtains of cotton in stripes of different colours, crossed so as to produce a large check. Other textile fabrics include hempen goods and blankets. The former are made at Manjhia in Gopamau, and comprise sacking, *pákhari* for loading grain in carts, *jhule* for oxen, as well as rope, string,

and nets or *pásis* for holding chaff and bhusa. Blankets are made from sheep's wool at Sandi and Adampur, and also at nine other villages in the Sandi pargana, three in Mallanwan, two each in Katiari and Kalyanmal, and one in Bangar, Pachhoha, and Pali. Pottery of different kinds is manufactured at several places, and some of the ware is of a distinctive type and considerable excellence. The clay found here is of a good character and is usually mixed with river sand in order to enable it to stand the heat of the kiln. That of Bilgram takes the form of *gharras*, coloured and ornamented in green, yellow, and silver; small decorative pots called *amirtbans*, and other painted vessels, all glazed in red and dark green. At Sandila pretty painted flower pots are made, in various colours and adorned with flowers. The metal industries are scanty. Vessels of brass and bell-metal or *phul* are made in considerable quantities at Bhagwantnagar, a part of the town of Mallanwan; and silver thumb mirrors or *arsis* are a speciality of Gopamau and often are of artistic design. Pihani was once the Damascus of Oudh, famous for the strength and temper of its sword blades, but these are now a thing of the past. Wood-carving, in the shape of carved doors and lintels, is done at Bilgram and Sandi to a small extent; the execution is good, but the carving is generally very shallow. At Gibsonganj, near the Hardoi railway station, there is a considerable business in the manufacture of plough handles and the parts of country carts; they are made from sál wood, which is imported from Kheri. The other industries are in no way peculiar to the district, but are such as are found in all parts of Oudh. Bilgram was once noted for shoes and also for the brass *pán* boxes made there. There was once a considerable manufacture of glass bangles, but this seems to have died out.

Factori

There are no large factories in the district, but one or two small concerns are still working. An indigo factory was started at an early date by Mr. Churcher at Mallanwan, but this has long been abandoned and the works are in ruins. Another was built in 1873 by Colonel Tulloch at Udhranpur in the Shahabad tahsil. It is now owned by Pandit Lajja Ram, who employs 137 men; the annual value of the produce is Rs. 2,650. Colonel Tulloch had a second factory at Manjhla on the Bilgram road,

where the vats, though unused, still remain. At Hardoi there are two saltpetre works, one belonging to Lala Lalta Parshad and the other to Sham Lal. At the former 45 men are employed, the produce in 1900 being 9,316 maunds valued at Rs. 56,478. The other is a small business, affording occupation to ten men; it turned out 2,000 maunds of saltpetre in 1900 with an aggregate value of Rs. 15,500.

Trade.

The chief trade of the district consists of the export of food grains and other seeds, as well as varying quantities of unrefined sugar, tobacco, hides, and cattle. The imports are mainly European piece-goods, country cloth, salt, and cotton. Grain and sugar are exported to Calcutta, Bombay, Jubbulpore, Benares, and other places. In the north much of the sugar goes to the Rosa factory in Sháhjahánpur. Since the famine of 1897 trade has revived to some extent, especially in the case of grain, cloth, cotton, spices, and sugar. The figures are unreliable, as they can only be obtained in the case of the railway, while a large proportion of the exports and imports are conveyed from and to the district in carts by road In 1873 the exports from the railway stations in Hardoi amounted to 414,344 maunds, while twenty years later the total had risen to 875,000 maunds. The next few years were unfavourable, the exports falling off and the imports largely increasing; but after the famine of 1897 trade recovered, and the exports for the first half-year of 1898 alone amounted to 714,000 maunds, while since that time the annual average shows a steady increase. The grain trade is chiefly in the hands of large wholesale merchants, and is conducted by their *árhatias* or agents. The latter generally receive a commission of ½ per cent. on all transactions, but sometimes the rate rises to ¾ or 1 per cent. The estimated profit of the grain dealers is 25 per cent.; while in cloth it is about 6¼, and in other articles some 30 per cent.

Markets.

A list of all the markets in the district will be found in the appendix. The great majority of these are merely local marts of very little importance; they supply the needs of the surrounding villages and serve as local centres for the collection of grain and other produce which is conveyed to the larger bazars. The latter are for the most part on or

near the railway, which has effected a marked change in the relative position of the chief bazars and has caused a great alteration in the trade routes. In old days the latter were the main highway from Sháhjahánpur to Shahabad, Sandi, Bilgram, and Mallanwan, the cross roads from Fatehgarh to Sitapur and Lucknow, and the rivers. At the present time the bulk of the trade is confined to a few markets which lie close to the easiest means of communication. Thus in the Sandila tahsil the most important marts are Sandila and Sanoda, both on the railway; the latter is of recent origin and is growing rapidly. In Bilgram the Madhoganj bazar is, and for many years has been, the largest market. It has developed since the construction of the metalled road to Baghauli on the railway, and now that it is directly connected with the line by the branch from Balamau it is likely to grow still more. It lies in the best part of the district, and has a large export trade in grain and sugar. Of the other bazars of this tahsil the chief are Sandi and Sultanganj, a small but thriving market in Jalalabad of pargana Mallanwan. There is still some trade at the towns of Mallanwan and Bilgram, but both of these are in a decadent condition and their prosperity has declined since the introduction of British rule. In the Hardoi tahsil the only market of importance is that at Hardoi itself. This is the largest in the whole district, and its prosperity has been growing steadily since the foundation of the *ganj* in the town of Hardoi by Raja Hardeo Bakhsh and Thakur Bharat Singh in 1859 and the construction of the railway. Close to the station is the new market belonging to the municipality, which is a very valuable property and brings in a large income. Its development has been especially noticeable in the recent years of prosperity that have followed on the famine of 1897. In the northern tahsil there are few markets of any consequence. The chief is Shahabad, which has some trade in grain and sugar, but suffers by being at some distance from the railway. Pihani was once a thriving trade centre, lying on the route from Farrukhabad to Sitapur, but it has been declining for many years.

Fai[rs]

In the appendix, too, will be found a list of all the fairs held in the district. These are for the most part of a purely religious

character and have no commercial significance. Few of these assemblages are of any great size, and the attendance has fallen off largely during the past thirty years. The Ganges always offers attractions to bathers in the sacred stream, and large numbers of pilgrims resort to Meoraghat and other places, although these gatherings will not compare with those at Pariar in Unao and many other localities in that district and Cawnpore. The only other fairs of note are those at Barsuya in pargana Shahabad and at Hattia Haran in Gundwa. The latter, besides having a sanctity of its own, is one of the halting places in the *paikarma* or circuit made by the pilgrims to Misrikh in Sitapur.

Communications.

The district is now fairly well provided with means of communication. This result has been only gradually achieved, for in former days Hardoi was peculiarly ill-provided in this respect, and even as late as 1872 there was not a single metalled road in the district. None of the earliest roads projected by the British Government after the annexation of Oudh ran through any part of Hardoi, but from 1860 onwards a great improvement was effected, and in the following twelve years the district was provided with 329 miles of roads, raised and bridged, although not metalled, and further with 62 miles of railway, the latter having a still greater effect on the development of commerce and communications. Since 1872 the work has been carried on continuously, and there is now a very fair proportion of metalled roads, while the number of unmetalled tracks has very largely increased. Some of the latter are excellent roads, but in places *bhúr* crops up and renders passage difficult. These sandy portions are being gradually metalled. Before proceeding to a more detailed description of the means of communication, it should be mentioned that Hardoi is one of the few districts in Oudh that was traversed by a regular road of any kind during the time of the Mughal emperors. Through it ran the old imperial highway from Dehli to Allahabad north of the Ganges, which is still represented by the unmetalled road running from Sháhjahánpur through Shahabad, Sandi, Bilgram, and Mallanwan to Unao. The presence of this road, which served to convey the troops of the central government from time to time through the district, had a marked effect on the history of Hardoi, and the conjecture

that this influence militated against the formation of any extensive local *raj* is at least plausible. It is only natural to suppose that this highway was connected by some sort of tracks with the important towns of Farrukhabad and Kanauj.

The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Lucknow to Bareilly passes through the district, entering it at Golaganj in the south-east of pargana Sandila, and runs in a north-westerly direction through the parganas of Sandila, Balamau, Gopamau, Bawan, Sara, and Shahabad, leaving it at Fatehpur on the northern borders of the last named pargana. There are nine stations in the district. Those at Sandila, Sanoda, and Balamau are in the Sandila pargana, the last being some four miles distant from the village after which it is called. The next two stations at Baghauli and Masit lie in the south of Gopamau, the latter having been recently added. The station at Karna is just inside the borders of pargana Bangarmau, and that at Hardoi actually lies in the Gopamau pargana. The next station is known as Behta Gokul, but was formerly called Chandpur from the adjoining village. The last is at Anjhi, some three miles east of Shahabad. This name was chosen for the sake of distinction, in order to avoid confusion with other places called Shahabad; but the village of Anjhi lies some distance to the east of the railway. The portion of the line between Lucknow and Sandila was opened on the 1st of February 1872, and that from Sandila to Hardoi on the 15th of July in the same year. The section between Hardoi and Sháhjahánpur was opened on the 1st of March 1873. From time to time several projects have been put forward for the construction of branch lines from this railway, in order to collect the trade from the large outlying markets in the western half of the district. The first of these was designed to connect the rising mart of Madhoganj in pargana Mallanwan with either Baghauli or Balamau; both of the routes were surveyed, and the latter was eventually selected, the construction of the railway being sanctioned on the 17th of September 1902. It has a total length of 14·47 miles, and was opened for traffic on the 1st of January 1904. A similar project is for connecting Sandi with Hardoi, a distance of 14·39 miles. The survey was carried out in 1902. The

construction of the railway has had a marked effect on the development of the district. Hardoi and Sandila have become important centres of the export trade in grain and other articles. Madhoganj, too, owes its prosperity chiefly to the proximity of the Baghauli station, with which it is connected by a metalled road, and the trade in grain and cotton will necessarily be largely increased now that the place has direct railway communication with the outer world. There is already a considerable amount of traffic carried on at the Balamau station, and this must become more important since its selection as the junction for Madhoganj.

With the single exception of a small length of the provincial road from Lucknow and Sitapur to Sháhjahánpur, which passes through the extreme north of the district along the Kheri border, all the roads in Hardoi are local and supported from funds supplied by the district board. These roads are divided into six classes, of which the first comprises the metalled roads. The second class includes unmetalled roads, bridged and drained throughout; and the third those roads which are designated as second class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged, and drained. The fourth class roads comprise two roads, which are banked, but not surfaced, and partially bridged and drained: in the fifth class are a number of roads which are cleared, partially bridged and drained; and in the sixth class there are six roads which are cleared only, and are little better than the fair weather cart tracks. The first class roads, as well as the culverts and bridges on those of the second class, are under the control of the Public Works Department, but the rest are repaired and maintained by the agency of the district board. In the appendix a list is given of all the roads in the district, showing their length and class. It is a noticeable feature of Hardoi that many of the roads fall under several classes. This is especially the case with the old road from Sháhjahánpur to Unao. The total length is 51 miles, and of this 1 mile is metalled, 10 miles between Sandi and Bilgram are of the second class, 23 miles of the fifth class, and 17 miles, from Shahabad southwards, of the sixth class. This is due to a gradual process of improvement and development, the roads being raised to a higher class as time and funds permit. In 1874 the only raised and bridged roads in the district were those

from Sháhjahánpur to Unao, with a branch from Mallanwan to Sandila; from Sháhjahánpur to Hardoi and Lucknow; from Sitapur to Hardoi, Sandi, and Fatehgarh; and from Hardoi to Bilgram and Pihani. The minor roads were those from Bargadiaghat to Hardoi and Mehndighat, and from Pihani to Gopamau and Kulhabarghat. Metalling is a costly process, and only short portions could be completed from year to year. The famine of 1897 afforded a great opportunity for road-making, and then the line from Bargadiaghat to Madhoganj was metalled, and new roads constructed from Sandi to Baghauli and from Masit to join the Bargadiaghat road. At present the roads from Hardoi to Pihani and Sitapur are only metalled in places, and this work will ere long be completed. It is needless to attempt a full description of the road systems of the district. Mention will be made of the roads in each *tahsil* and *pargana* article, and the list is illustrated by the map, in which also the metalled roads are shown distinct from the rest.

Ferries. A list of all the public ferries in this district is given in the appendix. It will be seen that all those leading across the Ganges are managed by the authorities of the Farrukhabad district, while one or two over the Gumti belong to Sitapur. The majority of the latter, however, are in the hands of the Hardoi district board, as also are those over the Garra, Ramganga, and other rivers. The ferries are leased annually by auction, and the annual income is shown separately.* None of the larger rivers are bridged, and most of them are unfordable. There is a fine old Nawabi bridge over the Sai between Hardoi and Tandiaon, but besides this and the two railway bridges there are no others, the river having to be crossed by fords or boats. The rivers are not much utilized for navigation except in the case of the Ganges, Ramganga, and Garra. The latter is navigable for boats of 500 maunds as far as Sháhjahánpur, while much larger vessels can ascend the others. The traffic, however, is not large, and the rivers have to a great extent ceased to be used for this purpose and have yielded their place to the roads and railways—means of communication which are far more expeditious, if not always so cheap.

* Appendix, table XV.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

E first enumeration of the population was the Oudh census of 1869. It was then ascertained that Hardoi contained 931,377 inhabitants, which gave an average density of 406 to the square mile. The most thickly populated parganas were Mallanwan with a density of 571, and Sandila with 516; while the population was most sparse in Mansurnagar with only 242, and Pachhoha with a density of 310. There were then 1,961 demarcated villages, of which 1,838 were inhabited. Of these, 1,250 had less than 500 inhabitants apiece, 395 others less than 1,000, while 151 contained between 1,000 and 2,000 persons, and 32 others less than 5,000. The largest town was Shahabad, while Sandila, Bilgram, Mallanwan, and Sandi each possessed a population of over 10,000 inhabitants; and Hardoi, Gopamau, Pihani, and Pali had over 5,000 apiece. Shahabad was the fourth town in the province in point of size, and Sandila came sixth.

Census 1869.

The next enumeration was made in 1881, twelve years later. The population had by that time increased by 56,253 in spite of the bad seasons at the beginning of the period and the famine of 1877. The total was 987,630, which gave a density of 427·7 persons to the square mile. There were then 1,882 inhabited towns and villages, of which 1,654 contained less than 1,000 persons, 184 between 1,000 and 2,000, and 36 between 2,000 and 5,000 inhabitants. Eight places had a population of more than 5,000, Pali having dropped out of the list.

Census 1881.

Ten years later the census of 1891 showed a much greater increase. The population had risen to 1,113,211 persons, exceeding the former total by no less than 125,581, which gave a density of 478·9 to the square mile, although this was still very much lower than in the other Oudh districts, except Kheri, Bahraich, and Sitapur. The increase was due to the exceptional prosperity of the past decade; there were no bad years and no

Census 1891.

severe epidemics. The number of inhabited towns and villages was 1,885, and of these 1,600 contained under 1,000 persons, 233 more had a population of under 2,000, and 44 others less than 5,000. The larger towns were the same as before, save that the population had increased in every case, and Shahabad had over 20,000 inhabitants.

Census of 1901.

The following decade was a disastrous one for the district. It began with a succession of bad and abnormally wet seasons, which culminated in the famine of 1896-97. The death-rate was very high, and large numbers of people left the district. In 1898 it was estimated that the population had decreased by 60,000, but if this was correct, there was a strong subsequent recovery. The census of the 31st of March 1901 showed that the actual decrease was 20,377, the total population being 1,092,834, which gave a density of 478·1 to the square mile. Hardoi thus came tenth among the Oudh districts, Kheri and Bahraich, with their large forest areas, alone having a smaller proportionate population. The decline was greatest in the Hardoi tahsil, where the decrease amounted to 23,913, while Sandila also had lost to the extent of 11,164. These two tahsils suffered most from the effects of the famine. Shahabad remained practically stationary, the increase being but 2,499 ; but in the Bilgram tahsil there was a marked rise in the population, the total at this census exceeding that of 1891 by 12,201 persons. The density varies to a considerable extent in different parts of the district. It is greatest in the Hardoi and Bilgram tahsils, where it amounts to 475 to the square mile ; in Shahabad it is 458 ; while in the Sandila tahsil it is only 407—a low figure, which is partly due to the famine and partly to the large areas of jungle and waste land in that tahsil.

Towns and villages.

At the last census the district contained 1,898 inhabited villages and towns, with an average population of 576 inhabitants. As many as 1,622 contained less than 1,000 persons each, while 227 had between 1,000 and 2,000, and 41 between 2,000 and 5,000 inhabitants. The remaining towns were eight in number, and of these, Gopamau, Pihani, and Sandi had a population of less than 10,000 apiece ; Mallanwan, Bilgram, Hardoi, and Sandila had between ten and twenty thousand, and Shahabad over

[illegible] inhabitants. Besides these, Pali and Madhoganj may be classed as towns, both of them being administered under Act XX of 1856. The urban population of Hardoi is large, amounting to 102,115 persons, a figure which is only exceeded in Oudh by Lucknow and Fyzabad. The presence of an urban population amounting to 9·8 per cent. of the whole is very high for a purely rural district which contains no towns of any great size. With the exception of Hardoi itself, most of the towns are of considerable antiquity, several of them owing their presence to their position on the old highway from Dehli to Jaunpur on the east. The villages of the district generally resemble those of the rest of Oudh, but there has been a noticeable change since annexation. During the unsettled times of Nawabi rule the people generally collected in large villages for greater security, as, for example, in the Sandila pargana, where there are still many village sites of unusual size. Since the first regular settlement the number of inhabited sites has largely increased owing to the general security. which is perhaps one of the greatest benefits that British rule has conferred on the agricultural population. At the present time a feature of the larger villages is the number of *mazras* or hamlets, which have sprung up within recent times, and there is an increasing tendency on the part of the cultivator to leave the main *ábádi* and settle in a new hamlet near his field. This tendency was also in operation in earlier days; in Kalyanmal, for instance, where the condition of things was more settled, most of the villages are extremely small and are generally cultivated up to the extreme limit; similarly in the west, where the Katyars and Sombansis have long exercised undisputed sovereignty, there was no need for close concentration and small villages are the rule.

Migration.

As is only to be expected, there has been very little immigration into the district since 1891, and this is illustrated by the fact that at the last census nearly 99 per cent. of the population enumerated were born either in Hardoi or the adjacent districts. Only 1·03 per cent. were born in non-contiguous territory—a figure which is considerably below the provincial average. Most of the immigrants, too, were women. On the other hand, there has been a very considerable amount of

emigration, which is probably due to the famine, and accounts to some extent for the decrease observed at the last census. Of the persons recorded as born in Hardoi, only 88·69 per cent. were enumerated in the district of their birth, while 11·21 per cent. were enumerated in other districts of the United Provinces, and ·1 per cent. in other parts of India. From this it appears that the number of emigrants was very much higher than for any other districts of Oudh except Lucknow, where the presence of the great city tends to cause a constant fluctuation. Migration, as an effect of famine, was observed in all the districts which suffered severely, and this is illustrated by the fact that at the census of 1891 the percentage of persons born and enumerated in Hardoi was considerably larger than ten years later. The returns show that the emigration was strongest in the direction of Sitapur, but large numbers of people had also gone to Unao, Sháhjahánpur, Kheri, Lucknow, and across the Ganges to Farrukhabad. The people of Hardoi have constantly resorted to emigration in times of distress. This was especially the case during the Nawabi rule, as Hardoi was on the borders of Oudh. After annexation there was a considerable influx of persons returning to their homes, who had found it necessary to leave the district in order to avoid the oppression of the Oudh officials.

Sex.

In 1901, out of the total number of inhabitants 582,533 were males and 510,301 females. In this disproportion of the sexes Hardoi resembles the adjoining districts of Sitapur and Kheri, as well as of those of the Rohilkhand and Agra divisions. In Unao, on the other hand, as also in Lucknow, the proportionate number of females is very much greater, and it increases still more in the districts further east. Similarly in Farrukhabad, which adjoins Hardoi on the west, there is a still greater deficiency of females than in this district. This phenomenon has been observed at every successive enumeration. At the first census of 1869 there were in Hardoi only 85·9 females to every hundred males, which was a very much lower proportion than in any other part of Oudh except Kheri. In 1881 the ratio was the same, while in Kheri it had very much increased. During the last twenty years there has been a rapid proportionate increase in the

the last census 87·6, to every hundred of the other sex. A similar increase has been observed in most of the Oudh districts, but nowhere is the deficiency still so great as in Hardoi. At the same time it is very slight as compared with some of the districts further to the west, as for every hundred males in Mainpuri, for instance, there were at the last census only 82·9 females. The disproportion is very much the same in all the tahsils of the district, although it is perhaps most marked in Hardoi itself. The question will be further discussed in chapter IV in connection with infanticide, for which this district had at one time a very evil reputation.

Religion. The census returns of 1901 showed that there were in the district 973,752 Hindus, 117,875 Musalmans, 666 Aryas, 513 Christians, 15 Jains, and 13 Sikhs. Thus 89·1 per cent. are Hindus, 10 79 per cent. Musalmans, ·06 per cent. Aryas, and ·05 per cent. Christians. The proportionate number of Hindus is large, taking the province of Oudh as a whole, but is exceeded in the adjacent district of Unao, as also in Rai Bareli and Partabgarh. The Musalman occupation of the district dates from a very early time, and the presence of several old Muhammadan towns is chiefly responsible for their numbers. Musalmans are proportionately most numerous in the Shahabad tahsil, where they amount to 13·5 per cent. of the whole population, while they are fewest in Hardoi and Bilgram. It is a very remarkable fact, which has been observed in most districts of the United Provinces, that the Musalmans tend to increase more rapidly than their Hindu neighbours. In 1881 the proportion of the latter was 89·61 and the former 10·39 per cent. of the total population. The more rapid proportionate rate of increase is not so marked here as in several other districts, but it appears attributable to the same general causes, among which are the greater longevity and higher fertility on the part of the Musalmans, supposed to be due to their more liberal diet. At the same time it is probably a safe assertion that in this district the Muhammadans do not include among their numbers so large a proportion of the very poor as is the case with the Hindus.

Arya Samaj. Of the less strongly represented religions there is little to remark. The Sikhs are all employed in service, mainly in the

police. The Jains are traders, most of them coming from Farrukhabad. The Arya Samaj is of very recent introduction into this district, as no members were enumerated at the census of 1891, and its rapid increase is somewhat remarkable as the number of Aryas is here considerably greater than in any other district of Oudh, not excepting Lucknow. The movement has been strongest in the Shahabad tahsil, and is due to the influence of Sháhjahánpur, where also there has been a very large increase in the number of Aryas. There are no less than five recognised lodges in the Shahabad tahsil and one at Hardoi itself. Meetings are held at Hardoi every Sunday in the samaj building, which is maintained by a subscription among the members. The anniversary of the samaj is celebrated on the occasion of the Dasehra festival, when about one hundred people assemble. The Aryas in this district are mainly Brahmans by caste; these amounted to [illegible]8 at the last census. Next came Rajputs, numbering 95, and [K]ayasths, 89. The rest were drawn from many castes, of which [th]e best represented were Banias, Sonars, Khattris, Kalwars, and [T]ais.

Christianity.

Christianity has not made much progress in this district, although the increase in the number of Native Christians compares very favourably with the returns of most of the Oudh districts, better results having only been obtained in Sitapur and perhaps Lucknow. Of the 513 Christians enumerated at the last census, 28 were Europeans and Eurasians and 485 natives. Of the latter, 27 belonged to the Anglican communion and 437 to the American Episcopal Methodist Church, the denomination of the remainder being either Salvationists or unspecified. There was till recently a missionary belonging to the Salvation Army stationed at Hardoi, but the work has been lately abandoned. There is a well appointed Anglican church at Hardoi built by subscription in 1889. The station is visited by the chaplain of Sháhjahánpur, or of Bareilly when the former office is vacant. Formerly Hardoi was an outstation of Fatehgarh. The chief missionary work among the natives is carried on by the American mission, which has a church and a considerable settlement in the civil station of Hardoi. The number of Native Christians rose from 52 in 1881 to 118 at the following census, and during the

subsequent ten years there was increase of 367. The American mission was started in 1869 as an outstation of Lucknow. It is now in the charge of a native presiding elder, the Revd. S. Tupper, who is assisted by nine ordained and ten unordained preachers. In 1904 there were said to be 417 members and 1,819 probationers and children in the district. Branches have been established in all the towns and several villages; there are 33 day schools with 823 pupils, chiefly supported by Mr. I. G. Holms of Pittsburgh, U. S. A. The children are mainly Chamars. There are also 77 Sunday schools, with an attendance of 4,837 children, according to the mission statistics. Besides the church at Hardoi, there are five others in the district, a training school at Hardoi for women and girls, and an orphanage. The total property of the mission is valued at Rs. 25,570.

Hindus. The Hindus of the district comprise representatives of no less than 69 different castes, according to the returns of the last census, while in the case of 988 persons no caste was specified. It is true, indeed, that 15 castes have less than one hundred members in this district, while in 17 others the number of persons was under 1,000. At the same time the distribution is very wide, no less than 21 castes having over 10,000 representatives. The great majority of the Hindus belong to no particular sect, and there is no feature worthy of note in the Hinduism of this district. The census returns showed that only 16,000 persons were Saivites and little more than 8,000 Vaishnavites. None of the other minor sects occur in unusual numbers, and in almost every case they are less strongly represented than in the other districts of Oudh.

Chamars. The Chamars are numerically the strongest caste in this district, numbering at the last census 170,504 persons, or 17 5 per cent. of the whole Hindu population. There are more Chamars in Hardoi than in any part of Oudh except Fyzabad, but their numbers are exceeded in most districts of the Meerut division and throughout Gorakhpur. They are the predominant caste in every tahsil of the district, but are most numerous in Hardoi and Sandila. The Chamars occupy almost the lowest place in the Hindu social scale; they own no land, but are mainly employed in agriculture and general labour, commonly

doing the field work of the higher caste tenants. As cultivators they are fairly successful, but generally are inferior in skill and application to the Kachhis, Kisans, and Ahirs, and their crops do not turn out so well. They are largely assisted by their women folk, who give useful help in sowing, weeding, reaping, and other manual labour. In most places the zamindars exact *begar* labour from the Chamars, as well as from the other lower castes.

Brahmans. Brahmans form the second most numerous caste, there being at the last census 115,358 persons of this description, or 11·8 per cent. of the whole number of Hindus. Brahmans abound in all parts of Oudh, and are found in larger numbers in the neighbouring district of Unao, as well as in Fyzabad and Gonda. They are fairly evenly distributed. but are most numerous in the Bilgram and Shahabad tahsils and fewest in Sandila. Almost all the Brahmans of this district belong to the Kanaujia subdivision, no other sept having a thousand representatives, except possibly the Sanadhs. The Kanaujias are nowhere more common, save in Cawnpore and Unao, and are mainly confined to the west of Oudh and the adjacent districts beyond the Ganges. They hold a considerable amount of land in the district, their property at the time of the last settlement amounting to about 115,000 acres. Large numbers of them are tenants, and in this capacity they are gradually setting aside ancient prejudices and applying themselves personally to agricultural pursuits. The rule no longer exclusively prevails that the Brahmans shall not touch the plough, and this is the case with the Kanaujias in many other parts of Oudh. In common with the other high caste tenants, Brahmans pay a privileged rate, the advantage they thus derive being about 14 per cent., which is very much less than that of most districts, the average rule for Oudh being a preference of 25 per cent.

Pasis. Pasis come third in the list, numbering at the last census 88,553 persons, or 9 per cent. of the total Hindu population. This caste is found in great numbers in all parts of Oudh, and the total for Hardoi is somewhat below the average for the Lucknow division. More than half the Pasis belong to the Hardoi tahsil, and in Bilgram there are less than 4,000 of them, while their numbers are also comparatively small in Shahabad. In Nawabi days the Pasis of the Bangar pargana had a very bad

reputation as thieves and robbers, but at present they are mainly employed as cultivators and chaukidars. They are not very successful agriculturists, being about equivalent to the Chamars.

Very similar to the Pasis are the Arakhs, who numbered 24,173 or 2·48 per cent. of the Hindus. They are chiefly found in the Sandila tahsil, while there are considerable numbers in parts of Bilgram. The Arakhs are far more common in Hardoi than in any other district of the United Provinces. Both the Pasis and Arakhs are considered to be aboriginal races, and general tradition assigns to them the sovereignty of the south and east of the district before the Rajput immigration. As the Pasis in Lucknow, so the Arakhs in Sandila, are said to have been the lords of the land in the same way as the Thatheras held the west of Hardoi and the Bhars of the rest of Oudh. All the ancient village sites in the Sandila tahsil are ascribed to the Arakhs, but the story of their conquest is always very vague and indefinite. In the case of these two castes the tradition is supported by their numbers at the present time, but it is a very different matter with the Thatheras, who are said to have owned the rest of the district before the coming of the Gaurs, Sombansis, and other Rajput invaders. It is very remarkable that at the last census there were only 206 Thatheras in Hardoi, this being a smaller number than in any other part of Oudh, although elsewhere there is no tradition of their former supremacy.

Arakhs.

The fourth place is held by the Ahirs, of whom there were 79,509 representatives at the last census, or exactly 8 per cent. of the whole number of Hindus. The Ahirs are found in large numbers in all tahsils, but predominate in Bilgram and especially in the lowlying parganas, where they are said to have been among the earliest occupants of the land. There are fewer members of this caste in this district than elsewhere in Oudh except Kheri. Their ancestral occupation is that of graziers, but they are generally engaged in cultivation and occupy a high position among the agriculturists of the district, generally paying high rents. They own a small amount of land in the district, holding two villages in Sandi and one each in the Bilgram, Bangar, Sara, and Pindarwa parganas, amounting in all, at the time of the last settlement, to 8,034 acres, owned by 173 sharers.

Ahirs.

Rajputs.

The Rajputs are, save in point of numbers, the most powerful caste in the district. At the last census they numbered 76,879 souls, or 7·9 per cent. of the Hindus. They belonged to a great number of clans. The census report shows representatives of 39 different clans, but this is far from exhausting the list, as in the case of nearly 7,000 persons no clan was specified. The Sombansis are the most numerous, amounting to 15,589 persons and being found in largest numbers in the west of the Hardoi and Shahabad tahsils. Next come the Gaurs, of whom there were 11,567 members. More than half of them belong to the Hardoi tahsil and the bulk of the remainder to Shahabad. Most of them are Chamar Gaurs, while other subdivisions, such as the Bahman and Chaudhri Gaurs, occur in different parts, the former prevailing in Mansurnagar. The Chauhans numbered 6,554 souls, and are fairly evenly distributed throughout the district. The Panwars, of whom there were 5,584 representatives, belong for the most part to the Pachhoha pargana of Shahabad. The Bais, numbering 4,663, are most numerous in tahsil Sandila, and especially in pargana Gundwa. Chandels, amounting to 4,630 persons, are mainly found in the Gopamau pargana and also in Kachhandao of tahsil Bilgram. There were 3,179 Nikumbhs, who are more numerous in Hardoi than in any other part of Oudh; the majority reside in the north-eastern portion of tahsil Shahabad. Other clans with over 2,000 representatives are the Rathors, who are found in all tahsils of the district, Katehrias, who come from Rohilkhand and are found in greater numbers in Hardoi than elsewhere, being almost entirely confined to the Bilgram tahsil, Sakarwars, who are again more prevalent in Hardoi than in any other part of Oudh, and reside with but few exceptions in pargana Kalyanmal; and Janwars, who are of the same stock as those in Unao, and are chiefly found in the south of the district. Besides these, Dhakaras and Gaharwars are found in greater numbers in no other part of Oudh; the former are said to have come from Mainpuri and settled in the north-east of Bangar; while the latter mainly belong to the north-west of the same pargana and to Gopamau, their tradition stating that they came from the direction of Benares, so that they are probably connected with the

Sombansis.

Kantit stock of the Mirzapur district. The Raikwars at one time held the greater part of pargana Mallanwan, but lost it owing to the persistent rebellion of Narpat Singh of Ruia notoriety. The Tomars of the census report do not include the Katyars, who are said to have been original members of this clan; more than half of them belong to the Sandila tahsil. The other Rajput clans call for no particular mention. Those of them that exercise any proprietary right are the Bhadaurias, Raghubansis, and Gautams, but none of them occur in any numbers. Rajputs of this district in former days were very largely employed in military service, but at the present time they are chiefly agriculturists, although their cultivation is not of a high order. The smaller proprietors till a large amount themselves, while as tenants the Rajputs generally hold at privileged rates.

Kachhis

Next come the Kachhis, who numbered 44,779 persons or 4·6 per cent. of the whole Hindu population. They are more numerous here than elsewhere in Oudh, and their numbers are only exceeded in Jhánsi, Cawnpore, and the Agra division. At the same time there is practically no difference between the Kachhis and the Muraos, of whom there were 16,088, which is a very much smaller figure than in the other Oudh districts. These two castes together are the best cultivators in Hardoi, being generally found in possession of the richest land and paying the highest rent. They chiefly devote themselves to the cultivation of superior crops, such as opium, sugarcane, and tobacco. They predominate in the Bilgram tahsil, while it is noticeable that in Sandila they invariably describe themselves as Muraos.

Other cultivating caste

After these come several cultivating castes. The Gadariyas at the last census numbered 40,699 persons—a higher figure than that recorded in any other district of the United Provinces with the exception of Allahabad and Cawnpore. They are by tradition herdsmen, but generally betake themselves to agriculture; they occur in largest numbers in the Hardoi tahsil. Kisans numbered 37,032. This, again, is not surpassed in any part of Oudh, but, as in the case of the Kachhis, these people are elsewhere generally called by a different name, being known as Lodhs, of whom there were in this district only 5,198 representatives—a figure that is far below the provincial average.

They rank high as cultivators, being in the same class as Ahirs; the great majority of them reside in the Bilgram tahsil. Most of the Kisans of this district style themselves Mathuriyas, this being the name of their chief sub-caste. Kahars, who numbered 29,762 persons, are also agriculturists, although they are largely engaged in domestic service and general labour. They are found in all parts of the district, but are most numerous in Bilgram. Kurmis, numbering 21,832 persons, are comparatively scarce in Hardoi, as also in the adjoining district of Unao. They are perhaps the best of all the agricultural communities, and cultivate the richest villages of the Bilgram tahsil, and especially the Mallanwan pargana, while there are very few in other parts of the district.

Banias.

Vaishyas or Banias numbered 24,173 persons at the last census, which is a very high figure and far in excess of the general average for Oudh. They are more common in the Hardoi tahsil than elsewhere, but in all parts they are found in large numbers. The Banias of this district belong to very many subdivisions; most of them describe themselves as Sonwanis, a sub-caste of the Agrahari sept. Of the rest, the best represented perhaps are the Umar, Kasarwani, and Hardoi clans, the last taking their name from this district and being elsewhere only found in large numbers in Sitapur, Kheri, and Sháhjahánpur.

Kayasths.

Kayasths numbered 9,663 persons at the last census. Among them are some of the largest landowners of the district, such as the taluqdars of Sarawan Baragaon in the Sandila tahsil. They are fairly evenly distributed, but are less numerous in Hardoi than in any other part of Oudh except Kheri. The great majority of them belong to the Sribastab subdivision, but there are fair numbers of Saksenas, Asthanas, and Mathuras. As everywhere, the Kayasths are better educated than any other caste, and at the last census 60 per cent. of the males were literate, which is an unusually high proportion.

Other Hindus.

Other Hindu castes call for little notice. Telis, Barhais, Dhobis, Lohars, Nais, Bharbhunjas, and Dhanuks all occur in numbers exceeding 10,000 persons. There are more Bharbhunjas to be found in Bara Banki, but with this single exception Hardoi possesses more persons of this caste than any

district of the United Provinces; here they are fairly evenly distributed throughout every tahsil. The Dhanuks, again, are more common in Hardoi than elsewhere in Oudh, their number being only exceeded in the adjoining districts of Cawnpore, Sháhjahánpur, and the eastern half of the Agra division. As a caste they are of a low rank and their occupation is of a miscellaneous description; they act as servants, labourers, and watchmen, while many of them hold land as tenants. The other castes that had more than 5,000 members apiece, in addition to those already mentioned, are Koris, Kahars, and Kalwars; while next to these come Bhangis, Malis, Sonars, Bhats, Lunias, Faqirs, Nats, and Halwais, the total being over 2,000 in each case. The smaller castes are unimportant, there are fair numbers of Barais, as well as Tambolis, both of these are generally engaged in the cultivation of *pán*, which is grown in many parts of the district, and especially in Sandila tahsil. There were 1,960 Bauriyas—a figure which was only exceeded in Cawnpore, the returns of this caste are, however, unreliable, as in common with all other criminal tribes they are apt to change their name for purposes of convenience. They probably represent a branch of the Pasis.

Musalmans.

The Musalmans of the district are most numerous in the Sandila and Shahabad tahsils, and fewest in Hardoi, although they are fairly evenly distributed. They reside chiefly in the old towns, but in most of these even they form the minority. According to the enumeration of the last census, they belong to 57 different castes and divisions, while in the case of 495 persons no designation was specified. Most of these castes are of little interest or importance. In 27 instances there were less than one hundred representatives, and 15 others had fewer than one thousand members apiece. Hardly any of these call for any special mention. As usual, the Musalmans are almost all Sunnis, the number so recorded being 93 6 per cent. of the whole. Shias numbered 4,195 persons, which is somewhat above the provincial average, but in no way a remarkable figure. The others were Lalbegis, or members of unspecified or miscellaneous sects.

Pathans.

The Pathans are the best represented Musalman subdivision in this district, numbering 19,390 persons or 16 36 per cent. of the whole. More than half of these belong to the Shahabad

tahsil, and particularly to the neighbourhood of that place, which is the largest town of Pathan foundation in Oudh. Of the remainder the majority reside in tahsil Bilgram. The Pathans of this district belong to many clans, of whom the Ghoris, numbering 5,300 souls, are by far the strongest. Next to them come Kakars, Yusufzais, and Muhammadzais. There are also fair numbers of Bazidkhel Pathans, related to those of Malihabad in Lucknow, as well as Afridis, Baqarzais, and Bangash Pathans from the Farrukhabad side. They hold a large amount of land, being the possessors of the greater part of pargana Shahabad and holding several villages in other portions of the northern tahsil and a few detached estates elsewhere.

Sheikhs. Next come the Sheikhs, numbering 14,921 souls or 12 6 per cent. of the Musalman population. These are more numerous in Sandila than elsewhere, and in that neighbourhood they hold large areas of land, their chief estate being the Kakrali taluqa. The Sheikhs of this district belong to many subdivisions, but by far the most numerous are the Siddiqis, of whom there were no less than 8,627 representatives. Of the remainder the majority are Qurreshis, while Faruqis, Ansaris, and Usmanis are to be found in different parts, the Ansaris being almost entirely confined to the Shahabad tahsil.

Saiyids. There were at the time of the census 5,256 Saiyids in the district, of whom a larger proportion reside in Shahabad than elsewhere. The two chief centres of the Saiyids are Pihani and Bilgram. The main subdivisions are the Rizwis in the Shahabad and Sandila tahsils; the Zaidis in the former and Bilgram—a fact which tends to prove the tradition that the Bilgram family is connected with the Barha Saiyids of Muzaffarnagar; Husainis and Naqwis. The last mentioned are practically confined to the Sandila tahsil: they are more numerous here than in any other part of Oudh, and, indeed, their numbers are only exceeded in Moradabad and Allahabad of all the districts of the United Provinces. The Zaidis, too, are only found in larger numbers in Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Bijnor. The Saiyids still hold a fair amount of land in Hardoi, especially in the parganas of Pindarwa and Bilgram. The taluqdars of the latter place have, however, lost a large proportion of their estates within recent years.

Musalman Rajputs are comparatively few in this district, numbering at the last census only 4,994 persons. Of these as many as 3,800 were found in the Bilgram tahsil, and almost all the rest in Shahabad, as both in Sandila and Hardoi there were less than 200 persons of this description. The best represented clan is the Chandel, tradition stating that many of these people were forcibly converted by Sher Shah ; the remainder are chiefly Raikwars, Bais, Sombansis, Janwars, and Gaurs. Chandels hold several villages in pargana Kachhandao, but very few of the others have any landed property.

Musalman Rajputs.

The remaining Musalman castes are generally unimportant. Julahas numbered 1,394 souls, which is a very low figure for Oudh, and, with the Behnas or Nadafs, who are of similar origin and numbered 10,326 persons, amounted to nearly 20 per cent. of the Musalman population. They are found in all parts of the district, but are especially numerous in the Sandila tahsil. Here, too, reside most of the Gaddis, of whom there were 11,036 in all. These people are chiefly agriculturists, although by profession they are herdsmen and very similar to the Hindu Ahirs. Faqirs are fairly numerous, amounting to 106,727 persons, and are found in all parts of the district. The only other castes that had over 2,000 representatives were Darzis, 7,391 ; Manihars, 3,357 ; and Qassabs, 2,748. Manihars, who occur in almost exactly equal numbers in all the tahsils, are very strong in this district, and are only more numerous in Moradabad and Bahraich ; by profession they are glass makers, but they have practically abandoned this trade in Hardoi. Of the other castes none are of any importance save perhaps the Bahelias or huntsmen, of whom there are more in Hardoi than elsewhere in Oudh, although they number only 204 altogether ; and the Gandhis, of whom there were 326—a higher figure than in any other district. Their profession is that of perfumers, and they manufacture *itr* from different flowers by distillation.

Other Musalmans.

From the last census report it appears that 812,651 persons, or 74·3 per cent. of the whole population, were supported by agriculture and pasture, 35 per cent. of these being actual workers. This is probably below the mark, for, although the remaining inhabitants gave some other occupation as their means

Occupations.

of subsistence, it may be safely assumed that a large numb were partly dependent on the land. The figure is the same that of Unao, and slightly lower than that of the rest of Oud excluding Lucknow and Fyzabad, in which there are large urb populations. The unusual number of towns in Hardoi does n seem to affect the character of the people, for the industrial el ment was only 10·9 per cent., which is again below the provinci average. The same may be said of the commercial and profe sional populations, which accounted for 1·7 and 1·08 per cent. the whole respectively. This leaves 12·02 per cent. otherwi employed. Out of this 5·9 per cent. were employed as u skilled or general labourers other than agricultural; 3·5 p cent. in personal and domestic service; 1·27 per cent. in Gover ment service; while the remainder included beggars, tho without any ostensible means of subsistence, and those wh were not dependent on any occupation. These classes are ve broadly framed and in all cases include dependents of both sexe Further details will be found in each of the tahsil articles. (the industrial population some 45 per cent. were employed in th preparation and supply of articles of food and drink; 28 pe cent. were workers in cotton and textile fabrics; 9 per cen in metals; and 7 per cent. in wood and cognate trades. It noticeable that there are fewer workers in leather than in an other district of Oudh.

Language and literature.

The language of the district is, generally speaking, th Kanauji dialect of western Hindi. According to the censu figures of 1901, this was spoken by all the population except 14 persons, whose language was chiefly English, Bengali, or Ma wari. In this respect Hardoi differs from all the rest of Oudh, i which the Awadhi form of eastern Hindi predominates. But, a a matter of fact, the Kanauji of the eastern half of this distric is very closely blended with the Awadhi of Unao and Sitapu the probable border line being the river Sai. There is now bu little indigenous literature. In former days Bilgram had a grea name for its learned men and poets, but its glory is a thing o the past. The chief works of its authors are noticed in th article on the town. Gopamau, too, and Pihani produced severa famous men, but their descendants have not maintained thei

reputation. Kunwar Durga Parshad, taluqdar of Sarawan-Baragaon, is a great scholar and has written several Persian works on history and morals, but few follow his example. There are one or two printing presses in the district. The old Hardoi Press was started before 1871 and continued till the death of the owner, Saiyid Qudrat Ali, in 1879. It was then maintained by his son, Ahmad Ali, under the name of the Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press. In 1884 his brother, Rafat Ali, started business on his own account, and the two presses continued to work till 1895. In that year Inchha Ram started the Sati Pracharak Press, and Hakim Muhammad Ali Khan of Sháhjahánpur the Muraqqa-i-Alam Press, both in Hardoi. In 1892 the Quin Press was started at Sandila by Kunwar Durga Parshad, and is still working. The Cox Press at Shahabad came into existence in 1900 under the ownership of Mata-ullah Khan. It used to issue a monthly journal known as the *Ikhlaq*, but this has been discontinued. None of these presses obtain sufficient work: they only print such job work as is sent them from the municipal and other offices or private persons. There is no newspaper, but only a monthly journal called the *Muraqqa-i-Alam*, published at the press of that name by Qazi Abdul Ali. It was started in June 1903, and has an edition of some 300 copies, it contains political and social news mostly borrowed from other papers.

Land tenur

The proprietary tenures in Hardoi contrast strongly with those of the other parts of Oudh. The forms of tenure are the same, but the difference lies in the proportionate distribution of the land between the various classes. The main feature is the comparative scarcity of large taluqdari estates, especially those of old standing, and the unusual predominance of the zamindari and coparcenary proprietors. At the last settlement the villages of the district were divided into 2,072 mahals. In only 286 of these was the land held by taluqdars in full proprietary right, while in 83 others the superior proprietors were taluqdars, but the land was for all practical purposes in the possession of the sub-settlement holders. Of the rest, 289 were owned in single, and 332 in joint, zamindari tenure; 34 in perfect, and 1,027 in imperfect, pattidari; and 21 by other coparcenary bodies in the bhaiyachara form of tenure. Thus the taluqdars hold only 18·4

per cent. of the total area directly, and 5·45 per cent. indirectly. The coparcenary communities own on an average 76·15 per cent. of the land, the percentage varying from 82 in the Shahabad and Hardoi tahsils to 62 in Bilgram and Sandila. Practically one-half of the villages of the district are held in imperfect pattidari and one-sixth in joint zamindari, the proportions of the total area owned in each case being 52·39 and 10·2 per cent. respectively. Single zamindari holdings amount to 9·26 per cent., bhaiyachara to 2·38 per cent., and perfect pattidari to 1·92 per cent. of the entire district. These village tenures are of the ordinary character. It frequently happens that in villages composed of more than one mahal the component parts are held on different tenures; and similarly a village forming a single mahal may be made up of various *mazras* or hamlets, each held on a different form of proprietary right. The village system in this district does not exhibit so many signs of disintegration as in some other parts of the provinces. With few exceptions payments of revenue are made through the lambardars, whose office is largely sought after.

eza milkiyat.

Besides the ordinary forms of tenure, there is one which requires separate mention. In many villages, and especially those which constitute urban or semi-urban areas, there is a class of proprietors known as *reza milkiyatdars*, or owners of specific plots not amounting to recognised shares in the village. These are persons who have obtained by purchase or otherwise from the original co-sharers the ownership of plots of ground, and are responsible for the payment of the land revenue thereon. This tenure is most remarkable in the mauzas which form the township of Sandila; here there has been a large extension of the *reza milkiyat* proprietorship, and the greater portion of the area is now held by such persons, who pay their revenue through the original zamindars. The subdivision of these holdings has been carried to a very great extent in Sandila, and some of their recorded shares are as small as $\frac{1}{800}$th part of an acre. Considerable areas are also held by *reza milkiyatdars* in the towns of Mallanwan, Bilgram, and Shahabad.

roprietary castes.

The great bulk of the land is in the hands of Rajputs of various clans, who at the time of the last settlement held no less

than 370,486 acres or over 64 per cent. of the entire district. In no other part of Oudh are there so many Rajput clans with a proprietary right in the soil. Instead of the five or six which are to be found in Partabgarh or Rai Bareli, there are here some twenty-four, of whom thirteen at least have large landed interests. Only a few of these have clearly defined spheres of influence. The Gaurs are the largest landholders in the district, possessing more than 230 villages; they own almost the whole of the two parganas of Sara, they predominate in Bangar and Bawan, and hold considerable proportions of Shahabad, Saromannagar, Mansurnagar, Alamnagar, and Gopamau, while they have small estates in Bilgram, Sandi, Pindarwa, and Katiari. They thus prevail in the centre and north of the district; most of their land is held in coparcenary tenure, and the single taluqa of Khajurahra is but a small one. Their history will be shown in the account of that estate given below. Next come the Sombansis, with about 180, villages, in the west centre of the district. They, too, have but one taluqa, Siwaijpur, the history of which is given later. This clan owns the whole of Barwan, the greater portion of Pali and Saromannagar, several villages in Sandi and Katiari, and a few scattered estates in Shahabad, Sara, Bawan, and Pindarwa. The Nikumbhs own some 110 villages in the north and south of the district. They are the chief landowners in Alamnagar and Pindarwa, while the bulk of their property lies in Sandila and Mallanwan, where they gained largely by grants of land made to the taluqdar of Atwa after the Mutiny. They also hold villages in Shahabad and Sandi in the north, as well as in Balamau and Gundwa. Their history will be found in the accounts of the Atwa and Lohrasatpur taluqas. The Katyar Rajputs belong to the western parganas, their estates comprising the greater part of pargana Katiari and a large proportion of Sandi. The Rani of Katiari also holds 14 villages in Gopamau, which were given to Raja Hardeo Bakhsh in 1859. The Bais belong chiefly to the Sandila tahsil, where they own most of Gundwa as well as small parts of Kalyanmal and Sandila. Other members of this clan own small properties in the west, in the parganas of Katiari, Bilgram, Bawan, and Sandi. Almost the whole of Kalyanmal is owned by the Sakarwars, whose villages are for

the most part small and minutely subdivided; they also hold land in Gundwa and Sandila. The Panwar clan is mainly confined to the Pachhoha pargana in the extreme north-west, where they have retained the proprietary right in almost all the villages: they also occur in Kachhandao and Mallanwan, but their possessions in the south are small. The Gaharwars own more than 40 villages, almost all of which are in Gopamau and Bangar, their estates in the latter being in the north-west of the pargana. Next come the Ahbans, who hold some 35 villages, mostly in Gopamau; their chief estate is that of Bhainsri, which consists of eight villages. The Chandels own the greater part of the Kachhandao pargana, eight villages of which are in the hands of Musalman members of the clan. They also have large possessions in Gopamau, where are the Ahrori, Ahri, and Sukrori estates. Like their brethren in Unao, they are said to have come from Sheorajpur in the Cawnpore district. The Janwars are the owners of some 30 villages in different parts of the district, their largest possessions being in the Sandila and Sandi parganas, while they also hold land in Gopamau, Gundwa, and Sara. The Chauhans own eleven villages in Gopamau and 15 others elsewhere, mainly in Sandila, Gundwa, and Mansurnagar. The Dhakaras have 19 villages in Bangar, their chief estates being Bikapur, Banapur, and Ajramau. Bikapur is the parent village and was settled by Bhuran Singh, who came either from Dharwar or Mainpuri. The Kachhwahas chiefly belong to the Balamau pargana, while they have also several villages in the adjoining portion of Sandila. Bachhils are the owners of ten villages in the Katiari, Bilgram, and Sandi parganas. The Raikwars have now but a fraction of their former estates. They retain some 20 villages in Mallanwan, Bilgram, Sandi, and elsewhere, but the large taluqa of Rudamau, comprising 64 villages of Mallanwan, was lost by Narpat Singh on account of rebellion. Besides all these clans there are several others with small landed possessions in different parts of the district. Thus the Katehrias have five villages in Bilgram and two more elsewhere; the Raghubansis have a similar estate in Bawan; while a few villages belong to Rathors, Bhadaurias, and Gautams.

After the Rajputs come the Musalmans, who at the time of the last settlement owned 240,785 acres or about 18 per cent. of the whole district. Their possessions are fairly evenly divided between the Saiyids, Sheikhs, and Pathans. The first prevail in the Bilgram tahsil, and also hold considerable areas of land in Pindarwa and Sandi, as well as a few villages in Shahabad, Pali, and Mansurnagar. The Pathans are mainly confined to tahsil Shahabad, and especially to the pargana of that name. The stronghold of the Sheikhs is the Sandila pargana, in which the Kakrali taluqa lies, their possessions elsewhere being of small area, save in Gopamau. Brahmans in 1894 held 115,316 acres, or rather more than 8 per cent., and have increased their estates still further since that time. They hold land in every pargana of the district, their principal possessions being in Shahabad, Pali, Mallanwan, Pindarwa, Sandi, and Bilgram. The Pande Brahmans are said to have held the whole of the Shahabad pargana before the coming of the Pathans under Diler Khan, but at the present time the Brahmans of Shahabad are of many different subdivisions. In Pali the Brahman proprietors are still for the most part Pandes. The Kayasths hold a large amount of land in the district, having at the time of the last settlement 73,160 acres held by 694 sharers. They, too, have land in every pargana, except Katiari and Pachhoha. Their largest properties are in Sandi and Gopamau, consisting for the most part of the Sarawan-Baragaon taluqa. Kurmis held 15,543 acres in 1894; their estates are small, generally minutely subdivided, and scattered about the southern parganas of the district. Banias hold two villages in Mallanwan and portions of others in many other parts, their total property being about 8,500 acres in area: but as a rule this caste has not made much headway in Hardoi. Ahirs hold some 8,000 acres in different parganas. Other proprietary castes are Kalwars, Khattris, Lodhs, who hold five villages in Sandi, Goshains, Bhats, and a few others.

Other landed proprietors.

With the exception of the taluqas there are no estates in the district of any great size or importance. The *mufrid* villages are mainly held by large coparcenary bodies, most of whom are in an impoverished condition. Many of these families hold several mahals, and this is especially the case in the Shahabad tahsil and

with the Chandels, Ahbans, and other Rajputs of Gopamau and the parganas of tahsil Hardoi. Transfers have been mainly in favour of the larger taluqdars, pleaders, and Kashmiri Brahmans. Pandit Ram Narain of Lucknow made large purchases in this district, as also in the Malihabad pargana of Lucknow. His son, Pandit Bishan Narain, now pays a revenue of Rs. 6,427 in Hardoi. A list of all the taluqdars will be found in the appendix to this volume, and their estates and histories will now be described in order.

Katiari.

The largest estate in the district is that held by Rani Satrupa Kunwar of Katiari, whose property consists of 66 villages and ten mahals in the parganas of Katiari, Sandi, and Gopamau. Of these, 15 villages are revenue-free and 42 villages and six mahals are held on a permanent settlement. The Katyar Rajputs are said to have originally been Tomars, and to have come from Sonoria or Tomar Katar in Gwalior some 350 years ago under Deoram Dat, who was on a pilgrimage to the Ganges. This man first settled at Singhirampur on the Farrukhabad side of the river. The present Katiari pargana was held, it is said, by Dhanuks and Manihars, or, according to another account, by Baihar Ahirs. The owners were constantly at war, and Deoram Dat joined himself with the Manihars and enabled them to crush the Dhanuks. He then took up his abode at Khasaura and soon after found an opportunity of dealing with the Manihars, slaying their leaders and seizing their possessions, thus laying the foundations of the estate which has since formed the inheritance of his descendants. In tho third generation from Deoram Dat came two brothers, Dhami Singh and Salal Sah · the latter had four sons, Madan Singh, Pirthi Singh, Narind Sah, and Kirat Singh. Quarrels arose between the uncle and his nephews over the division of the ancestral property, with the result that the former had to be content with the single village of Kontha in Farrukhabad, while the Hardoi estates were equally divided among the four brothers. Madan Singh obtained Arjunpur and the adjoining villages; Pirthi Singh took Baramau and the land in the vicinity; Narind Sah received Bhenrijor; while Khasaura fell to the lot of Kirat Singh. Other subdivisions were made at a later date as the family increased. From Kirat Singh came Ranjit

Singh, a man of considerable attainments, who made friends with the great nazim, Hakim Mehdi Ali Khan, and in 1837 secured the revenue engagement for the whole pargana in the shape of a perpetual lease at Rs. 12,000. He resided in his fort at Dharampur, where he defied the revenue authorities, while for greater security he had a village across the river in British territory. In 1837 he had been deprived of his estate for contumacy and rebellion, and had fled to Fatehgarh, where he made the acquaintance of Hakim Mehdi.* His great-grandson was Raja Sir Hardeo Bakhsh Singh, K.C.S.I., who behaved with such conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, sheltering the Collectors of Budaun and Fatehgarh, as is narrated in Mr. R. M. Edwards' *Reminiscences of a Bengal Civilian.* He was rewarded with the title of Raja, the Star of India, and a large grant of land. He was succeeded in 1878 by his brother, Tilak Singh, who retained the personal title of Raja and died in 1885, leaving the estate in the hands of his widow, Rani Mahtab Kunwar. She died in 1891, and the estate passed to Raja Kalka Singh, a cousin of Hardeo Bakhsh, who died in 1895, leaving his widow, the present owner, in possession.

Bharawan.

There are two taluqdars belonging to the Bais clan of Rajputs whose property in this district is confined to the Sandila tahsil. These Bais claim descent from Ram Chandra, fifth in descent of Tilok Chand of Daundia Khera. If this is the case, he is a different person from Ram Chandra, the grandson of Tilok Chand and the ancestor of the Saibasi and Naihasta Bais of Rai Bareli. The history of the family is somewhat obscure. One account states that Ram Chandra entered the service of Tej Singh, the Panwar raja of Itaunja in Lucknow, and married his daughter, but that after a quarrel about his pay he returned to Baiswara. Thence he made his way with a large force to pargana Gundwa, and drove out the Bamhan Gaur raja, who fled to the banks of the Ghagra. Another story tells us that about 1586 Ram Chandra married into the family of the Gaurs in Gundwa, rose to great power, and finally killed their raja, Jaj or Jai Singh, seizing his domains and his fort at Aira Kakemau. A third story relates that the Gaurs, jealous of the influence of

* Sleeman, *Tour in Oudh*, II, 35.

the newcomers, slew him, and that his sons, who entered the service of the Dehli sovereign and there acquired power and distinction, revenged themselves by driving out the Gaurs. At all events, this Ram Chandra had three sons, Alsukh Rai, Lakhim Rai, and Kans, who held the *baoni* of the Gaurs known as tappa Daklawal, and settled in Bangalpur, Pipargaon, and Bhithri, their descendants being consequently known as the Bangali, Piparhar, and Bhitharia Bais respectively. The last of these seems to have acquired the lion's share of the estate, but in later years the Bangalis came to the front. In Sir William Sleeman's time the largest propriotor in Sandila was Mardan Singh of Bharawan of this family.* He bore the title of raja, which, it is said, was given to his ancestor by the Dehli emperor for military services, although another story relates that its assumption was due to a mistake on the part of Raja Mihin Lal, chakladar of Sandila, who addressed Mardan Singh as raja in open court. During the Mutiny Raja Mardan Singh gave shelter to Mr. Bickers and other fugitives from Sitapur, and helped them on their way to Lucknow. After the recapture of the capital he rendered valuable services in restoring order in the Sandila tahsil. By way of reward he received a *khilat* of Rs. 4,000, and a portion of the confiscated estate of Mithauli known as Marhapur. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Randhir Singh, who died in 1888, after which the property descended to his brother, Raja Madho Singh. The widow of the late taluqdar, Rani Jairaj Kunwar, also holds a share in the estate. The taluqa comprises 31 villages and six mahals in this district, in the parganas of Gundwa and Kalyanmal, as well as ten villages in Unao, and four villages and three mahals in the Malihabad pargana of Lucknow. The raja resides at Bharawan, this place having been the home of the family since the removal from Manjhgaon in Sandila some six generations ago, when Fateh Singh of Bharawan was killed by his kinsmen, the ancestors of the present taluqdars.

vayan. Another descendant of Alsukh is the taluqdar of Pawayan, a small estate comprising six villages in pargana Gundwa and the Bahraura property of four villages in pargana Malihabad of

* *Tour in Oude*, II, 1, 3.

Lucknow. It was formerly known as Mansurgarh, the fort at Pawayan taking its name from Safdar Jang. At annexation the sanad was bestowed on Thakur Sripal Singh, whose son, Sarabjit Singh, succeeded in 1870 and still holds the property. The estate was under the management of the Court of Wards from June 1870 to November 1889, when it was released in a very flourishing condition with a considerable cash balance.

Atwa-Nasirpur

The head of the Nikumbh clan of Rajputs and one of the taluqdars of the district is Thakur Maharaj Singh of Atwa-Nasirpur, who holds forty villages and eight mahals in the parganas of Sandila, Balamau, and Mallanwan. The early history of the clan is very obscure. According to one account the Nikumbhs came from Alwar about 1450 A.D., but the general tradition of the family is that their home was Arwal in Jaipur, and that their leader was Udai Karan, who came in 1310 Sambat and settled in the north of the district. They say that they are Kachhwahas or Surajbansis, and this is supported by the fact that Nikumbhs held Alwar and the surrounding country at a very early date.* General Cunningham states that Nikumbhs were among the earliest Aryan settlers in Rajputana.† If this is the case, and if the Hardoi Nikumbhs are really descended from immigrants from Rajputana, it is very curious that they should have invented a derivation for the name in the words *nek kám* with reference to the service rendered to the Sombansi raja of Santan Khera, and still more extraordinary that the other Rajputs of Hardoi should affect to look down on the Nikumbhs on account of an alleged humble origin. At all events, tradition states that Udai Karan had three sons, of whom two returned to Jaipur and the third, Har Singh, remained in Suajpur of Sandi. His grandson was Naruk Sah, who appears to have obtained a grant of land in pargana Palia of Kheri from the Sombansis. Fifth in descent from Naruk Sah came two brothers, Dhir Sah and Bahan Deo, who in 1545 Sambat went southwards and settled in pargana Gopamau. Bahan Deo's son, Kunwar Sah, took possession of Muhamdi, while two of his sons, Mangru and Jhagru, obtained Lonahra in the Sandila

* Rajputana Gazetteer, III, 172.

† Archæological reports, XX, 8.

country, driving out the Kamangars. In 1755 Sambat his descendant, Bhima Sah, expelled the Lodhs from Atwa, which has remained the headquarters of the taluqa. His son, Bhikhari Das, added Lohrasatpur, but two generations later a division of the property was made, and Gobind Rai retained Atwa. His descendant was Bharat Singh, who rendered loyal service during the Mutiny, holding his fort of Atwa on behalf of the British and aiding the column under General Barker. On one occasion he went to assist Chaudhri Hashmat Ali of Sandila with 700 men and two guns. After the Mutiny he was awarded the confiscated estate of Nasirpur. He died in 1880 and was succeeded by Surat Singh, whose son, the present taluqdar, came into possession in 1893. He resides at Hathaura, which was one of the old strongholds of the Nikumbhs.

Lohrasatpur.

At the division of the family property by the grandsons of Bhikhari Das, two of the brothers, Niwaz Sah and Kishan Singh, left Atwa for Birwa, taking that property as their share, as well as Lohrasatpur. In the fifth generation from Niwaz Sah came Kalka Bakhsh, who died leaving an infant son, Chandika Bakhsh. The latter died without issue in 1866, leaving a widow, Thakurain Dalel Kunwar, who still holds the estate. The taluqa, which is variously known as Birwa or Lohrasatpur, consists of eleven villages and five mahals in the Sandila pargana.

Khajurahra.

The Gaur Rajputs have for many centuries been established in this district. As already mentioned, the Bahman Gaurs were rulers in Gundwa till they were ejected by the Bais. The Gaurs of Bangar are the Chamar Gaurs, who rank higher than the Bahman Gaurs.* The various traditions all agree in stating that the clan came to Hardoi in the days of Jaya Chandra of Kanauj and, after expelling the Thatheras, settled in the Bangar pargana. Their leader was either Raghunath Singh of Narkanjari near Indore, or Maha Singh or Sale Singh of the same place, or Kuber Sah of Garhganjana, also near Indore, or again Bhat Deo from Narnol. The son of this leader was Ganga Singh, the one-eyed, the tradition concerning whom will be found in the old settlement report.† This man subdued the

* Elliot, *Supplemental Glossary*, s. v., Gaur Rajput.

† Settlement report, pp. 87, 100.

Thatheras and founded the Gaur estates, which have remained almost intact to this day. Most of the Gaur villages are held in pattidari tenure, and it would appear that at no time was a regular *raj* formed. The only Gaur taluqa is that of Khajurahra, which consists of 19 villages and five mahals in the parganas of Bangar and Bilgram. The sanad was granted to Thakur Dal Singh, who had amassed the estate by purchase and mortgage at the expense of his weaker brethren. He was succeeded by Lalta Bakhsh, who died in 1885, and was followed by his grandson, Thakur Shankar Bakhsh Singh, the present owner. He was then a minor, and the estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards. The property was then indebted to the amount of Rs. 83,522, of which Rs. 44,000 were secured by a possessory mortgage of six villages and one mahal, known as the Bahora estate, in Sitapur. In order to redeem this property and to pay off debts bearing heavy interest, a loan of Rs. 73,000 was taken from the Bank of Upper India. The estate was released and made over to the ward in November 1893; but the debts had not been fully paid off, and fresh liabilities had been incurred by the owner. The property in this district consists of 19 villages and five mahals in the Bangar and Bilgram parganas.

Siwaijpu

The Sombansi Rajputs of the Sandi pargana lay claim to a very ancient lineage, being descended from Abhiman, the son of Arjun Pandava. As in the case of the Sombansis of Partabgarh, the family is said to have come from the ancient town of Jhusi in the Allahabad district, whence they migrated, probably owing to pressure caused by the advent of the Musalmans, and came to this district under Raja Santan at the time when Jaya Chandra was still ruling in Kanauj. Raja Santan made his headquarters at a place called after him Santan Khera or Santannagar, the modern Sandi. He expelled the Thatheras, and his descendants gradually acquired most of the Sandi, Barwan, Pali, and Saromannagar parganas. They did not, however, hold Sandi for long, as the Muhammadans came and after a long siege, which was only brought to a successful issue by emptying the moat by means of a drain into the Garra, took the town and drove out the Sombansis, who fled to the Kumaun hills, whence they were subsequently allowed to return. This is said to have occurred

in 1398, although probably it was much earlier. Tradition relates that Raja Santan had a son named Harhar Deo or Sheosak Singh. This man colonised pargana Pali, and left his possessions to his two sons, Sahaj Deo and Barwan. The latter established himself at Baburhia, which was a deserted Thathera town, and renamed it Barwan after himself; the village and most of the pargana is still in the possession of his descendants. Sahaj Deo remained in Pali and became the raja of the clan. He was succeeded by his son, Man Deo, who had three sons, Randhir, Nam Deo, and Puran Mal. The eldest quarrelled with his father and went to the home of his wife's family in Farrukhabad, where his descendants still hold the pargana of Khakatmau. When Man Deo died, the second son, as the story goes, was away fishing; and so Puran Mal, the youngest, obtained the estate. He had two sons, Sahaj Rao and Bhao Singh, of whom the latter obtained the title of rai and a portion of the ancestral estates, which is still retained by his descendants. Sahaj Rao was the raja of the clan, and settled in Siwaijpur, which still gives its name to the Sombansi taluqa. About this time some members of the family seized and held the estate of Sarsai in Pali, which remains to this day; and at a later date others separated themselves from the main stock and colonised Samarjhala, also in the Pali pargana. Raja Sahaj Rao had two sons—Kharag Mal, who succeeded to the estate, and Sultan Mal, who received for maintenance the villages of Saidapur and Nizampur in Pali, still owned by members of his family. After Kharag Mal came Rasog Mal, who had three sons: the eldest, Lal Sah, became raja in his father's stead; Bahar Sah obtained Jaitpur and Silwari; and Birbal was given Shahab-ud-dinpur in Katiari,—all of which are to this day owned by Sombansis. Dalip Singh, the son of Lal Sah, had two sons, of whom Raja Madan Singh, the eldest, founded Madnapur in Pali, while Bahar Singh, the younger, obtained Ghari Thar in Katiari and other neighbouring villages. Madan Singh was succeeded by his son, Kesri Singh, who had two wives and four sons. By the first he had Raja Singh, whose descendants live at Siwaijpur; and by the second he begat Fateh Singh, who obtained the estate; Bhikham Singh, who received Amirta and other villages for maintenance; and

Baheran Singh, who died without issue. Fateh Singh had two sons, of whom Jodhan Singh became raja, while Dhaukal Singh held Kahrai, which is still in the possession of his descendants. Raja Jodhan Singh had seven sons, of whom four were killed in a fight with Basant Rai, chakladar of Sandi Pali. Of these four, Madho Singh alone had issue, and his grandson, Kunwar Bhopal Singh, is the owner of Harha Khurd. From Gokul Singh, the sixth son, comes Pitam Singh, who lives in the hamlet of Majhaula and holds some land in maintenance. Jorawan Singh, the youngest, died without issue. The eldest was Raja Chhattar Singh, who had four sons,—Dariao Singh, who succeeded his father; Jot Singh, whose two grandsons live at Siwaijpur; Gopal Singh, who obtained Chaundarai in Pali and Mirzapur in Barwan for maintenance; and Bhola Singh, who received a small allotment known as Halqa Ghirwa. Raja Dariao Singh had no issue, and his widow held the Siwaijpur taluqa at annexation; she adopted Dip Singh, son of Nandan Singh, who held the estate till 1891, when he was succeeded by Karan Singh, the present owner. The taluqdar is locally styled raja, but the title has not been recognised by Government. The property consists of 19 villages in the Pali and four in the Katiari pargana, known as the Auhadpur-Sanjara estate.

Partabgarh.

The only other Rajput taluqdar is also a Sombansi, but of a different stock. Raja Ajit Singh of Taraul, whose history will be found in the Partabgarh volume, was rewarded, for his services rendered during the Mutiny, with grants of land in various parts of the province, and among them was the estate known as Harauni Qutbnagar, which consists of 15 villages and two mahals in the parganas of Shahabad, Sandi, Pali, and Sara North, now held by his adopted son, Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Qila Partabgarh. The estate comprises Taraunda in Sandi, the village of Akbarpur Binaika in Pali, the Hasnapur grant in Sara North, and Harauni-Qutbnagar in Shahabad.

Maswasi.

Mahant Har Charan Das of Maswasi in the Unao district holds the single village of Anjhi in the Shahabad pargana, which was acquired by purchase from the Sombansi zamindars. The Mahant is a Nanakshahi faqir, the successor of Mahant Gur Narain, who during the latter days of Nawabi rule acquired

extensive properties in Unao, Lucknow, Bahraich, Gonda and Kheri, which he bequeathed by will to the present owner.

Sarawan. The only remaining Hindu taluqdari estate is that of the Kayasth family of Sarawan-Baragaon in the Sandila tahsil. They are Sribastab Kayasths, who are said to have been long settled in Khurasa of Gonda. One of them named Rai Puran Chand, some thirteen generations ago, left his home on account of a quarrel with Ratan Pande, and took up his residence in the Sailuk pargana of Bara Banki, where he founded a village called Purania. His son, Rai Khem Chand, is said to have been the private Diwan of Akbar, and rose to great wealth and influence On one occasion he performed the *pande-jag* and distributed nine maunds of pure gold to the Brahmans, who conferred on him the title of Naumania Pande, by which the house is still known. Tradition relates that since that time wine drinking has been totally prohibited in this family. His son, Parmanand, received from Shah Jahan a *mansab* and a jagir in Muttra. His successors, Bishan Das, Bikram Sen, and Rai Dal Chand, were all *mansabdars* under the later Mughals, the last receiving his title from Ahmad Shah. Rai Makhan Lal, the son of Dal Chand, came to Oudh with Safdar Jang. He had three sons, Rai Kunwar Sen, who was appointed nazim of Sandila and Malihabad by Shuja-ud-daula, Rai Pem Chand, and Rai Sewak Ram. The son of Pem Chand was Rai Jaisukh Rai, who was wasilbaqi-navis of Oudh under Asaf-ud-daula, and in the days of Saadat Ali Khan was raised to the post of Diwan of the whole of Oudh. He was responsible for the division of territory between the Nawab Wazir and the East India Company under the treaty of 1801. He died without issue and was succeeded in the possession of the estate of Sarawan-Baragaon, which he had received on a permanent lease from Asaf-ud-daula, by the family of his uncle, Rai Sewak Ram. The latter had four sons, Ram Dhan, Gobardhan Lal, Param Dhan, and Narain Dhan. Of these, Gobardhan Lal succeeded to the estate, and at the accession of Ghazi-ud-din Haidar received the hereditary title of raja. Both he and Param Dhan were *amils* of Malihabad, for they leased that pargana in 1827 to Faqir Muhammad Khan, the ancestor of the taluqdars of Sahlamau

and Kasmandi Khurd.* On one occasion he stood security for Raja Surat Singh of Ramnagar in Bara Banki, and in consequence of his failure to pay besieged the raja in his fort of Chheda.† His son, Jamait Rai, was made chakladar of Sandi Pali by Amjad Ali Shah, and in 1842 he attacked and defeated Raja Hardeo Bakhsh of Katiari. Raja Gobardhan Lal during his lifetime made over the property to his nephew, Raja Dhanpat Rai, son of Param Dhan, with the approval of the Government. A share was also held by Fateh Chand, son of Narain Dhan. During the Mutiny these two taluqdars acted with conspicuous loyalty after the recovery of Lucknow, assisting General Barker in his operations near Sandila and vacating their large house in the town for the use of the officers after its capture. At Lord Canning's darbar in 1859 they received *khilats* and a grant of 22 villages in the Kheri district, known as the Sirsawa Bilahra estate, which is still held by the family. In 1860 an amicable partition of the taluqa was made, but Dhanpat Rai had to bear the whole burden of the debts. He died in 1867, leaving three sons, of whom Kunwar Durga Parshad succeeded his father in the estates. He has been an honorary magistrate since 1884, and is a prominent personage in the district and a great scholar, having written several books in the Persian language. He has built a handsome masonry sarai and a dharamsala in Sandila. His portion of the estate consists of 21 villages in this district, in the pargana of Sandila, and one in Gundwa, 13 villages in Kheri, two villages known as the Talhi Loharu estate in Unao, and the single village of Biharipur in Lucknow.

Baragaon.

Raja Fateh Chand, whose title was recognized as a personal title in 1864, died in 1873, having during his lifetime divided his property between his two sons, Wazir Chand, who received the Hardoi estates, and Amir Chand, who obtained the half of Sarsawa in Kheri. Both brothers died within two months of each other in 1837. Amir Chand was succeeded by his son, Narendra Bahadur, while Baragaon is still held by Chandra Kunwar, the widow of Wazir Chand. The taluqa consists of 24 villages and six mahals, all in the Sandila tahsil. In the Balamau

* Lucknow Gazetteer, p. 92.

† Gazetteer of Bara Banki, p. 104.

pargana she holds the single village of Mand; in Kalyanmal her property is known as the Rahimabad grant; and in Gundwa she has the Parsa estate. From 1871 to 1891 the Baragaon estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards under the Encumbered Estates Act. The debts amounted to Rs. 1,50,468, and were compromised for the sum of Rs. 1,21,777 advanced by Government. In 1891 the taluqdar applied for permission to pay off the balance due, Rs. 44,500 in all, and the request was granted. The estate was released in a prosperous condition in June 1891.

Kakrali.

Of the Musalman taluqdari estates five belong to Saiyids, two to Sheikhs, two to Pathans, and one to Mughals. The largest of these properties and the second taluqa of the district in point of size is that of Kakrali, owned by Chaudhri Muhammad Jan. The taluqa is of recent origin, although the family is an old one. It is said to have been founded by a Siddiqi Sheikh, who came from Arabia and accompanied Timur to India, by whom he was appointed chaudhri of Sandila. His descendant, Sheikh Firoz, was confirmed in the position of chaudhri by Akbar and received the title of Khan. The family retained the office till the days of Saadat Ali Khan, who converted the rights and privileges into a fixed annual payment of Rs. 10,000 with the absolute gift of certain villages as *nankar*. This was in the time of Chaudhri Mansab Ali, who was a chakladar and nazim under the Oudh Government. He was followed by Masnad Ali, who enjoyed the same positions and improved his estate in the usual manner. Then came Chaudhri Hashmat Ali, who was chakladar of Sandila from 1842 to 1845 and again from 1853 to annexation. He had collected an estate with an income of over a lakh of rupees, but his administrative ability and personal worth are attested by Sleeman.* His practice was to aid landholders by becoming surety for their payment of revenue and making advances to those who had not the means. This aid had the common result of bringing the land into his possession, and at last he contracted for the whole district of Sandila, with the result that he was thrown into prison at Lucknow. When the Mutiny broke out he was appointed nazim of Hardoi and was a

* *Tour in Oude*, I, 336.

noted and active rebel leader. After the recovery of Lucknow his camp was surprised and captured by General Walpole on the 11th of March 1858. He subsequently tendered his submission and actively espoused the British cause, fighting in many actions against the rebels, who under the leadership of Ahmad-ullah Shah destroyed and burnt his magnificent house at Sandila. He also used his personal influence with the taluqdars and induced many of them to submit, and at the same time gave great assistance to the authorities in the restoration of order. To compensate his losses he was rewarded with the gifts of the taluqas of Arvi Rahmanpur in this district, confiscated from Narpat Singh of Ruia, and Asaish Qasimpur in Unao, 44 villages and four mahals in all. He was succeeded by his son, Khaslat Husain, who was an honorary magistrate, and shortly before his death in 1882 received the title of raja as a personal distinction. His son, Chaudhri Muhammad Azim, held the taluqa till his death in January 1902, when it passed to his son, Chaudhri Muhammad Jan. The estate consists of 61 villages and four mahals in this district in the parganas of Sandila, Kalyanmal, Gundwa, Mallanwan, and Kachhandao, as well as the Unao property and three villages in the Lucknow district. In Mallanwan his estate is known as Arvi Rahmanpur; in Gundwa he has the large Dilernagar estate; in Kachhandao he holds Kutbapur; while in Kalyanmal he has the single village of Ghurra.

Chaudhri Nasrat Ali.

Chaudhri Hashmat Ali of Kakrali managed his estate in conjunction with his brother, whose death is recorded by General Sleeman.* This man's son is Chaudhri Nasrat Ali Khan Bahadur, who, though not a taluqdar, holds a considerable property in the Sandila tahsil in his capacity of a *guzaradar* of the Kakrali estate. In 1877 he was appointed assistant secretary of the British Indian Association, and in 1881 he was made an honorary magistrate. He rendered valuable aid in connection with the preparation of the Oudh Rent Act, and in 1888 he received the title of Khan Bahadur. In the following year he was appointed a deputy collector, but this post he resigned to resume his old office with the British Indian Association. He resides in Lucknow, where he is a member of the bench of magistrates. His

* *Tour in Oude*, I, 336.

property in this district consists of five villages and nine shares, as well as houses and grove lands, paying a total revenue of Rs. 9,550.

Gopamau. The Gopamau family of Sheikhs also belong to the Siddiqi subdivision and trace their descent from one Sheikh Rahim-ullah of Ispahan, who came to India with Timur and was a general in his army and became Governor of Kashmir and Lahore. His son, Qudrat-ullah, and his grandson, Aman-ullah, also held offices under the imperial government. His great-grandson, Niamat-ullah, was appointed chaudhri of the Gopamau pargana by Humayun, and this office remained in the family till annexation. He obtained two rent-free villages and a cash *nankar* of Rs. 1,700, which was the foundation of the estate. Other villages were acquired by purchase and others by a grant from Alamgir to Muhammad Basawan. This man had two brothers, Muhammad Bakhsh and Qadir Bakhsh. The former had two sons, Muhammad Amir and Muhammad Ahmad; and the latter one son, Karim Bakhsh, whose son, Murtaza Bakhsh, died without issue, leaving two widows, who held a share in the estate till 1894. Muhammad Amir had three sons, Muhammad Kamil, Muhammad Aqil, and Muhammad Fazil, who hold equal shares in the estate together with Muhammad Abdus Samad, the son of Muhammad Ahmad. The property consists of six villages and three mahals in the Gopamau pargana and one village, Barmkaula, in the Sitapur district. The taluqa consists of three portions, one estate being known as Behta Murtaza Bakhsh, assessed at Rs. 6,061; the second, Gundwa Rao, paying Rs. 4,620; and the third, Giyanpur, with a revenue of Rs. 4,513. In addition to these, the taluqdars have pattidari holdings assessed at Rs. 2,604.

Basitnagar. The Pathan taluqa of Basitnagar consists of 29 villages and six mahals, most of which lie in the Shahabad pargana, the rest consisting of the small estates of Piparia in Pachhoha and Saadatnagar in Sara North. This family is descended from Dildar Khan, the third son of Nawab Diler Khan, the founder of Shahabad. The descendants of Diler Khan's four sons held a large jagir of 200 villages, comprising all Shahabad and Sara North, on revenue-free tenure, till the days of Saadat Ali Khan, who resumed the grant. Dildar Khan's son, Saadat Khan, was tahsildar

of Sara, and while employed in that capacity managed, by means of purchase, mortgage, and other well known means, to acquire about forty villages of that pargana, which became known as the Saadatnagar or Mustafabad estate. This property rapidly disappeared. In 1828 it had dwindled to 23 villages and was then broken up, the whole pargana being held in farm by the Kashmiri Brahmans, Kedarnath and his brethren, till annexation. The villages were held intact by Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, grandson of Saadat Khan, but his widow lost them. Saadatnagar itself was taken under direct management, and at annexation settlement was made with the old Hindu proprietors. At the regular settlement, however, it was restored to Nawab Husain Ali Khan and still remains a part of the taluqa. Saadat Khan was succeeded by his son, Bande Ali Khan, who was allowed to engage for the Basitnagar estate in the ordinary manner. Nawab Bande Ali left two sons, Ahmad Ali Khan and Lutf Ali Khan, of whom the former had a son, Nawab Dost Ali Khan, who married the daughter of his uncle, and in 1859 received the sanad for the taluqa. He died in 1864 and was succeeded by his son, Nawab Husain Ali Khan, who died in 1871 without male issue, leaving his widow, Begam Amanat Fatima, in possession. She died in December 1903, and bequeathed the estate by will to her nephew, Abdul Karim Khan, the present holder. The title of Nawab, which was recognised by the British Government as hereditary in 1864, has now disappeared in default of direct succession.

Bhanapur.

The small taluqa of Bhanapur is of very recent origin. It consists of only two villages in the Sandi pargana, which in 1858 were settled with the headmen, but subsequently were taken away owing to the failure to prove a title and declared the property of Government. In 1868 they were conferred on Munshi Safdar Husain Khan, a Pathan of Bara Banki, who had been a sarishtadar at the time of the Mutiny and for his loyal services was made a deputy collector and employed on settlement duty in Bara Banki. In 1876 he was made sub-judge of Rai Bareli, and at a later date he was transferred to this district. He died some time after his retirement in 1892, and left his property to his five sons, the present owners. Abid Ali Khan and Zahid Ali Khan each hold one-fourth of the property, while Maqsud Ali

Khan, Hamid Ali Khan, and Muhammad Ali Khan have one sixth apiece.

Saadatnagar.

The only Mughal taluqdar who holds land in this district is Rani Barkat-un-nissa, widow of Raja Shamsher Bahadur of Saadatnagar or Ant in the Misrikh tahsil of Sitapur. Her husband, who died in 1883, held the personal title of raja, which had been conferred on his father, Akbar Beg, by the Nawab of Oudh. The estate lies chiefly in Sitapur, the property in Hardoi consisting of four villages in pargana Gopamau, known as the Purwa Deoria estate.

Qutbnagar.

With one exception, the Saiyid taluqdars are residents of this district. The exception is Mirza Haidar Ali Beg of Qutbnagar in Sitapur, who holds seven small villages in the Gopamau pargana, known as the Karimnagar-Jalalpur estate. He is the son of Ahmad Ali Beg, who was the adopted son of Ibrahim Beg. The family is a branch of that of Aurangabad in Sitapur, an account of which will be found in the volume on that district.

Bhogetapur.

The largest of the Saiyid estates is that of Bhogetapur, which consists of 21 villages and one mahal in the parganas of Bilgram, Mallanwan, and Bangar. The Mallanwan property is known as Usarha Khwajgipur, and that in Bangar as Faridapur. This family is descended from Muhammad Sughra, who came to Bilgram in the days of Altamsh, and after the capture of that town obtained a grant of land, which has since been in the possession of his descendants, one of whom founded the village of Bhogetapur. The Bilgram pedigree shows that sixth in descent from Sughra came Saiyid Abdul Farah of Wasit, from whom also come the great Barha family of Muzaffarnagar. If this is true, his son Daud must be the ancestor both of the Bilgram Saiyids and of the Tihanpuri branch of the Barha clan. Little is known of the Saiyids till the days of the Mughal empire, when Bilgram attained a great name for the learning and prowess of its inhabitants. The chief characters who came from this place are mentioned in the article on the town. The Saiyids seem to have held continuously most of the land in the neighbourhood of Bilgram, the greater part of their property having been acquired by purchase over two hundred years

age.* After annexation the sanad for the Bhogatpur estate was conferred on Saiyid Muhammad Ibrahim, who was succeeded by his younger brother, Wasi Haidar. The latter died in 1903, and the property passed to his grandson, Saiyid Mehdi Haidar, the present owner. The taluqa was taken under the management of the Court of Wards in 1870 on account of the indebtedness of the owner, which amounted to Rs. 85,000. The whole of this was cleared off in thirteen years and the property restored to the owner with a considerable cash balance in 1883. It again became heavily encumbered and was taken for a time under direct management on account of arrears of revenue. It was released on the security of the Chaudhri of Kakrali and Riayat Husain of Lucknow, who paid off the debts, taking the property under their own management with an allowance of Rs. 500 a month to the taluqdar. Since the latter's death the property has again come under the Court of Wards, owing to the minority of Saiyid Mehdi Haidar.

Asafpur. The Asafpur family comes of the same stock. The name is derived from the old village in which the market of Rafatganj was built in 1820 by Hakim Mehdi Ali Khan, the nazim. The village was held directly by the state for thirteen years, and was then given to Maulvi Karam Husain Khan of Bilgram, who had risen to distinction in the service of the Oudh Government. His descendants continued to hold the village, and for their loyal services during the Mutiny a large property was bestowed on Chaudhri Muhammad Ashraf, Muhammad Zain-ul-Abdin, Muhammad Fazil, and Muhammad Ibrar. The shares were divided, and the first named received Asafpur, which at his death in 1888 passed to his son, Saiyid Muhammad Jawad, the present owner. Shares were till recently also held by Ali Fatima, widow of his cousin, Saiyid Qarar Ali, and by Saiyid Abid, another cousin. Qarar Ali, who died in 1894, had in 1887 succeeded Saiyid Muhammad Askari, who had obtained the Durgaganj estate from Muhammad Fazil. The Asafpur property now consists of only three villages and one mahal, all in the Bilgram pargana. In 1870 the taluqa was directly managed under the Encumbered Estates Act, with debts aggregating Rs. 51,656, and arrears of

* Settlement report, page 41.

revenue amounting to Rs. 6,341. These were paid off by a loan advanced by Government. The estate was released in 1886, but it again became hoplessly involved owing to bad management and extravagance, and a large portion of it has passed out of the owner's hand. The Durgaganj estate was also under the Court of Wards from 1869 to 1890. It was at first burdened with a debt of Rs. 22,751 lent by Government to clear off other encumbrances, but this was cleared off and the estate released in a greatly improved condition.

Baghiari.

Muhammad Zain-ul-Abdin obtained as his share the eight villages known as the Baghiari estate. This, too, was heavily encumbered, and in 1871 the management was entrusted to the Court of Wards, under whose control it remained till 1889, when the debts of Rs. 37,876 had been cleared off, and the estate greatly improved. In the same year the taluqdar divided the property with his brother, Saiyid Nur-ul-Hasan. These two persons still own the estate.

Dhundpur.

The fourth share went to Saiyid Muhammad Ibrar and is known as Dhundpur. It originally comprised seven villages and three mahals in the Bilgram pargana. This, too, became encumbered and was taken under the management of the Court of Wards in 1870. The debts amounted to Rs. 18,280, and were liquidated by a loan of Rs. 17,000, which was entirely repaid when the estate was released in 1884.

Jalalpur.

The remaining Saiyid estate is that of Jalalpur in Sandila, which consists of thirteen villages and one mahal in this district, including the waste land grant of Victoriaganj in Gopamau held in fee-simple, the Kaikhai property in Sandi, and the villages of Sahgawan in Kalyanmal, Puranmau in Kachhandao, and Daudpur in Mallanwan. In addition to these, the taluqdar holds the estates of Rampur-Garhawan in Unao, Sitohi in Sitapur, Muhammadpur in Kheri, and the village of Tarauna in Lucknow. The family claims descent from Makhdum Sahib, the saint of Sandila, who received a rent-free grant in that neighbourhood more than 700 years ago. One of his descendants, Saiyid Jalal, built on this grant the village of Jalalpur. In a later generation Chaudhri Muhammad Muqim gave the property to his daughter's son, Saiyid Ghulam Ashraf. After him came Maulvi Fazl Rasul,

who purchased the Rampur-Garhawan estate of twelve villages and eight mahals in Unao. He rendered good service during the Mutiny, and assisted in restoring order. For this he was rewarded with the Kaikhai, Puranmau, and Daudpur estates in this district, and with the five villages of Sitohi and the six villages of Muhammadpur. He also bought the fee-simple of the three villages of Victoriaganj. He died in 1879 and left his property to his son. Maulvi Fazl Husain, who further enlarged his estate by purchase and, like his predecessor, was an honorary magistrate. He died in August 1901 and was succeeded by his son, Saiyid Iltifat Rasul, the present owner.

Sub-settlements

The taluqdars do not exercise full proprietary rights in all their villages, for 123 mahals are held in sub-settlement. No less than 87 of these are in the Sandila tahsil, this form of tenure prevailing in the Sarawan-Baragaon and Kakrali estates, both of which are of recent origin, having been formed by officials of the native government, who took the old proprietors under their protection. The position of the sub-settlement holders is very similar to that of ordinary zamindars, save that they pay to the superior proprietor a percentage of the revenue demand, which in this *tahsil* varies from 5 to 70 per cent. In tahsil Hardoi thirteen mahals in taluqas are sub-settled, chiefly in the Khajurahra estate in pargana Bangar. In these the malikana varies greatly; in three cases none is paid; in five it is a fixed sum irrespective of the revenue; and in the rest it is generally 10 per cent., although in one instance it is as much as 50 per cent., and in the hamlet of Piponi in Faridapur it is half the net profits. In the Shahabad tahsil there are only six sub-settled mahals, four in pargana Shahabad, in which the malikana is 50 or 60 per cent. of the revenue, where a full assessment would leave only 12 per cent. of the assets to the proprietors, and two in Pali, where there is no malikana paid at all. In tahsil Bilgram there are seventeen taluqdari mahals held in sub-settlement Eight villages and three mahals are in pargana Bilgram, the malikana varying from nothing in two cases to three-fifths of the net profits in Behta Buzurg and half the revenue and half the remaining profits in Bindhauli and Kutbapur. In Sandi there is only one sub-settled village, Roshanpur, paying a malikana of 10 per cent.

In Mallanwan there is one whole village, Santapur, held at the same rate, and one mahal of Bikapur, in which the malikana paid to the taluqdar is no less than 70 per cent. of the gross assets. In Katiari the village of Mahua Koli is sub-settled, but no malikana is paid, the tenure in this case, as elsewhere where the under-proprietors merely pay the revenue demand, being more of the nature of a perpetual lease. The superior proprietor is not always a taluqdar; sub-settlements exist in eleven villages owned by zamindars or coparcenary bodies. Frequently, too, the taluqdar is the nominal proprietor of villages which have been assigned in maintenance to relatives and others as *guzaradars*, who have for all practical purposes become the actual owners.

Tenants. The bulk of the land is in the possession of ordinary tenants at cash rents, who at the time of the last settlement held 66·3 per cent. of the assessable area, the proportion varying from little more than 50 per cent. in the Sandila tahsil to over 74 per cent. in Bilgram. Occupancy tenants hold 5,863 acres or ·7 per cent., the largest area being in Bilgram. The grain-rented area is large, amounting to nearly 9 per cent. Two-thirds of this is in the Sandila tahsil, where it amounts to 24·6 per cent., and the bulk of the remainder in pargana Gopamau. Proprietors themselves cultivate as *sir* and *khudkasht* about 168,500 acres, or 19·8 per cent., the highest proportion being in the Shahabad tahsil: under-proprietary holdings are comparatively small, comprising altogether some 1·28 per cent. of the assessable area: while the remaining 2·89 per cent. is nominally rented or rent-free.

Cash rents. Cash rents vary enormously in different parts of the district, and much depends both on the character of the soil and the caste and qualifications of the tenant. High caste tenants,—Rajputs, Brahmans, and Kayasths,—hold their land at privileged rates, the advantage amounting to some 14 or 15 per cent., while low caste rates again differ among themselves, as the better cultivators, such as Kurmis and Kachhis, pay much higher rents than others. Further, there is a marked difference between the rates paid by resident and non-resident or *pahikasht* tenants, the latter generally holding land in their own village as well, and paying but scanty attention to their distant fields. The rents are

generally *bilmukta*, or calculated in the lump without distinction of soils, the holdings being usually so distributed that each tenant gets a share of good land as well as bad; otherwise the rents are calculated field by field, while in some villages, especially in Bilgram and Sandi, the *darpher* system is in force, whereby different cash rents are levied for the spring and autumn crops respectively. At the last settlement the average cash rental was Rs. 6·45 per acre in the Sandila tahsil, Rs. 4·52 in Hardoi, Rs. 4·68 in Bilgram, and Rs. 3·63 in Shahabad. The high average in Sandila is due to the fact that much of the poor land is eliminated, being held on grain rents; while the superior husbandry, a better average soil, and the proximity of Lucknow tend to raise the rent. In Shahabad, on the other hand, grain rents are almost unknown save in Pindarwa, while the soil is generally poorer than elsewhere. The Sandila tahsil by itself affords an adequate example of the variations of rents. The average high caste rate is Rs. 5·78, while low caste tenants pay Rs. 6·27 and Muraos pay as much as Rs 9·08 on an average for garden cultivation, *pán* gardens sometimes fetching no less than Rs. 40 per acre. The rates vary in each case with the soil, distance from the homestead, and the means of irrigation available.

Grain rents.

The grain-rented area is usually poor, and comprises a large proportion of *bhúr* and other inferior soils. In some villages the rents are paid by *kankut* or valuation of the produce before the crop is gathered; but the area so held is small. Generally the *batai* system of dividing the produce between tenant and landlord in a fixed proportion is followed. The division is most frequently made equally, but there are numerous modifications of this method, the proportion varying according to local custom. Sometimes the rate is as low as one-eighth for the landlord's share, while elsewhere one-fifth, one-fourth, or one-third is the rule. These lower rates are for lands which are almost worthless and the produce is merely nominal. Very often, too, the landlord receives more than 50 per cent. In some cases five *kachcha sers* per maund are added from the refuse or sweepings of the heap; in others a cash charge of 1½ pie per rupee calculated on the value of the whole produce is added

for village expenses; in others this charge takes the form of a grain impost of 2½ *kachcha sers* per maund, while occasionally under this system the tenant is allowed first to take the whole produce of a *kachcha bigha* before the division takes place; and in others again two *sers* are set aside from each maund for the tenant, and the rest is divided into two shares subject to the payment of 2½ *sers* per maund for village expenses, so that the cultivator receives 18½ *sers* in the maund. Occasionally it happens that certain under-proprietors or occupancy tenants, who are descendants of the old zamindars, are entitled to receive a *panseri* or five *kachcha sers* from every cultivated field, this exaction being made from the cultivator in addition to the regular share paid to the landlord. Often in grain-rented villages the best land, on which valuable crops, such as sugarcane, poppy, cotton, or tobacco, are grown, is rented for cash. The rates so demanded are high, being usually Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per *bigha*. Strict precautions are taken in *batai* villages to protect the produce from theft. Not only are *bisardars* or watches employed, but when the grain is harvested it is usual to affix to the heaps seals of mud impressed with distinguishing marks by means of wooden moulds. Where the *kankut* system is in vogue, the appraisement is made by a *panchayat* of respectable persons, who estimate the probable outturn in so many maunds The tenant pays the value of the landlord's share calculated at the market rate prevalent on fixed dates in Baisakh and Aghan. If the crop exceeds the appraisement, the tenant gains, but otherwise he loses. The landlord's share is generally 22½ *sers* of grain per maund, while the tenant keeps the straw.

Condition of the people.

The condition of the people, both proprietors and peasantry, is on the whole probably less satisfactory in Hardoi than in any other part of Oudh. In the case of the landowners this is due in large measure to the prevailing forms of land tenures, most of the estates being minutely subdivided; the resources of the petty proprietors are soon exhausted, so that they have no means from which to make advances to their tenants to enable them to tide over a bad season and remain upon the land. This is enhanced by the natural precariousness of the district, which is peculiarly liable to suffer in bad seasons, whether of flood or drought; while

the injury is more permanent than in other parts of Oudh and recovery more slow. The taluqdars and larger zamindars are for the most part in good circumstances: the decay of the Bilgram Saiyids must rather be attributed to personal reasons, such as extravagance and mismangement, than to any other cause. But in the case of the coparcenary bodies, whose holdings are frequently of a very inferior description, there is not much cause for wonder at their general poverty. Most of them are of high caste, and consequently incur great expenditure in marriages and other ceremonies, while they have unlimited facilities for borrowing at ruinous rates, and would never be free, even if they had to pay no revenue. Consequently sales and mortgages are numerous—a result which is hastened by the perpetual litigation which is almost inevitable with such bodies. In 1871, when a series of bad seasons had occurred after a period of unusual prosperity, one-nineteenth of the whole property in Hardoi was transferred from the yeomen proprietors, Brahmans and Rajputs, who in old days had eked out their income by means of military service, to bankers, traders, usurers, sugar boilers, and the like. In the next two years there were 5,342 transfers of land by means of sale or mortgage, of the value of nearly Rs. 15,05,000. The process is retarded in years of prosperity, but a famine such as that of 1897 hastens it to an extraordinary extent. In 1899 and the following year there were 12,028 instances of sale or mortgage of landed property, with an aggregate value of Rs. 49,15,000. Sale alone accounted for land worth over Rs. 19,23,000. Not all of this has passed from the old proprietary bodies: in many cases the shares of ruined owners are acquired by the solvent coparceners, and both Rajputs and Brahmans who have learnt economy often prove capable managers and rapidly enrich themselves at the expense of their less fortunate brethren. As with the landowners, so with the tenants. The average holding is only 2·3 acres, and as the number of persons with large holdings is considerable, it is clear that the position of the small cultivator is not very desirable. In most instances the larger tenants are in fair circumstances, especially in the case of those who, like the Kurmis and Kachhis, possess special agricultural skill and consequently hold the best lands. The bulk of the

cultivators, however, are extremely poor and are reduced to great straits with unfavourable seasons. The material condition of the population depends almost wholly on the harvests, and all the poorer classes are absolutely dependent on the produce of the soil. In the fertile areas there is usually enough for all; but in the inferior tracts the inhabitants can only be supported in the barest comfort in good years. When crops are plentiful, and especially after a run of prosperous seasons, the people are happy and contented; but the failure of a single harvest, or even of a single staple crop, brings distress and trouble.

REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION.

District staff.

THE district is in the charge of a Deputy Commissioner, who is subject to the control of the Commissioner of the Lucknow division. The magisterial revenue staff consists usually of a full-powered covenanted civilian, four full-powered deputy collectors, one of whom is in charge of the treasury, and four tahsildars. Each of the four tahsils constitutes a subdivision, and is in the hands of a full-powered magistrate. Sessions and appellate work is done by the Judge of Hardoi, whose jurisdiction also extends over the Unao district. Besides the ordinary sanctioned staff, there are several honorary magistrates. There are benches for the trial of petty cases in the municipalities of Hardoi, Sandila, and Shahabad, the members of which exercise individually second or third class criminal powers. There is also one third class magistrate, Mir Mohsin Ali, at Pihani. Outside the municipalities there were in 1903 five other honorary magistrates. Lala Durga Parshad, taluqdar of Sarawan, has second class powers within the limits of his estate in the Sandila and Atrauli police circles. The others have third class powers. The taluqdar of Khajurahra exercises jurisdiction in the villages of his estate in the Hardoi, Bilgram, and Baghauli circles: the taluqdar of Atwa has similar powers in the Sandila thana: and Lala Kedarnath and Nawab Sadiq Husain together form a third class bench at Gopamau, with jurisdiction throughout the Tandiaon police circle.

Civil courts.

For the purposes of civil justice there is the court of the District Judge of Hardoi, who is assisted by a subordinate judge and two munsifs. The latter are stationed at Bilgram and Shahabad, and divide the minor civil work between them. The only honorary munsif in the district is Chaudhri Muhammad Jan of Sandila. The remaining staff includes the superintendent of police, the civil surgeon and his assistant, the sub-deputy opium agent, the

assistant opium agent in charge of the Sandila tahsil, the district surveyor, post master, and the head master of the high school.

Subdivisions.

Since annexation the district has undergone very little change. It was originally known as Mallanwan, as that place was selected as the headquarters, but the area and the parganas comprising the district at that time have remained unaltered. After the Mutiny Mallanwan was abandoned and Hardoi was selected as the headquarters, solely on account of its central position. The present arrangement of tahsils came into force at the same time, and has been subjected to very few modifications. The north of the district is occupied by the Shahabad tahsil, which consists of the eight parganas of Shahabad, Pali, Pachhoha, Saromannagar, Sara North, Mansurnagar, Alamnagar, and Pindarwa-Pihani. The Hardoi tahsil is in the centre, and comprises the five parganas known as Bangar, Gopamau, Sara South, Bawan, and Barwan. The division of Sara into the two parganas of north and south was made in 1869, and at the same time Barwan was transferred to Hardoi from Shahabad in exchange for Sara North. The Bilgram tahsil forms the south-west portion of the district, and is made up of the five parganas of Bilgram, Mallanwan, Kachhandao, Sandi, and Katiari. The remaining subdivision is that of Sandila, which occupies the south-east corner; it contains the four parganas of Sandila, Gundwa, Kalyanmal, and Balamau. All these tahsils and parganas will be separately described in detail in the second half of this volume ; the account of their history, formation, and the various changes that they underwent before the annexation of Oudh will be given in the following chapter.

Fiscal history.

The fiscal history of Hardoi as a district dates from the advent of British rule in 1856. During the native administration the territorial arrangement of the tract was different and the district was never treated as a single revenue division, and the boundaries of the *chaklas* among which the area was apportioned were not conterminous with the present district of Hardoi. The early records are very meagre. All that is known is that the revenue of the district under the Oudh government at the time of annexation was Rs. 14,61,361. This figure was taken as the basis of the first summary settlement of 1856 by Mr. Capper, the first Deputy Commissioner, but of this assessment nothing

else is known, as the whole of the records were destroyed in the disturbances of 1857. After the restoration of order the district officer was entrusted with the task of making a second summary settlement, and this time the old taluqdari rights were observed, and the engagements taken from those taluqdars who could prove superior rights, while the former system of only recognizing the actual proprietors of each village was finally abandoned. Mr. W. C. Capper again assessed the district, the total revenue demand being fixed at Rs. 10,16,712, including cesses.* This settlement was admittedly a makeshift and was not intended to last for long. The demand was moderate, prices were high, trade was more than usually active, and large areas of land which had long lain fallow were cultivated and returned good crops.

First regular settlement.

The regular settlement of the district commenced in October 1860, when Mr. E. O. Bradford began the work of demarcating village boundaries. This was completed for the Sandila tahsil in 1861-62. In October 1862 the district officer was directed to use his influence with the taluqdars and zamindars to induce them to settle their boundaries themselves. The system at first appeared to work well, and the demarcation of the Hardoi tahsil was completed in the cold weather of 1862-63 under the supervision of the tahsildar; but it was then found that numerous disputes remained undecided, there being more than one hundred cases in the Hardoi tahsil alone. In the following year the work of demarcation was resumed as before, the Bilgram and Shahabad tahsils being completed by November 1864, except in disputed cases. These were still very numerous and caused great delay in the professional survey conducted by Colonel Vanrenen, and accordingly Mr. Bradford was directed to decide all disputes in Bilgram in January 1865. These by themselves numbered 286, but the work was disposed of within two months. The revenue survey began in 1863-64, and was completed by the end of 1865-66. The field or settlement survey was begun by Mr. C. Lindsay in November 1863. Sandila was finished first, then Hardoi, and then Bilgram, while Shahabad was completed in 1866-67. The work of assessment was mainly done by Mr. Bradford from December 1864 till March 1870, with short breaks

* Appendix, table IX.

of four months in 1866, when Captain G. Young officiated and one month in 1869, when his place was taken by Mr. W. C. Benett. From March 1870 to July 1871, when the settlement came to an end, Mr. A. H. Harington was in charge. The assistant settlement officers were Captain Young and Mr. C. W. McMinn.

Judicial proceedings.

The earlier work of the settlement consisted of the preparation of the village records. These were the same as in other Oudh districts with the exception of the rent-rolls of each village at the time of assessment and the schedule of rents as adjusted between landlord and tenant after the declaration of the revenue These were omitted from the Hardoi records owing, in the former case, to the difficulty of obtaining returns of any value, and in the latter to the general instability of rents under the new conditions. The compilation of the records was not completed till July 1871, but before that an immense amount of judicial work had been done in connection with them by the settlement courts. The number of suits filed was 23,381 in all; of these, 569 were settled out of court and 1,730 were struck off in default or withdrawn. Of the remainder, 11,498 were dismissed and 9,557 wholly or partially successful. The majority of the claims amounting to 6,839, were for shares in *mufrid* villages, and decrees were given in 2,569 of these cases. Claims for proprietary title numbered 3,020, and 936 of these were decreed. The difficulty of deciding these cases was largely due to the confusion that had prevailed in this district for many years prior to annexation and the manner in which the taluqdars had acquired their estates—chiefly by becoming security for revenue, by more or less forced sales, and other wrongful means Apparently the great *chakladari* estates had been merely considered as farms and not representing property at all.* The taluqdars, however, for the most part maintained their possessions in the law courts, and that the opposition to them was but feeble is shown by the small number of suits for sub-settlement. These numbered 564 in all, and only 159 were successful, and this number was reduced by the operations of Act XXVI of 1866. Claims to *sir* and other under-proprietary rights in taluqas were also few, 297 in

* Settlement report, p. 42.

all, and these were decreed in 100 instances, including the assignment of 3,679 acres of *sir* as well as perpetual leases in twelve villages. In the *mufrid* estates instances often occurred where a village had been sold several times over, but it was shown that these sales were generally fictitious and merely represented temporary farms of the revenue of estates under direct management, in which no proprietary right was recognized by the native government. Consequently it was only natural that the settlement should produce innumerable suits for ex-proprietary rights and the like, which constituted the bulk of the 12,303 claims which did not come under the heads already mentioned. In January 1870, when the exemption from stamp duty was withdrawn, all the suits save 215 had been decided, and these were completed during the ensuing quarter.

The assessment

The district was assessed by Mr. Bradford, excepting Bilgram, Kachhandao, and 140 villages of Gopamau, which were done by Mr. McMinn. The first pargana to be settled was Gundwa. In this, as in all the Sandila tahsil and in most of Gopamau, grain rents prevailed. The settlement officer, having determined to make rent the basis of his assessment, directed his first efforts to determining the average produce. After much experiment, enquiry, examination of village papers, and consultation with other officers, he estimated the average yield of rabi crops in good land as 18 maunds per acre, in middling land as 14 maunds, and in inferior land as eight maunds; while for the kharif he assumed an all-round average of four maunds. He then took one-fifth as the Government share: this he subsequently considered too much, but, owing to the low rate at which he priced the grains, he believed there was sufficient margin to keep the actual incidence light. For cash-rented land he adopted a fivefold soil classification into *goind*, clay or loam, irrigated and unirrigated, and *bhúr*, irrigated and unirrigated. All unirrigated land corresponded to the inferior soil of the grain-rented area, and the irrigated, except the *goind*, to the middling land. He then framed his rent rates for each class both of soils and tenants by personal investigation, checking them by the few reliable rent-rolls that he could obtain. As he abandoned the idea of framing circles and circle rates, he had to assess each village on

its own qualifications, and consequently the rent rates exhibited such variety as to be almost valueless. Actually, he seems to have based his assessment rather on revenue rates than on rent rates, the former being in general half the latter, but roughly raised or lowered according to his judgment in each case. The report shows no returns of the actual areas of the different kinds of soil in the several areas of assessment, and no statement either of the admitted rental in any pargana or any corrections for land held rent-free or at privileged rates. Consequently it was impossible to judge from the statistics whether the settlement was even generally fair, and if so, whether it was fairly distributed. The result was a demand of Rs. 14,31,063, giving an increase of 41 per cent., which ranged from 8 per cent. in Gundwa to 89 per cent. in Alamnagar. The average incidence was Re. 1-11-1 per acre of cultivation, being highest in Sandila and Bilgram and lowest in Shahabad.

Results of the assessment.

It was not long before the assessment was put to the rudest test. The new demands came into force in the Sandila and Hardoi tahsils in 1867, Bilgram in 1868, and Shahabad in 1869. In the following year the kharif was injured by floods in the lowlying lands, and in 1871 it was almost destroyed in all the riverain parganas. In 1872 the kharif was a failure throughout the district, and there was a poor rabi, especially in five parganas, while elsewhere damage was done by hail. In 1873 the rabi crops suffered for want of rain, and in the next year not only was the kharif scanty in all the upland parganas, but the rabi crop also was far below the average. The exceptional extent to which land was being transferred drew the attention of Government; and it soon was ascertained that either from seasonal calamities or errors in valuation a large number of villages were over-assessed. From 1868 to 1873 the average arrears of revenue were nearly Rs. 74,000, and of this Rs. 17,500 were annually irrecoverable. In December 1873 instructions were issued by Lord Northbrook with a view to striking off irrecoverable balances, suspending demands too suddenly imposed, and generally relieving the prevalent distress. Pending revision, suspensions were granted to persons only in actual distress, while the well-to-do landowners were left to proceed by petition. These

suspensions amounted to Rs. 73,660, and were greatest in the Bilgram and Hardoi tahsils. The prominent defect of Mr. Bradford's system came into relief, for there was no information to show the actual assets of the villages, and consequently nothing to show how far the assessment was excessive in each case. On the other hand, it was admitted that the settlement had been made during a period of unexampled prosperity in the district; the seasons had been good, there had been no floods, and consequently the area measured had been far above the average, so that to some extent over-assessment was unavoidable.

Revision of 1874.

Mr. W. Blennerhassett was then deputed to enquire into the state of the distressed villages and to give relief where necessary by modifying the demand. In every village coming under examination a statement of the actual rental was made in a form prescribed for cash rents and grain rents severally. In cash-rented villages an abstract was compiled from this rent-roll, showing the areas in the occupancy of the different castes of cultivators, and in privileged tenures of all sorts, detailed into the classes of soil, irrigated and unirrigated, with the rents payable on them, and the incidence of these rents on the several soils. In grain-rented villages produce statistics were required, as far as possible, for five years, and translated into money at the actual prices of the village threshing floor. The entries of actual assets were carefully tested in the village inspection, and after they had been corrected the deductions as to the actual rental value of the village were compared with the current assessment. The result was a very material and widespread reduction of the demand. Out of 1,980 villages 791 came under revision, and the total revenue was reduced by 7 per cent. The remission amounted to Rs. 92,550, and the demand now stood at Rs. 13,30,139. The reduction was largest in the Hardoi and Sandila tahsils, in which there is the largest amount of *bhúr*, and where grain rents mostly prevailed. It was reported that the chief causes of the breakdown of the former assessment were the omission to take into account a preponderance of *bhúr* and the neglect of liability to flooding; but it cannot be doubted that many other causes were at work, such as the general extravagance of the landowners and the change from a very unstable to a rigid system of revenue administration. The incidence was

reduced to Re. 1-9-1 per acre of cultivation. This was for the final demand, the revenue being made progressive by instalments spread over periods varying from three to eleven years. The reports on the revision as well as on the regular settlement were printed together and not published until 1880, Mr. Blennerhassett's report having been submitted in 1877.

Second regular settlement.

In 1891, when the time came for considering the question of a new settlement, it was estimated that the increase in cultivation amounted to 8·46 per cent. for the whole district, and in three parganas of the Shahabad tahsil it was from 29 to 33 per cent. In Pachhoha alone was a decrease observed, and this was not more than 1·49 per cent. The average rent rate had risen from Rs. 3-3-4 per acre at the former settlement to Rs. 4-5-4. It was considered, however, that, in view of the general dependence of the district on the nature of the season, the minute subdivision of the coparcenary holdings, and the general poverty of the pattidari bodies as illustrated by the unusual number of mortgages that had occurred, the district should be treated leniently. An enhancement of three lakhs or a little over 25 per cent. on the expiring demand was thought to be the most that could safely be taken. This involved an assessment at 45 per cent. of the net assets; but this forecast was only accepted by the Government of India on the condition of a fifteen years' settlement. Accordingly it was agreed that a full assessment should be taken, but that the new demand should be imposed on a system of progressive enhancements. The district was brought under settlement on the 12th of September 1892, and Mr. J. S. C. Davis was appointed to undertake the work. The first tahsil to be assessed was Sandila, the report being submitted in July 1895. In this tahsil revised records were prepared on the system followed in Unao and Partabgarh; but the record work was then stopped, and the assessment of the remainder of the district was made, as in Sitapur, on the basis of the existing village records. In September 1895 the assessment reports of the Hardoi tahsil and the Sandi and Bilgram parganas were received by Government. Those on the Shahabad tahsil and the rest of Bilgram were forwarded in August 1896. The whole work of assessment was carried out by Mr. Davis, with the

assistance, for one cold weather, of Mr. W. A. W. Last and of Mr. A. B. fforde for part of another.

The assessment was made on a full area, the amount of cultivation in the year of inspection being 809,763 acres, or 5 per cent. more than at the former settlement. The land included in holdings was 849,954 acres, of which nearly 5 per cent. was uncultivated. The recorded cash rental worked out at Rs. 4-12-0 per acre. For the large assumption areas the incidence of the cash rental was generally adopted, or else a set of all-round rates, ranging from Re. 1-10-0 to Rs. 6 per acre. For grain-rented lands the circle rates were employed wherever possible, or, failing these, one or more of the set of all-round rates. For the precarious tracts deductions were made from the cash rental, varying from 2½ to 25 per cent. For framing the standard rates the soil classification in the Sandila tahsil involved the use of seven classes—*goind; manjhar*, both irrigated and unirrigated, the latter being divided into *dúmat* or *matiyar* and *bhúr;* and *pálo*, which was similarly sub-divided. Elsewhere there were five natural classes, *goind, dúmat* or *matiyar*, and *bhúr*, the two last being severally divided into wet and dry. The wet rates were applied to all land that had received water once or more in the course of three years, the proportion so classified being 55·46 per cent. of cultivation in Sandila and 46·17 per cent. elsewhere. The deductions for *sir* and *khudkasht* amounted to 17·5 per cent. from the valuation; for high caste tenants 14 or 15 per cent.; for the grain-rented area 25·5 per cent.; and for rent-free or nominally rented land 17 per cent. Further deductions were made for improvements, but these were very small. After these deductions and the changes made by the Settlement Commissioner the net assessable assets worked out at Rs. 33,92,630. The revenue was to be paid by progressive enhancements, the final demand being Rs. 15,53,027 or 45·78 per cent. of the assets, with an incidence of Re. 1-14-8 per acre of cultivation. This total included nominal demands, the realizable final revenue being Rs. 15,11,582. The cost of the settlement was Rs. 96-9-0 per square mile—a figure that was much lower than that of many districts of Oudh.

Assessment.

The new settlement was from the first beset with difficulties and was not sanctioned until important modifications had

Subsequent alterations.

been effected. The operations were carried out during a period of depression. In 1894 much damage had been done by floods; and, before the settlement was completed, there came the famine of 1896-97, from which Hardoi suffered more, perhaps, than any other district in the provinces outside of Bundelkhand and Mirzapur. In December 1897 reductions were declared necessary in the parganas of the Sandila and Hardoi tahsil on account of deterioration. The result was an immediate remission of Rs. 22,000. Subsequent reductions were made in five other villages; and in the following January proposals were put forward for postponing altogether the imposition of the new demand on account of the general deterioration of the district. An enquiry was then instituted to ascertain the extent of the contraction of the cultivated area, the result being that out of 601 villages inspected 444 were recommended for more lenient treatment on account of a decrease of cultivation amounting to over 10 per cent. These reductions totalled Rs. 65,614 for 1305 fasli, Rs. 68,054 for 1306 fasli and the two following years, and Rs. 81,954 for 1309 fasli. They were sanctioned for three years only as a temporary measure, and a new settlement officer was appointed to make a summary revision and to secure a more even distribution of the revenue.

Revision of settlement.

Accordingly in January 1900 Mr. P. Harrison was deputed as settlement officer, and the revision was begun in the Sandila tahsil. He was instructed to examine the condition of all villages, and this involved the formation of new circles and rates. The assessment was completed in November 1900, and the new demand reduced by Rs. 11,167 in 86 villages or 110 mahals. The rest of the district was re-settled by Mr. J. H. Cox, then Deputy Commissioner. The assessment of the Hardoi tahsil was completed in January 1902. The original demand was reduced by Rs. 21,255, which gave an enhancement of 23 in place of the former 29 per cent. In the following September Bilgram was completed, a revision of the assessment having been made in 161 mahals, which resulted in a reduction of Rs. 11,012. The Shahabad assessment was completed in March 1903; the original demand was reduced by Rs. 4,365 or 1·38 per cent. The total result of the revision was a net reduction of Rs. 47,748 or 2·96

per cent. of the revenue originally declared. The enhancement on the expiring demand was reduced from 25·83 to 22·1 per cent., and in order to lighten the burden progressive increases were made, the final demand being reached after ten years.

Revenue-free lands.

Part of the revenue as assessed is merely nominal, being the demand calculated for the sake of the imposition of cesses on revenue-free land and villages held on a permanent settlement. The latter comprise part of the Katiari estate, which was settled with Raja Sir Hardeo Bakhsh Singh, on account of his loyalty during the rebellion, at a reduction of 10 per cent. on the estimated demand in perpetuity.* These villages are 17 in number in pargana Sandi and 12 other whole villages and five mahals in Katiari. The revenue-free villages include 15 in Gopamau, also belonging to the Katiari taluqa, granted for loyal services in 1858, the jungle grants held in fee-simple, and several others. The jungle grants were sold by Government outright in 1862 and 1863. They comprise Victoriaganj, three villages in Gopamau purchased by the Kakrali taluqdar, the Narainpur grant of four villages held by Babu Raghubar Dayal in the same pargana, and the large Danielganj grant in Bawan. Another grant in Alamnagar, consisting of Bhogipur and three other villages, as well as Barkhera in Mansurnagar, was given to Mr. L. D. Hearsey in 1872, but sold five years later to Kunwar Suchet Singh of Kapurthala. This came under assessment in June 1899. The other revenue-free lands are in some cases free in perpetuity, others conditionally, and others again for life only. Under the first head come Makhdumpura in Sandila on account of the shrine of the founder of the town, Gajadharpur and Faqirabad in Gopamau, Sathra in Bawan, Pahlwanabad and Pasner in Bilgram, Eknaura and Husepur in Sandi, parts of Khandaria and Mehdipur in Mallanwan, part of Haraia in Kachhandao, plots in Pihani and Kuarpur in Pindarwa, and in the town of Shahabad. These were all granted in former days, chiefly for religious reasons. The conditional *muafis* are part of Karimnagar Jalalpur in Gopamau given in 1866 for the maintenance of a shrine, and part of Bilgram given in 1861 for charitable purposes. The estates revenue-free for

* G. O. No. 1299, of 9th April 1868.

life amounted at the time of the last settlement to five [illegible] in Sandila, one each in Gopamau, Bawan, Alamnagar, Sara North, Shahabad, and Katiari, and three in Pindarwa; but some of these have already lapsed, and all must soon disappear.

Government property.

The *nazul* lands and estates held directly by Government in this district amount in all to some 1,765 acres. Most of this consists of minute plots, in many cases not more than one or two biswas. In the Hardoi tahsil the only large areas are at Hardoi itself, Kalwari in Sara South, and Tandiaon in Gopamau, the site of the chakladar's fort. The Hardoi *nazul* covers 421 bighas, while the total for the tahsil is 763 bighas. In Shahabad there are 1,930 bighas belonging to Government, of which 1,290 bighas are in the Shahabad pargana, chiefly in the villages of Teor, Kachura, and Nabipur, and at Shahabad itself. Besides this, there are 530 bighas in Kulhabar of pargana Pindarwa. There is very little in the Sandila tahsil, in all 45·5 bighas, most of which is in the town of Sandila. Bilgram, too, has only 85 bighas of *nazul*, made up of 23 plots; there are 37 bighas at Sandi and 33 at Mallanwan. The latter includes the market of Bajiganj built by Baji Lal, chakladar, and confiscated in 1858. The agricultural portions of this land are under the management of the Board of Revenue. That at Hardoi is under municipal control, while the Nawabganj bazar at Sandi is managed by the local committee. The villages of Nabipur and Kachura in Shahabad are leased to contractors for a term of ten years.

Alluvial mahals.

Besides the regularly settled area there is a number of mahals which are classified as alluvial and are assessed under the ordinary rules. The majority of these, amounting to 146 in all, are in the Bilgram tahsil, while 76 are in Shahabad and 18 in Hardoi. Of the first, 131 are temporarily settled with various proprietors, while 15 belong to the Rani of Katiari, and, though permanently settled, are brought under the operation of the alluvial rules. The existing settlement was made by Mr. S. H. Butler, and none of them came under revision. Those in pargana Sandi number 65 in all: 40, including three permanently settled, were assessed in June 1900, and the remaining 25, of which five belong to the Katiari estate, in June 1902, for a period of five years. In 1901 the 40 mahals of Bilgram and eight of Kachhandao were assessed;

and in 1902 the 26 temporarily and seven permanently settled mahals of Katiari were completed. The 18 alluvial mahals of the Hardoi tahsil all lie in pargana Barwan, and were settled for five years in June 1899. In tahsil Shahabad there are eight mahals of pargana Pachhoha which were assessed in June 1903; 22 in Pali, whose settlement fell in at the end of June 1904; eight in Saromannagar, settled at the same time as those in Pachhoha, as also were the 38 in pargana Shahabad.

Short-term settlements. In addition to these, there are several villages which were assessed for a short period only on account of their precarious condition. Six of these were in the Sandila tahsil, one, Qasimabad in Gundwa, being liable to revision in 1904; four others, Gauhani in Balamau, Mahmudpur Lalta and Sikandarpur in Shahabad, and Shankarpur in Gundwa in 1906; while in the last, part of Jasu in Shahabad, the final revenue can be imposed whenever the assets justify such a step. There are none in the Bilgram tahsil, and only Aija in pargana Barwan, in tahsil Hardoi; this village was settled for five years only in 1903. In Shahabad, however, where the recovery from depression has been far slower than elsewhere, there were no less than 22 mahals which were settled by Mr. Davis for ten years only, but in 12 of these the assessment was subsequently revised, the revenue being fixed for the remainder of the term of settlement. Four of those left, Dhani Nagla, Tera, Pachraiya, and Mahmudpur, lie in pargana Pachhoha, and will come under revision at the end of 1907. Three more, Kankapur, Timirpur, and Ubaria Khurd, are in Pali; two, Dalelnagar and Bhadeona, in Saromannagar; and one, Dariapur, in Shahabad. All of these will be inspected at the same time as those in Pachhoha.

Cesses. Over and above the regular revenue demand are the various cesses, which amount to 16 per cent. of the gross assessment. They include the consolidated local rate of 7 per cent. on the revenue, the Oudh rural police rate of 6 per cent., and the 3 per cent. patwari rate. The police rate was introduced with the last settlement in place of the village watch cess of 1879, in order to pay the chaukidars in cash in lieu of the old system of jagirs. These cesses have grown in amount very greatly since the first regular settlement. They then comprised the road and school

cesses, each of 1 per cent., the district dâk cess of ¼ per cent., and the marginal rate of ¼ per cent., amounting to 2½ per cent. in all. In 1871 the local rate of 2½ per cent. was imposed. The road, school, dâk, local, and marginal cesses were collected separately up to 1896, when they were incorporated with the 2 per cent. famine rate, introduced in 1878, to make up the 7 per cent. consolidated rate. The 3 per cent. patwari rate was started in 1889, the village proprietors having formerly paid the patwaris themselves. The sum collected at the present time is shown in the appendix.*

Police stations. The number of police stations in the district at the time of the first regular settlement was ten, the circles having an average area of 228 square miles. These stations were located at each of the tahsil headquarters, and at Mallanwan, Kachhauna, Beniganj, Tandiaon, Pihani, and Naktaura in pargana Barwan. In 1881 the Kachhauna station was removed to Baghauli and about the same time that at Naktaura was changed for a station at Palia, whence a further move was made to Harpalpur in 1890. In 1881 also a new station was added at Atrauli, and in 1890 the Pali police circle was constituted, bringing the number up to twelve. In 1894 a re-allocation of the circles and police force was made. New stations were sanctioned for Sandi, Behta Gokul, and Ghausganj, as well as an outpost at Arwal subordinate to the Harpalpur thana. At present the fifteen circles have an average area of 155 square miles, while the population in each at the time of the last census will be seen in the table given in the appendix.† The circles do not coincide with the revenue subdivisions, and none of the four tahsils is self-contained in this respect. In the Hardoi tahsil there are stations at Hardoi, Tandiaon, Baghauli, and Behta Gokul, but the jurisdiction of the Hardoi thana extends into pargana Sandi, that of Baghauli into Balamau, Sandila, and Mallanwan, and that of Behta Gokul over the Saromannagar pargana of Shahabad. On the other hand, part of Bangar belongs to the Bilgram circle, part of Barwan to Harpalpur, and parts of Gopamau to Pihani and Beniganj. In the Bilgram tahsil there are stations at Bilgram, Sandi, Harpalpur, and Mallanwan. As

* Appendix, table X.

† Appendix, table II.

already mentioned, the Bilgram circle extends into pargana Bangar and part of Sandi is under Hardoi. Similarly parts of Mallanwan belong to Baghauli and Ghausganj. In tahsil Sandila the stations are Sandila, Ghausganj, Atrauli, and Beniganj; but parts of the Balamau and Sandila parganas are included in the Baghauli thana and Beniganj extends into Gopamau. In Shahabad there are stations at Shahabad, Pali, and Pihani; but the Saromannagar pargana belongs to the Behta Gokul circle, while Pihani comprises part of Gopamau.

Police force.

The numbers of the various grades of the police force located at each station will be found in the appendix.* In 1903 the total strength of the regular police was 424, of whom 122 belonged to the armed police and 79 to the civil reserve. The district superintendent is assisted by a reserve inspector and one visiting inspector. In addition to the regular police there is the municipal police force of Hardoi, Sandila, Shahabad, and the notified areas of Sandi and Pihani, consisting of nine dafadars and 112 men, and the town police in the Act XX towns of Bilgram, Pali, Mallanwan, and Madhoganj, comprising five dafadars and 58 men. The village chaukidars number 2,370 men. Since the last settlement they have been all paid in cash from the Oudh rural police rate, in lieu of the old system of jagirs. In this way a great improvement has been effected, for in 1869 the average monthly wage of the chaukidar was estimated at Re. 1-15-2.†

Crime.

The *statistics of criminal justice and cognizable crime* since 1896 are shown in the appendix.‡ These figures call for little comment, and there is no form of crime for which the district is specially notorious, although the convictions under several heads are higher than in many other parts of Oudh. Hardoi at one time bore a bad name for murders, and the average number of offences falling under section 302 of the Penal Code still exceeds twenty annually. Suicides are very numerous, and in several recent years the number has exceeded that of any other district of the United Provinces. Dacoity occurs spasmodically. The most criminal portion of the district is the Shahabad tahsil,

* Appendix, table XVII.

† Settlement report, page 411.

‡ Appendix, tables VII and VIII.

which is wedged in between the four districts of Sitapur, Kheri Sháhjahánpur, and Farrukhabad, so that there is consequently less co-operation between the police here than elsewhere. Moreover the numerous patches of *dhák* jungle, some of which cover a considerable area and extend into the adjoining districts, facilitate the movements of criminals and afford them shelter when any activity is shown by the police. Cattle theft is practically restricted to that portion of the district lying to the west of the Garra river, and is not carried on to a great extent. The principal offenders are Ahirs and wandering gangs of Banjaras, who usually convey the stolen cattle into the Sháhjahánpur and Farrukhabad districts. Cases of cattle poisoning and flaying are of very rare occurrence. The bulk of the crime consists of petty theft and house-breaking. It will be noticed that in the famine year of 1897 the number of cases of almost every form of crime was far above the average. In that year no less than 960 persons were convicted for theft, whereas the average number from 1898 to 1903 was only 214. Similarly, cattle theft, riots, and receiving stolen property were far more common in that year than in any other.

Criminal classes.

The Pathans of the Shahabad tahsil often give considerable trouble, but otherwise the Musalman population, outside the towns, does not furnish many criminals. Amongst the Hindus crime is generally committed by members of the Pasi, Arakh, Dhanuk, Rajput, Brahman, and Kahar castes. There are but few Pasis west of the Garra and in the Bilgram tahsil generally. The Arakhs are chiefly settled along the Gumti, and in the Sandila and the south-east portion of the Bilgram tahsils. Dhanuks are to be found everywhere, but there are fewer in Sandila than elsewhere. The Brahmans and Kahars have produced some of the most notorious and dangerous criminals of the district. Wandering tribes, chiefly Haburahs, frequent this district, and are responsible for much petty pilfering, while from time to time they have been suspected of robbery and more serious crime. At the last census there were 152 Barwars in the district, but this is far below the actual figure, as these people habitually describe themselves by other names, such as Kisan, Thakur, or Kalwar. In 1904 the district superintendent of police stated that there were

101 Barwar families, of which 65 occupied two villages and two hamlets in the Hardoi circle, and 36 lived in two villages of Sandi, with a total of 530 souls. "Counting minors as those of fourteen years and under, there are 186 adult males, of whom 151 or 81 per cent. have convictions, and 145 or 78 per cent. are absent, including six known and two believed to be in jail. There are 611 convictions on record against these 145 males, or an average of four convictions per man, and 508, or 83 2 per cent., convictions were obtained in other districts, chiefly in Bengal, but also in some districts in these provinces, such as Agra and Aligarh. The Barwars rarely bring any stolen property with them on their return from their depredations, but freely use the post-office for remitting the proceeds of their ill-gotten gains by money-orders or currency notes. Almost all their transactions are carried out through the post-office at Bawan, a large village in the Hardoi circle, round which the villages in which the Barwars reside are grouped." The settlement of Barwars in Hardoi is of ancient date: those in this district are known by the name of Gánjar, which signifies "hoarders."*

Infanticide.

Prior to annexation, as is clear from Sir William Sleeman's account, the district bore a very evil name for infanticide. He states that the Sombansis were the worst offenders, owing to their high position and the difficulty of obtaining husbands for their daughters.† The Bais of Gundwa and the Gaurs were also addicted to the practice, but to a less degree, as they are of somewhat inferior rank, while among the Nikumbhs and other clans of the lower order it was seldom followed. After 1856 strenuous efforts were made to put down infanticide. In 1869 it was considered to have been checked, if not eradicated. The census of that year showed that among the Hindu agricultural population there were only 83·1 females to every 100 males, which was the lowest average of all the Oudh districts. An enquiry was made in 109 Rajput villages of the district, and in these it was found that the proportion of female to male children under four years of age was as 45·1 to 54·9, while for other ages it was as 42 to

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* W. Crooke, *Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, I, 207.

† *Tour in Oude*, II, 33—39.

68, from which it would appear that the tendency towards infanticide was decreasing. In seven especially suspected villages there were only 35·9 girls out of every hundred children under twelve years of age. In four of these the numbers were too small to be conclusive, but in the other three, Sailapur and Bamtapur in Sandi and Parsaula in Bilgram, the disproportion was very marked. Act VIII of 1870 was never applied to Oudh, but a local enquiry was for many years made as to the condition of the suspected villages. The test was a proportion of less than 42 girls to 100 children under ten years in Rajput villages. The means adopted was merely an annual examination of the female children, and this was continued till 1879, when more detailed rules were introduced. In 1880 there were 38 suspected villages, but the percentage of girls to the total number of children under four years was 45·45, which was above the suspicious standard. The census of 1881, however, showed that only 41·4 per cent. of the Rajputs in the district were females, and this fact elicited a fresh investigation. In 1882 there were 17 suspected villages, of which five were struck off, while three others were added. In 1885 it was recommended that operations should be confined to two or three villages only, as it was considered that the crime had almost died out. No fresh measures were taken, and infanticide is considered to be practically extinct. In 1891 the census returns showed a percentage of 42·8 females to the whole Rajput population, while even in the case of the Sombansis it was over 42. At the last census the females of this clan amounted to nearly 45 per cent. of the whole number.

Jail.

The district jail is located at Hardoi, in the civil station on the north side of the road from the courts to the railway station. It is a third class building under the charge of the civil surgeon. The first jail was built about 1860, shortly after the restoration of order: it was far too small, having been originally designed as a lock-up for prisoners under trial. There was no hospital and the jail was not considered secure. A few improvements were effected, especially with a view to providing additional accommodation, but the building was eventually condemned, and a new jail was erected in 1871. This jail was remodelled in 1879, and strengthened by the addition of inner walls.

Excise.

In the matter of excise administration the whole district is under the distillery system. There is now no distillery in the district, that at Hardoi having been closed in 1900, and its place taken by a bonded warehouse, to which liquor is imported from the neighbouring districts. In the beginning, immediately after annexation, the right to manufacture and sell liquor was leased out to contractors; but this was stopped in October 1860, and a distillery was established at Hardoi under Government control. In the first year the outlying tracts were farmed as before, but this was changed by the establishment of distilleries at each tahsil, a system that was gradually abandoned. Some difficulty was for many years experienced in the western parganas owing to the smuggling from the outstills of Sháhjahánpur and Farrukhabad, and this continued while the farming system remained in those districts. The rate of still-head duty was at first 12 annas per gallon of spirits 25° below proof, and Rs. 2 for stronger liquor. An attempt was made to raise the duty in 1862, but was abandoned as the receipts fell off and more drugs were consumed. The income from spirits from 1859 to 1863 averaged Rs. 33,300 annually. It continued to rise till 1869, when the bad harvests of that and the following years caused a marked decline, but in 1875 it had risen again to over Rs. 40,000. In 1876 the licenses were for the first time sold by auction, in place of the old system of granting them on payment of small fees The next year the still-head duty was changed to one rupee per gallon of liquor of any strength. In 1891 the system of a uniform still-head duty was abolished, and liquor was only issued at 25° or 50° below proof, the rates being Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1 respectively. In 1895 liquor was issued at London proof at a rate of Rs. 2 per gallon. The income from country spirit reached its height about 1889, and then slowly declined with the successive bad harvests that ensued. From 1890 to 1895 it averaged about Rs. 36,000, but in 1896 it suddenly dropped to Rs. 14,360, which illustrates the intensity of the famine. It rapidly recovered, however, rising to Rs. 69,100 in 1900, while two years later this was nearly doubled, the figure being the highest on record. There are 146 liquor shops in the district, which are auctioned annually for varying sums, those in the towns fetching most. The receipts

per head of population are low as compared with the provincial average, and very much less than in all the adjoining districts save Kheri. In addition to country liquor some Rs. 2,500 are obtained from the licenses to make and sell *tári* and *sendhi*, the fermented juice of the *tárı* and *khajur* palms. These are comparatively popular in this district, the total being only exceeded in Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Unao, in Oudh. European liquor in the shape of Rosa *rum* appears to have grown in favour of late years, but the total sum realized from this source is small. The excise statistics for this district will be found in the appendix.* The average receipts from all sources from 1877 to 1886 were Rs. 56,473; from 1887 to 1896 the annual average was Rs. 63,984, and from 1897 to 1903 it had risen to no less than Rs. 1,01,641.

n. These figures include the receipts from hemp drugs and opium. The right to sell the latter was at first farmed to contractors, but this was abolished in October 1860, and the control of opium was taken over by Government. An agency was started at Sitapur, with an out-station at Bilgram in this district, while the system of giving advances to cultivators was instituted. The right to sell Government opium was leased, as before, and this method was retained till 1871, when the sale was entrusted to the official treasurer—a practice which remained in force till 1901. Opium is not very largely consumed in this district, although there is a considerable Musalman population. The number of shops licensed for its sale is 17, five having been added since 1901. The average receipts from 1891 to 1903 were Rs. 4,570 annually.

Hemp drugs are imported from Lucknow and Sitapur to the Hardoi warehouse. There are 101 shops licensed for their sale, and the consumption is fairly large. Drugs in this district are chiefly sold in the form of *bhang* and *charas*, while *gánja* is now practically unknown. It will be seen from the table, however, that its use has only disappeared recently, since 1900. In 1892, for instance, 568 maunds of *gánja* were consumed, as against only 42 maunds of *charas*. The average consumption of these two kinds of drugs for the five years ending 1903 was 95

* Appendix, table XI.

maunds, while in the case of *bhang* it was some 500 maunds. The receipts from all kinds for the same period averaged some Rs. 31,300.

Stamps. The income from stamps of different kinds for each year since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* The figures call for little comment and sufficiently explain themselves. The average total from 1891 to 1902 was Rs. 1,29,200, of which over 75 per cent. was derived from court fee, copy, and other judicial stamps. The amount is very high as compared with the returns of other districts of Oudh, and may in great measure be assigned to the frequent sale of lands and immovable property. The total has steadily risen since 1897.

Registration. The District Judge of Hardoi is the registrar for the whole of this district and also for Unao, the latter having been united with Hardoi to form a single circle in 1892. Prior to that date the duty was undertaken by the Deputy Commissioner. It appears that originally there were ten registration offices in the district, located at the four tahsil headquarters and at Sandi, Mallanwan, Gundwa, Beniganj, Gopamau, and Pihani. In 1895 that at Beniganj was abolished; those at Mallanwan, Gundwa, and Gopamau were converted into joint offices; and two new offices at Pali and Khasaura were opened, but these two were closed in 1899. In the following year the Gundwa and Gopamau offices were abolished, and Pihani was made a joint office. That at Mallanwan was reduced in February 1902. Consequently there are now only six registration offices, at each tahsil and at Sandi and Pihani. The work in this district is heavier than in any other part of Oudh, chiefly on account of the extensive transfers of landed property. The receipts from registration between 1872 and 1881 averaged Rs. 3,074 annually; from 1882 to 1891 the average was Rs. 9,953; and from 1892 to 1901 it rose to an annual average of Rs. 18,300, the total for 1901-1902 being no less than Rs. 20,651, the highest figure ever recorded. The annual expenditure is practically equivalent to half the receipts.

Income tax. Statistics will be found in the appendix showing the realizations from income tax for the whole district since 1890 and for

* Appendix, table XII.

each tahsil since 1900.* Income tax was abolished in 1874 and re-introduced in 1886. In the last year of exaction under the old system the total receipts were Rs. 7,607, of which Rs. 6,804 or 85 per cent. were contributed by landowners, a class which is now exempt. There were then 208 assessees, of whom 154 were landed proprietors, 41 bankers and money-lenders, and six sugar manufacturers. At present almost all the assessments fall under part IV of the Act, and are made on persons whose incomes are derived from money-lending, grain dealing, and other trades. A fair proportion is also paid by pleaders. The average receipts from 1890 to 1903 were Rs. 28,340, the highest figure being that of 1895. As is only to be expected, the largest proportion is paid in the Hardoi tahsil, and the least in Shahabad. About two-thirds of the total is assessed on persons whose income is less than Rs. 2,000. There are only 91 persons assessed at the higher rate, and of these 79 have incomes of less than Rs. 5,000, while there is only one with an income of over Rs. 10,000. The new regulations exempting incomes of under Rs. 1,000 have largely affected the receipts. Formerly on an average 1,062 persons assessed at under Rs. 2,000 paid a tax of Rs. 16,159, which gives an average of Rs 15 2 per head; so that, as the tax on Rs. 1,000 was Rs. 20 8, it follows that a great reduction in the receipts was inevitable. Actually the decrease for 1904 was Rs. 8,981, or over 31 per cent. of the average amount derived.

Post-office.

As in the rest of Oudh, the earliest postal arrangements were in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, the letters being delivered by the police from the various stations. In 1864 the district dâk was organized and regular post-offices were started, the district being divided up into a number of postal circles, while the cost was met from a district dâk cess of one-quarter per cent. on the revenue. This arrangement remained in force till 1871, when the postal system was amalgamated with that of the North-Western Provinces and came under imperial management. The offices gradually became imperial, and by 1877 very few remained under local control. In 1875 there were 16 offices in the district, and in 1904 this had risen to 26. A list of all the

* Appendix, tables XIII and XIV.

post-offices, both imperial and district, will be found in the appendix. There are now only four district post-offices—at Behta Gokul, Naktaura, Ghausganj, and Tandiaon. The mails are carried as far as possible by the railway. They are despatched from the head office at Hardoi to the sub-offices, and thence to the various branch offices.

Municipalities.

Hardoi formerly possessed a larger number of municipalities than any other district of Oudh. The first so constituted was Sandila, from the 14th of July 1868. Hardoi followed on the 1st of January 1871, and Shahabad on the 1st of November in the ensuing year. In 1877 four more were added—Sandi, Pihani, Bilgram, and Mallanwan, all on the 1st of April. The income in every case was chiefly derived from an octroi tax on imports, but this was abolished in Shahabad and Pihani in 1881. After the introduction of Act XV of 1883, octroi remained in Sandila alone, while in all other cases its place was taken by a house tax, supplemented by a tax on professions and trades. In 1890 the municipalities of Bilgram and Mallanwan were abolished. Lastly, Pihani and Sandi ceased to be municipalities from the 1st of April 1904, and were converted into notified areas under chapter XII of Act I of 1900. The statistics of income and expenditure under the main heads in each case since 1891 will be found in the appendix, while further details are given in the separate articles on each town.*

Act XX towns.

There are four towns in the district administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856. Two of these, Bilgram and Mallanwan, were formerly municipalities, having been reduced to their present position on the 1st of April and the 1st of September 1890, respectively. Madhoganj was brought under the Act in June 1872, and Pali in August 1883. Details of the income and expenditure in each case will be found in the separate articles on these places. The usual house tax is everywhere imposed and the proceeds devoted to the maintenance of the town police, conservancy, and such local improvements as may be possible under the existing state of the town funds.

District board.

The district board, constituted under Act XIV of 1883, is of the usual character and its work of the ordinary miscellaneous

* Appendix, table XVI.

description, embracing the care of education, the maintenance of the local roads, dispensaries, ferries, cattle pounds, and the vaccination establishment. Some of these have been already dealt with, and the remainder will be mentioned in the following pages. The board consists of 17 members, of whom five hold their seats by virtue of their office, this number including the Deputy Commissioner as chairman and the four subdivisional officers. The remaining twelve are elected, three being returned from each tahsil and holding office for three years. Several of the elected members have done useful service on the board, such as the taluqdars of Khajurahra, Siwaijpur, Sarawan, Atwa, and Kakrali. The income and expenditure of the board under the main heads for each year since 1890 will be found in the appendix.* The only point worthy of note in this district is that all petty repairs to schools and pounds are carried out directly by landholders, to whom the money is paid—a system which has given more satisfactory results than the old practice of employing contractors.

History of education. The first schools to be started in the district were Anglo-vernacular institutions at Shahabad, Bilgram, and Sandila, set on foot in 1860 and supported by voluntary subscriptions. In the following year the Deputy Commissioner formed a committee of taluqdars to aid in their management, and the scheme proved most successful. The subscriptions in the first year amounted to Rs. 175 a month. These schools, in 1862, became known as the tahsili schools, and in the same year the zila school at Hardoi came into existence, as also did the village school at Bawan, which was afterwards raised to the status of a middle school. There were also aided schools at Mallanwan, Sandi, Madhoganj, Gopamau, and Ghausganj in receipt of a grant from imperial revenues. In 1863 the schools were in a flourishing condition, Shahabad being the largest tahsili school in Oudh, with an average attendance of 107 pupils. In 1867 a girls' school was opened at Shahabad. At this time the schools were maintained partly from imperial revenues and partly from local funds, the latter comprising the educational cess of 1 per cent. on the land revenue, subscriptions, and fees. The village schools were supported

* Appendix, table XV.

solely by the cess and the fees. The *halqabandi* system was first started in 1867. In 1870 local school committees, consisting of both officials and private persons, were formed with a view to systematize the action of the local officers and to enlist the sympathy of the landholders. In the next year an educational committee was formed at Hardoi under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner, with the head master of the high school as secretary. Meetings were held quarterly to deal with the general administration, while there were sub-committees for every school to arrange for the management and internal economy. In 1872 a fixed assignment was made from provincial funds for the support of the schools; but owing to the inadequacy of the grant the taluqdars agreed to pay additional taxation and a new local rate to support the schools raised under Act XVII of 1871. In 1873 there were 102 schools in the district, with 4,762 pupils. The Anglo-vernacular schools were doing well, Sandila having 301 pupils on the rolls. There were thirteen girls' schools, as well as a training school for female teachers at Pihani, and at a later date five girls' schools were started at Sandila under the management of the local committee. In February 1880 the Anglo-vernacular schools at Bilgram, Sandila, and Shahabad were converted into vernacular middle schools. In 1884 the district and local boards came into existence, and the control and management of all Government schools, except the high school, were transferred to these bodies. There were then eight middle schools, 123 village schools, and nine girls' schools, including Pihani which was subsequently abolished. In the following year the Bilgram and Bawan schools were reduced to the status of village schools, but the former was replaced by an Anglo-vernacular middle school at the request of the local zamindars, who agreed to pay an annual contribution to the district board. It eventually, however, proved a failure, and was closed in November 1903. That at Shahabad, which was aided by the municipality, was also abolished, for experience has shown that there is very little demand for English education save at Hardoi itself.

Schools.

A list will be found in the appendix showing all the schools in the district, with their grade and attendance in 1903, as well as a table giving the number of schools, both secondary and

primary, and the scholars, male and female, since 1896.* It will be seen that the number of schools had risen to 145 in 1896. At the end of March 1904 there were 181 schools, with 7,662 scholars on the rolls. The increase was chiefly due to the opening of 20 new village schools in October 1902 as the result of the special grant allowed to the district board. The secondary schools are nine in number, including the high school. They comprise the Anglo-vernacular school at Sandila, and the middle schools at Hardoi, Sandila, Shahabad, Gopamau, Pihani, Sandi, and Mallanwan. All these are maintained by the district board, except the Sandila English school, which is aided by the municipality. The primary schools in 1904 numbered 173, of which 138 were district board village schools for boys, 20 were indigenous schools aided by the board, four were municipal schools at Hardoi, Sandi, Sandila, and Shahabad, and one, at Pihani, was aided by the municipality. The rest were girls' schools, seven being supported by the district board, two by the municipalities, and one aided from municipal funds. The inspecting staff consists of a deputy inspector and two sub-deputy inspectors. Besides the schools given in the list, there are several others of a more or less temporary character, which are purely private institutions. Such are the mission schools at Hardoi and elsewhere, the Sanskrit *patshala* at Bajiganj in Mallanwan, a few Musalman schools at Sandila, Bilgram, and Shahabad, in which boys are taught to read the Qurán, and 16 unaided indigenous schools for girls with 220 pupils.

Literacy.

According to the returns of the last census, the number of literate persons in the district was 19,981, or only 1·8 per cent. of the total number of inhabitants. This figure is far below the average for the United Provinces, the general percentage being 3·11. Hardoi appears, in fact, to be the most backward of all the Oudh districts in this respect, save Kheri alone, where the proportion of persons able to read and write to the total population was 1·79 per cent., or approximately the same. In the adjoining district of Budaun alone was a worse result obtained. Of the males alone, only 3·28 per cent. were literate, and in this direction there seems to have been an actual decline of late years, which is

probably not unconnected with the deterioration of the district between 1891 and 1901. At the previous census the proportion was 3·6 per cent., as against 3·5 per cent. in 1881. Female education, on the other hand, seems to have made considerable progress. In 1891 only five females in every 10,000 were literate; this had risen to nine in 1891, and to fourteen at the last census. This is still below the provincial average, but Hardoi compares favourably here with several districts of Oudh. Of the whole literate population, 16,953 or nearly 75 per cent. were Hindus, and 2,639 Musalmans. As is only to be expected in a district which contains so many old Musalman towns, the number of educated Musalmans is proportionately greater than in the case of the Hindus, for 4·19 per cent. of the Muhammadan males are literate, while for Hindus the percentage is but 3·14, which is unusually low. As usual, the Nagri script is far more widely known than the Persian · over 65 per cent. of the literate population knew Nagri only, while 21 per cent. knew the Persian character. The remainder could read and write both scripts. English education is also backward, for only ·06 per cent. of the people were literate in English, the figure for males being ·11 and for females ·01 per cent. None the less there has been some progress, for in 1891 only ·03 per cent. of the males were literate in English. Of the 692 persons thus recorded, 465 were Hindus and 109 Musalmans.

Dispensaries.

The district board has control over the Government dispensaries of the district, although the general supervision rests, as usual, with the civil surgeon. From 1859 there has been a dispensary at Hardoi, originally located in a temporary building, which in 1861 was replaced by a substantial structure built chiefly by public subscription, Muhammad Ashraf of Asafpur alone contributing Rs. 1,000. Between 1864 and 1868 a branch dispensary was opened at Sandila, chiefly through the liberality of the taluqdars, and a third was started at Shahabad in 1869. That at Sandila came into existence in the following year. The present Hardoi dispensary in the civil station was built in 1893, and separate institutions for males and females were opened in December of that year by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor: the old dispensary for males in the town was sold. The male

wards were erected by public subscription, while the female ward was built by Thakur Surat Singh of Atwa. In 1896 a female ward was opened at Sandila, having been erected by the taluqdars of that town. The Hardoi and Sandila female dispensaries are private institutions unsupported by public funds; but the dispensary for males at Hardoi, as well as the branch dispensaries at the tahsil headquarters, is managed by the district board, having, prior to the constitution of that body, been under the control of a local committee. They are all well equipped and do good work. There is accommodation at each for indoor patients. At Hardoi there is also the usual police hospital, with eight beds. The only other charitable institution is the Hardoi poorhouse, which is of very old standing and is maintained as an asylum for the blind and indigent, being supported by public subscription and aided by the municipality.

...le ...nds.

The cattle pounds of the district numbered 19 in 1904, exclusive of those belonging to the municipalities. With these exceptions they are managed by the district board. They were originally started under Act V of 1857, which was replaced by Act I of 1871. There are no records to show when the pounds that existed prior to 1893 were opened. Up to that year there were 13 in the district: in the Hardoi tahsil, at Thamarwa, Naktaura, Baghauli, and Tandiaon; in Shahabad, in Pali, Amtara, and Siwaijpur; in Bilgram, at Mallanwan, Madhoganj, and Khairuddinpur; and in Sandila, at Atrauli, Hathaura, and Beniganj. In April 1903 the pound at Saromannagar was opened, and in the same month of the next year that at Harpalpur. The next was Gopamau in April 1899, followed by Karsua in April 1901, Ghausganj in January 1902, and, lastly, Behta Gokul in January 1903. Prior to 1900 they were built by Government, and after that year by the district board; but in some cases the buildings were supplied by the local zamindars. Such was the case at Karsua, Gopamau, and Ghausganj. The annual income, since the time it was credited to the district board, is shown in the appendix.*

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

Tradition

IN this district tradition connects ancient sites with both the western kingdom of Hastinapur, described in the Mahabharata, and with the eastern kingdom of Ajodhya, which is the subject of the Ramayana. Bilgram is said to take its name from a demon named Bil or according to another version Ilal, son of Bilal, who was slain by Bala Ram, brother of Krishna, though another version describes Bil as a demon slain by the Sheikhs in the early Muhammadan period. At Kalyanmal in the Sandila tahsil is one of the many tanks where Rama bathed to purify himself after killing Ravana.

Early Hindu and Buddhist periods.

The history of the district during the early Hindu and Buddhist periods is absolutely unknown. Many ancient mounds still conceal the remains of early buildings, which may some day yield material for the historian. No explorations have yet been carried out, and nothing can be stated as to the nature of the buildings which lie buried. The Chinese pilgrims do not appear to have traversed the district. Many of the mounds are connected with the Thatheras, who, according to the present story, held large tracts of country and were dispossessed by the Rajputs and Muhammadans. It seems unlikely that this name should be used in its modern signification of worker in brass, and it has been suggested that Thathera is a corruption, by popular etymology, of Thathar, the name of a caste or clan recorded in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as holding land west of the Jumna.* The district is full of old sites attributed by the people to these Thatheras. Hardoi itself is built on one of them, while the largest is the great fort at Bajhera, three miles north of Gopamau, with the remains of 52 *burjes* or bastions. Another large fort was Kalhaur in pargana Bawan, the ruins of which cover several acres in the jungle grant of Danielganj. From the many traditions it would

* R. Burn in J. A. S. B., part III, 1903, page 90.

appear that almost the whole district was in the hands of the Thatheras, the only exceptions being Pali and Pachhoha in the north-west, where Kisans are recorded as the earliest inhabitants; Sandila and part of Kalyanmal, which was the territory of the Arakhs, who also held the Malihabad pargana of Lucknow; and Gundwa, which was traditionally held by Kurmis, as also were the neighbouring parganas of Mahona in Lucknow and Kursi in Bara Banki. In Gundwa, too, there are traces of Jhojhas, as in the adjoining Malihabad pargana.

The Rajputs.

These aboriginal tribes were gradually displaced by the Rajput immigrants from the west, who came at different times, their colonization extending over several centuries. The first to arrive were apparently the Raikwars, who came to Bilgram in the ninth or tenth century and founded the city of Srinagar, afterwards known as Bilgram. Towards the close of the twelfth century the Sombansis arrived and gradually displaced the old landowners from Sandi, Barwan, and Pali. The most extensive migration, however, was that of the Gaurs from Naikanjari near Indore; they drove out the Thatheras from Bawan, Bangar, Mansurnagar, Sara, Saromannagar, Pindarwa, and Alamnagar, extending their possessions at a later date over parts of Gopamau and Gundwa. From Shahabad the Thatheras are said to have been expelled by the Pande Brahmans, and from Gopamau by the Ahbans. The Arakhs in the Sandila tahsil seem to have been supplanted by the Janwars in the fourteenth century. In Gundwa the Kurmis held their own for a long time, but were overthrown by Brahmans from Benares; they again asserted their supremacy, but afterwards gave way before the Gaurs and Bais. The latter first, it would appear, established themselves in Kalyanmal, seizing the lands of the Thatheras and Arakhs. Mallanwan was colonized by the Chandels from Sheorajpur in the Cawnpore district. The old inhabitants appear to have been either exterminated by the invaders or to have become their slaves. They held out longest in the extreme west, and the coming of the Katyar Tomars to the Katiari pargana was apparently at a later date than the invasion of the other Rajputs. In this part of the district tradition states that, besides the Thatheras, the proprietors were Ahirs and Dhanuks. The Rajput supremacy seems to have been

effected but slowly, and in all probability the invaders became gradually merged in the old races of the country, although history is in this district even more hopelessly involved in legend than in any other part of Oudh.

One of the chief reasons for this is that the Rajput clans of Hardoi do not appear, from what is known, to have established a regular *raj* as elsewhere. The Sombansis perhaps constitute an exception to this rule, as the rajas of Siwaijpur, though not exercising sway over the whole of the clan, seem to have been the recognized leaders of the bulk of their kinsmen. The Katyars, too, were generally subordinate to the chiefs of Dharampur, but they did not assume a position of any importance till the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Gaurs never had a raja, nor did the Nikumbhs. They, as well as the Ahbans and Bais, seem to have been split up from a very early date into a number of small and independent communities. The existing taluqas held by these clans are purely the result of revenue arrangements in the days of the Nawabi. Atwa was formed by a younger scion of the Nikumbhs, and the same may be said of Khajurahra and the Raikwar estate of Ruia. Even Hardeo Bakhsh of Katiari was descended from a younger son, and was not the hereditary chief of his tribe. It has been suggested that this phenomenon was due to the presence of several large Musalman towns, such as Bilgram, Sandila, Sandi, Gopamau, and Shahabad, most of which were acquired and garrisoned at an early date, the result being that the Hindu landowners were never allowed to rise to undue prominence. There were no men of mark to conquer and establish sovereignty; if in time of peril a raja was chosen by the clan, the independent communities would not submit to his rule as soon as the danger was over, or else the Musalman rulers broke up the *raj* and probably killed the leader. This was rendered easier by the presence of the old royal highway from Dehli to Jaunpur and Bengal which traversed the district, for tall poppies do not grow by the roadside. The result has been that there are no clan histories preserved in the rajas' families from which the early internal history of the district can be gathered, while the separate communities each have their own story. These traditions often disagree even on fundamental

points, as has been shown in discussing the origin of the Gaurs in chapter III.

Saiyid Salar.

The earliest traditional invasion of the Musalmans is that which occurred about the year 1018 A.D., when the great Mahmud of Ghazni reached Kanauj.* It is said that Qazi Yusuf of Mahmud's army attacked Bilgram and drove out the Raikwars, but this seems very doubtful. Tradition is far more abundant concerning the crescentade of Saiyid Salar Masaud, who apparently passed through the district on his way from Kanauj to Satrikh in 1032 A.D. It is said that one detachment of his army was sent from Kanauj against the Thatheras of Bawan, and that a battle was fought there, those who fell being buried by the Surajkund.† Another expedition was sent to Mallanwan, where is a tomb of one of the martyrs in the Uncha Tila muhalla.‡ From Satrikh he sent out armies to conquer all the surrounding country, and Mir Saiyid Aziz-ud-din, now known as the Lal Pir, went to Gopamau, then held by the Thatheras. A battle was fought at the place called Shahidganj, in which the Lal Pir was victorious. He held Gopamau for two years, but was overthrown after the defeat and death of Saiyid Salar at Bahraich §

Altamsh.

This expedition was but a raid, for afterwards the district again came under the sway of the rulers of Kanauj, and the Musalman dominion was not established till 1193 A D, when Qutb-ud-din Aibak captured the great Hindu capital from Jaya Chandra. The Musalman rule was established by his successor, Shams-ud-din Altamsh, who came to Kanauj in 1217 A.D. Bilgram was taken from the Raikwars by two of his captains, Sheikh Muhammad Faqih and Saiyid Muhammad Sughra, whose descendants are still to be found there. About the same time Gopamau also was colonized by the Musalmans, for it is said that Muin-ud-din, the ancestor of the Saiyid qanungos, came thither in 1208 A.D. In 1233 also Khwaja Taj-ud-din Husain Chishti was posted at Gopamau by Altamsh; he fortified the town and

* E. H. I., II, 457.

† Settlement report, p. 99.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 181.

§ E. H. I., II. 535.

built the quarter now known as Chishtpura.* At a later date the Musalmans extended their active control over the district, colonizing Sandi, Pali, Sandila, and Mallanwan. Pihani was a later foundation: according to the story, it was not built till the reign of Humayun, when Abdul Ghafur, Qazi of Kanauj, obtained a rent-free grant in Pindarwa and built the town therein.

Musalman rule.

The references to this district by the historians of the reigns of the Dehli Sultans are very few. Firoz Shah visited Sandila in the year 1353 A.D. on his way to Bengal, and again in 1374 when making his pilgrimage to Bahraich. A mosque bearing the date 769 H. (1367 A.D.) was built in the town by his order. In 1377 the government of Oudh and Sandila was entrusted to Malik Hisam-ul-Mulk in order to secure this part of the empire.† In 1394, during the reign of Muhammad Shah, the Wazir Malik Sarwar, known as Khwaja-i-Jahan, received the title of Malik-ush-Sharq and was entrusted with the government of all the territories between Kanauj and Bihar, the fief of Sandila passing into his own possession.‡ This man continued to hold the district till his death in 1399, when he was succeeded by his adopted son, Malik Mubarak, who assumed the title of Mubarak Shah and retained all his father's possessions.§ In the next year Iqbal Khan proceeded against the newly established Sultan of Jaunpur and encamped on the Ganges opposite Kanauj. Mubarak came to meet him, but the river was too great an obstacle for them both and each party retired.‖ In 1401 Ibrahim Shah succeeded to the throne of Jaunpur, and Hardoi remained in his dominions. He was forthwith attacked by Sultan Mahmud of Dehli and Iqbal Khan, and marched to Kanauj by way of Sandila. Again nothing happened, save that Mahmud regained Kanauj, which had been acquired by Mubarak Shah. In 1406 Ibrahim was again in the district and attacked Kanauj, then held by Mahmud Tarmati, who surrendered after a four months' siege. The Jaunpur kings held the country till the days of Bahlol Lodi, who ejected Husain Shah about the year 1488, and again brought

* Settlement report, p. 143.

† E. H. I., IV, 13.

‡ *Ibid.*, IV, 29.

§ *Ibid.*, IV, 37.

‖ *Ibid.*, IV, 38.

Hardoi under the sway of Dehli. Barbak, the son of Bahlol, was placed in charge of Jaunpur, but the extent of his dominions is not specified. It would appear that the government of this district was included in the jagir of Muhammad Khan Farmuli, better known as Kala Pahar, the nephew of Bahlol.*

The Mughals.

After the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat by Babar, Kanauj and all the country beyond the Ganges was in the hands of the Afghan nobles. Their leader was Bahadur Khan, son of Darya Khan Lodi, who assumed the title of Muhammad Shah.† In 1527 Babar advanced on Kanauj, having heard that the Afghans were on the east bank of the Ganges opposite that place and were preparing to oppose his passage. He threw a bridge over the river, defeated the Afghans, and marched to Lucknow, doubtless by way of Sandila.‡ The district remained more or less under the sway of Babar and his son, Humayun, till the rising of Sher Shah. The latter in 1539 defeated Humayun at Chaunsaghat, and thus acquired all the country of Jaunpur. Humayun retreated to Agra, and his troubles were there enhanced by the rebellion of his brother, Sultan Mirza, and his son, Ulugh Mirza. They attacked and seized Bilgram and then Kanauj, but were driven across the Ganges by Mirza Hindal and defeated near Bilgram, whence they were pursued to Ajodhya, where they surrendered. Hindal returned to Agra, for the Mughals were apparently not strong enough to remain in Oudh.§

Defeat of Humayun.

In the following year Humayun had to take the field against Sher Shah, who had become emboldened by the dissensions between the brothers. He advanced to the banks of the Ganges opposite Kanauj, where Humayun was encamped. The two forces waited in sight of each other for a month, and then the Mughals showed signs of disaffection. Sultan Mirza and his sons fled, and they were followed by Kamran's troops. When the river came down in flood, Humayun was forced to take higher ground, and while so doing he was attacked by the

* E. H. I., IV, 352.
† *Ibid.*, V, 106.
‡ *Ibid.*, IV, 279.
§ *Ibid.*, VI, 17.

Afghans. The battle was of short duration, for the Mughals fled, and were driven into the Ganges, Humayun himself escaping with the greatest difficulty. From this date all Oudh passed into the hands of Sher Shah, who held it till his death in 1545. Traces of this man's rule are still to be found. It is said that on his progress through the district towards Agra he passed through Kachhandao and there compelled the Chandels of Motiamau, Harpura, and other places to embrace Islam, and their Musalman descendants still hold these villages.* He also visited Mallanwan, for a grant of his is still extant, dated 1544 A.D., whereby he conferred on Sheikh Abdul Quddas and others a rent-free allotment of 200 bighas in Mohiuddinpur of pargana Mallanwan on condition of their reciting prayers in the mosque five times daily † After his death at Kalinjar, Islam Shah succeeded, and then Muhammad Adil Shah, who held the country east of the Ganges till the return of Humayun. The latter laid the foundations of the Gopamau estate by conferring two rent-free villages and a money grant of Rs. 1,700 on Sheikh Niamatullah of Gopamau, whom he made chaudhri of the pargana ‡ He also appointed one of the Kayasths of that place to the office of qanungo. In Sandila it is said that Humayun, by way of punishing Saiyid Husain, who had been faithful to the fortunes of Sher Shah, dispossessed him of his grant of land, giving it to the Chandels, and allowed his troops to plunder the town. Humayun also was responsible for the foundation of Pihani, for the story goes that he gave to Saiyid Abdul Ghafur, Qazi of Kanauj, who had been faithful to him and was compelled to fly from Sher Shah, five villages and 5,000 bighas of jungle land in Pindarwa, wherein the town of Pihani was built.

Akbar.

Humayun's son, Akbar, had but little direct connection with this district. At his accession in 1556 the country of Jaunpur, as far west as the Ganges, was again and for the last time independent. In four years, however, he had restored the imperial authority by means of Ali Quli Khan, Khan Zaman

* Settlement report, p. 165.

† *Ibid.*, p. 183.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 135.

Shaibani, who cleared the country of Afghans as far as Lucknow.* The chief association of Akbar with Hardoi is the name of Nawab Sadr Jahan of Pihani, son of Abdul Muqtadi and nephew of Abdul Ghafur.† He remained in great favour with Jahangir, and his son, Nizam Murtaza Khan, rose to distinction in the reign of Shah Jahan, and on his retirement obtained as pension 20 lakhs of *dáms* from the Pihani revenues. Most of the Pindarwa and Alamnagar parganas were held by Sadr Jahan and his descendants, who expelled the old Nikumbh and Gaur proprietors and held their villages till the days of Asaf-ud-daula. It was Akbar, too, who took into his service the Sombansis of Barwan, Ghazi, and Bahadur, whose gallantry in the Deccan obtained for them the title of Khan and the rent-free grant of the pargana, which was respected even by Saadat Ali Khan.‡

kbar's iminis-ation.

In the days of Akbar the district of Hardoi was divided between the sarkars of Lucknow and Khairabad in the province of Oudh. It was very far from being a single homogeneous tract, but it is possible with the aid of a few conjectures to trace out the relationship between the mahals of the *Ain-i-Akbari* and the present parganas. In many cases the old names have been retained; very few have dropped out of use, but the number of parganas at present is considerably larger than in 1582, and this is in great measure due to a reconstitution of the north of the district that took place at the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is, of course, impossible to determine the exact limits of the parganas in ancient times. This is due not only to the fact that in few cases was there any natural boundary, but also to the constant change of area that resulted from the incessant strife between the owners of the soil. There was, in fact, no clearly marked natural boundary between the two sarkars, and it is unfortunate that all the parganas on the border have been subsequently modified in area.

rkar ,khnau.

Of the 55 mahals which made up the sarkar of Lucknow, five lay in the present district of Hardoi. None of these present any difficulty. Sandila was then, as now, an extensive tract, but

* *Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 319.

† *Ibid.*, I, 468.

‡ Settlement report, p. 95.

was even larger than to-day, for it included the Balamau pargana, which is said to have been formed at the end of Akbar's reign and to have included a *bealisi* of 42 villages cleared out of the jungle by one Balai, a Kurmi. A large part of it, about two-thirds, was restored to Sandila by successive chakladars at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The mahal of Sandila in 1582 had a cultivated area of no less than 3,937,200 bighas, and was assessed at 1,06,23,901 *dáms*; the zamindars were Gahlot and Bachhil Rajputs, who contributed 100 horse and 5,000 foot. There was a brick fort at headquarters. Mallanwan was much the same as at present: it had 83,022 bighas of cultivation, paying a revenue of 35,98,713 *dáms*: it was held by Bais, and the military force was 30 horse and 2,000 infantry. Kachhandao, too, probably corresponded closely with the pargana of the same name. The zamindars were Chandels, who paid 4,30,596 *dáms* on an assessed area of 22,066 bighas, the military contingent was only 100 foot. The pargana of Gundwa in the east may be safely identified with the Garanda of the *Ain-i-Akbari*, the difference being doubtless due to a mistake in orthography. It would seem to have included the modern Kalyanmal, which did not become a separate pargana till the reign of Aurangzeb, when a fort was built at headquarters. Gundwa had a cultivated area of 14,803 bighas, assessed at 3,34,769 *dáms*; it was held by Brahmans, and the force was 200 foot. The mahal of Bilgram included the whole of the present pargana and also Bangar. The division did not take place till 1807, when the nazim, Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan carried out the project of separating the administration of the *kachh* or lowlands and the *bángar*, conceived six years earlier by the great Sital Parshad Tirbedi. The two parganas were at the same time transferred from Lucknow to Khairabad. In Akbar's time Bilgram contained 192,800 bighas of cultivation, assessed at 51,24,113 *dáms*, which was paid by the Saiyid and Bais zamindars who furnished 20 horse and 1,000 foot. There was a brick fort at headquarters. The mahal of Hardoi in the Lucknow sarkar has nothing to do with this district, as it refers to the small pargana of that name in Rai Bareli.

Sarkar Khairabad.

The changes that have occurred since Akbar's day in the north of the district, which was then in the sarkar of Khairabad,

are much greater. Pargana Gopamau alone has retained its form, at least so far as Hardoi is concerned, for it seems that it then included the present Chandra and Maholi of Sitapur. There was in 1582 a brick fort at headquarters, and the military force of the mahal was 100 horse and 3,000 foot. The zamindars were Rajputs, and their clan is described as Kunwar, which either means a younger branch of the Ahbans, or else is a corruption of Chawar, the old name of that clan. They paid a revenue of 56,20,466 *dáms* on a cultivated area of 107,368 bighas. The mahal of Sara included the two present parganas of that name and several other villages which have been taken to make up more recent parganas. The cultivated area was 68,832 bighas, and the revenue 20,91,983 *dáms*, paid by the Chauhan zamindars, who provided 60 horse and 500 foot. Bawan, too, was then much larger: it had 56,156 bighas of cultivation and paid a revenue of 11,61,235 *dáms*; the zamindars were described as Asnin or Ahinin, a name which has been interpreted as either Ahirs or Ahbans. The military force was 20 horse and 1,000 infantry. Sandi, again, was much larger, as will be seen from the following account of the subsequent changes, and this too was the case with Pali. The former was held, as of old, by the Sombansis, who paid a revenue of 30,55,339 *dáms* on 211,804 bighas of cultivation: there was a brick fort at headquarters, and the military contingent was 20 horse and 2,000 foot. Pali had a cultivated area of 144,627 bighas, paying a revenue of 18,49,270 *dáms*; like Sara, it was held by the Asnin, who contributed 30 horse and 1,000 foot. The north of the district was included in a large mahal, which also comprised the south-west of Kheri and was known as Barwar-Anjana. Barwar was the home of a great Saiyid family of Kheri, and Anjana appears to be derived from a village of that name, a few miles north of Pihani. The mahal was held by Rajputs and Brahmans, who supplied 50 horse and 2,000 foot, and paid a revenue of 43,25,237 *dáms* on 79,670 bighas of cultivation, which gives a very high incidence as compared with the rest of the district.*

Subsequent changes.

This arrangement was from time to time subjected to alterations, by which the present parganas not mentioned in the

* *Ain-i-Akbari* (Jarrett), II, 176.

Ain-i-Akbari came into existence. In Mr. Harington's settlement report it is stated that pargana Barwan was a mahal in Akbar's day; that it is said to have been constituted in 1582, and to have then consisted of a *chaurasi* of 84 villages; that the Sombansis were the zamindars, and paid 20,00,000 *dáms* on 66,052 bighas of cultivation; and that the garrison was 20 troopers and 500 foot soldiers.* This is very curious, for, though the statements seem true and it is known that the pargana was formed out of Sandi at an early date, there is no mention of Barwan in Blochmann's text of the *Ain-i-Akbari*, nor is there any mahal of this area and revenue. Sandi was further altered by the loss of Katiari, which was separated by Ranjit Singh of Katiari about seventy years ago, and by the addition of a few villages from Bawan, a part of which was also transferred to Barwan. Pali at first comprised the whole of the present Pali, Shahabad, and Pachhoha, and part of Saromannagar and Katiari. The last was separated also by Ranjit Singh. Shahabad was separated in 1745, when the villages east of the Garra were made into a distinct pargana, nearly seventy years after the foundation of the town by Nawab Diler Khan. Pachhoha was cut off from Pali about 1840 by Maulvi Farid-ud-din, chakladar of Sandi-Pali, and made a separate charge. Another portion of Pali was taken in 1803 by Raja Bhawani Parshad, chakladar of Muhamdi, and added to part of Sara to make up the new small pargana of Saromannagar. In 1806 Sara again lost some of its territory, for in that year the pargana of Mansurnagar was made out of Sara and Gopamau by Rai Mansa Ram, another Muhamdi chakladar. The old Barwar-Anjana mahal was entirely broken up in 1703, when Raja Ibad-ullah Khan, the Sombansi pervert of Muhamdi, contracted for the whole of Barwar-Anjana and Bhurwara in Kheri, and for administrative purposes divided each into nine small parganas. Two of these were Pihani and Pindarwa, which remained separate till the first regular settlement, and a third was Alamnagar, which had already become a single estate held by the Pihani Saiyids, who had wrested it from the Nikumbhs and changed the name of Bahlolpur, their last remaining village, to Alamnagar in honour of Aurangzeb, the reigning monarch.

* Settlement report, page 95.

The later Mughals.

The references to this district from the death of Akbar to the formation of Oudh into a separate dominion are but scanty. Gopamau and Bilgram were then the chief places, and from them came many distinguished men, to whom reference will be made in the articles on those towns. There is but a single allusion to Shah Jahan, who sent Bahman Yar Khan to chastise the Kayasths of Sandi, who had killed Sadullah of that town. He also bestowed the whole pargana on Khalil-ullah Khan in jagir; but in 1681 Aurangzeb gave Sandi and forty villages to Saiyid Fateh Muhammad and his brother, the sons of Sadullah, with the offices of chaudhri and qanungo. The qanungos of Mallanwan have an order bearing the seal of Dara Shikoh, dated 1653, referring to Shah Beg as the governor.* Aurangzeb appears to have visited Mallanwan, where he ordered the stone image at Sonasi Nath to be sawn asunder, but failed on account of its miraculous preservation—at least so runs the story. There are several other references to this monarch. At Sandila he restored the Saiyids to their lost possessions, giving twelve villages in jagir to Maulvi Muhammad Mah, who served with distinction in Bihar.† He also built the fort at Kalyanmal and stationed an officer there. The chief event of his reign, however, so far as this district is concerned, was the founding of Shahabad in 1677 by Nawab Diler Khan, who was deputed with his brother, Bahadur Khan, to repress the Pande bandits of Angni Khera, who had robbed a convoy of treasure on the road from Khairabad to Dehli. He was rewarded with the jagir of Shahabad and Sara, which was held by his descendants till the days of Saadat Ali Khan. The Saiyids of Bilgram were still predominant in the west, for in 1677 Muhammad Fazil was deputed to reduce Bawan to order, and for his achievement was given the whole of that pargana. In 1702, towards the close of the reign of Aurangzeb, Raja Ibad-ullah Khan of Muhamdi broke up the old pargana of Barwar Anjana, and took to himself the jagir of the Pihani Saiyids, as well as Mansurnagar, where he built the fort.

The Nawabi.

After the death of Aurangzeb the whole country was in a state of confusion, and there was no regular government till

* Settlement report, page 183.

† *Ibid.*, page 222.

Saadat Khan formed the kingdom of Oudh. There are only a few casual references to Hardoi during the early years of native rule in Oudh. When Shuja-ud-daula was at war with Rohilkhand, the Pathans invaded his territory and seized Mallanwan.* This ruler was constantly in the district, which was on the borders of his territory, and at Sandi a kind of permanent camp was maintained. Here it was that the treaties of 1772 were ratified relative to the forts of Allahabad and Chunar † The treaty of the following year arranged for the maintenance of a force for the protection of Oudh under British officers, and a brigade was stationed near Mallanwan for a few years prior to its removal to Cawnpore. The cantonments were located at Faizpur Kampu, a village 2½ miles from Bilgram and 3½ miles from Mallanwan. Nothing now remains save the names of the fields, which show where the buildings and other institutions were located. Thus there are four fields named *phulwala*, indicating the public gardens, seven fields called the *gendkhana* or cricket ground, eight fields still known as the *kabarahár* or cemetery, and others which indicate the locality of the commissariat lines. The place stood on the old highway from Lucknow to Dehli by way of Sandi and Farrukhabad, and was conveniently situated, the subsequent change being due to political reasons

Oudh administration.

For some time after the separation of Oudh from the empire the old arrangement of sarkar and mahals was retained, and this lasted till 1801, when Saadat Ali Khan introduced his new revenue system. In that year Bilgram was transferred from Lucknow to the nizamat of Khairabad, and the same thing happened to Sandila. This revenue division included all Hardoi, save the separate government of Sandi-Pali, which comprised those parganas as well as Shahabad and Saromannagar In 1821 a further subdivision was made, Sandila being constituted a distinct *chakla*, composed of Sandila, Mallanwan, Kachhandao, and Malihabad in Lucknow. The records are far from complete, and the lists of nazims and chakladars present many gaps. The first ruler of the Khairabad nizamat was Raja Sital Parshad Tirbedi, a brave but ferocious soldier, who ruled the turbulent

* Settlement report, page 183.

† Aitchison's Treaties, II, 72.

Bangar with a rod of iron. This appears to have been highly necessary, for Hardoi was the most lawless of all the Oudh districts, and even in 1849 Colonel Sleeman wrote that the Bangar "is reputed one of the worst districts in Oude. Within the last few years the king's troops have been frequently beaten and driven out with loss, even when commanded by a European officer. The landholders and armed peasantry of the different villages unite their quotas of auxiliaries, and concentrate upon them on a concerted signal when they are in pursuit of robbers and rebels. Almost every able-bodied man of every village in Bangar is trained to the use of arms of one kind or another, and none of the king's troops, save those who are disciplined and commanded by European officers, will venture to move against a landholder of this district."* It was no wonder that men like Sital Parshad were required. His sway lasted for 11 years. His headquarters were at Khairabad or more often at Tandiaon, where he built a fort; he had also an outstation at Gundwa. He was succeeded by Raja Bhawani Parshad, a Kayasth of mild disposition. Then came Aza Khan, a Mughal of Lucknow, who was followed by Rai Bakht Mal, who built a new and larger fort at Tandiaon. After him was Maulvi Farid-ud-din of Gopamau, whose exploits are mentioned by Sir William Sleeman. Then came Husain Ali Khan of Malihabad, who was reduced to such straits that he was compelled to give to the refractory landholders in 1848 an increase of *nankar* to the extent of Rs. 40,000 to induce them to pay the government demand and desist from plunder, which made the task of his successor, Rai Dilaram, brother of Bakht Mal, no easier. This man died at the end of the year and was followed by his son, Raja Sheonath Singh, who held the district till annexation.† In 1821 Raja Gobardhan Das, ancestor of the Sarawan-Baragaon taluqdars, became chakladar of Sandila. He only held the office for a year and was followed by Sheikh Imam Bakhsh, who in 1827 gave place to Amirt Mal Pathak. In 1836 Chaudhri Hashmat Ali of Kakrali was appointed to Sandila, which he held for ten years. Then came Murlidhar, who was followed in 1848 by Nawab Naqi Ali Khan, after

* *Tour in Oude*, II, 14.

† *Ibid.*, II, 22.

whom came Khwaja Husain Bakhsh in 1852. The next year Hashmat Ali again held the office and remained in charge till annexation. There is very little on record about the Sandi-Pali *chakla.* About 1830 Qutb-ud-din Husain Khan held office, and during his tenure he attacked and destroyed the Sombansis' fort of Barwan. He was succeeded by Farid-ud-din Husain Khan, who made the pargana of Pachhoha separate about 1836. Barwan was always the most troublesome portion of this division. The fort had been rebuilt by the Sombansis in the days of Farid-ud-din, and was again attacked in 1840 by Captain Barlow in command of the king's troops. In 1848 again the village was burnt down by Captain Bunbury on account of the recusancy of the inhabitants.

State of the district.

Sir William Sleeman gives a vivid account of the state of the district when he visited it in 1849. The taluqdars were then so strong that the government officers were afraid to measure their lands or to make any enquiry as to the value of their estates, lest they should openly rebel and plunder the country with the aid of their numerous followers. The chief landholders were the Bais of Bharawan, the Nikumbhs of Atwa and Birwa, and the Raikwars of Rudamau, all of whom paid a very small revenue in proportion to the size of their estates.* There was a singular unanimity among the landholders, who had concerted a regular league to resist the government, and this offensive and defensive alliance extended all over the Bangar district. The government troops were in a wretched state of inefficiency and regularly lived on the country, paying nothing for supplies and carriage. Some of the landholders were professed brigands, and notably Bhagwant Singh of Atwa Piparia in Kheri, who had taken up his headquarters at Ahrauri in Gopamau, where he maintained a state of open rebellion. In 1841 Captain Hollings was directed to attack him with three companies of the second battalion of Oudh Local Infantry, but was completely defeated and only saved from destruction by the fortunate arrival of the reinforcements. Four months later Bhagwant Singh was killed by his ally, Pancham Singh, the Chandel proprietor of Ahrauri, who sent the head of the robber

* *Tour in Oude,* II, 1.

to Farid-ud-din at Tandiaon; the latter claimed all the credit himself and was handsomely rewarded. The story is told in full by Sir William Sleeman, who also gives accounts of the expeditions to Pihani and elsewhere in the district.* The western parganas were even more independent than the Bangar, the Sombansis of Barwan and Siwaijpur and Ranjit Singh of Katiari generally ignoring altogether the authority of the king and his officers. The Katiari taluqdar had a strong fort at Dharampur, defended with seven guns and a large force of armed and disciplined men. Ranjit Singh was constantly being besieged by the king's troops, and in 1837 he was driven across the Ganges and deprived of his estate; but while at Fatehgarh he became acquainted with Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan, who afterwards restored him to power. Again, in 1851, he was attacked and forced to take refuge in British territory, where he died, but the contest was continued by his son. Even the Resident's camp was on several occasions robbed in this district, and Sir William Sleeman remarked that it would require a large military force well commanded and a large train of artillery to recover the property or to seize the thieves.

nnexa-
ion.

The need for reform must have been greater in this district than in any other part of Oudh, the state of things being probably worse than in Unao. Relief came at last when in February 1856 the province was annexed, and Hardoi became for the first time a single district. The headquarters were established at Mallanwan, which was also made into a cantonment for a small body of troops, consisting of a detachment from one of the regiments at Sitapur. The first Deputy Commissioner was Mr. W. C. Capper, who promptly set about the establishment of tahsils and police stations, and in the course of the first year completed the summary settlement of the land revenue. His work, however, was suddenly cut short by the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857.

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utiny.

The first signs of rebellion in this district occurred in the Sandila tahsil. On the 27th of May 1857 an outbreak occurred among the Musalmans of Malihabad in Lucknow, and Sir Henry Lawrence despatched Captain Gould Weston, the superintendent

of military police, to that place with a troop of police cavalry and a company of the mutinous 7th Oudh Irregular Infantry to restore order. They subsequently returned to Lucknow, but on the same day Captain Hutchinson, the military secretary, was ordered to accompany a column of four hundred men, drawn from the 7th Cavalry and the 48th Native Infantry, on an expedition through the north-west of the province, the real reason being to remove these troops from Lucknow. On the 1st of June the column reached Sandila, where news was brought of the outbreak at Lucknow. Being the first day of the month, Hutchinson took the money from the treasury and paid his troops, leaving a balance of only Rs. 1,200. On the 2nd Mr. Capper, the Deputy Commissioner at Mallanwan, wrote that the Lucknow rebels had reached Madhoganj, while news came from Fatehgarh urging Hutchinson not to proceed in that direction. He, however, continued his march past Mallanwan, where the treasury was guarded by a company of the 41st Native Infantry from Sitapur, towards the Ganges. The column crossed the river, but Hutchinson, Lieutenant Tulloch, and twenty Sikhs remained behind. The other officers were murdered by the troops on the other side, except Major Marriott and Dr. Darby, who had recrossed. The survivors turned back and were joined on the 8th by Capper, who had been compelled to leave Mallanwan; they then rode into Lucknow by way of Mohan, where they were joined by Lieutenant Inglis, who had been in command of the treasury guard.

The general disorder.

Mr. Capper had remained at headquarters long after it was evident that the troops would mutiny. Their comrades at Sitapur had broken out on the 3rd of June, and when delay had become dangerous he had no other course open but to leave the station. Lieutenant Inglis remained till the troops possessed themselves of the treasury and then escaped with difficulty. With the revolt of the garrison and the flight of the officers the whole district was plunged into confusion. The Raikwars of Ruia and Rudamau were the first to rebel, as they were the last to yield. They at once descended upon Mallanwan, burned the court house, and destroyed the records. The tahsils and police stations were broken up, and complete anarchy ensued. At Barwan, Madho Singh, who was the head of the Sombansi muafidars of that place

and had been appointed thanadar at annexation, was attacked and surrounded by a rebel force. Some blood was shed and the town burned. The inhabitants of the district as a whole joined heartily in the rebellion. Large numbers of Hardoi men were in the native army, and consequently the district was rapidly filled with soldiers who had come from those stations from which the English had been expelled. Practically all the taluqdars, with one notable exception, took part with the rebels, and sent their levies to Lucknow. Even Chaudhri Hashmat Ali of Sandila, who afterwards rendered conspicuous service on behalf of the British, was present with a considerable force at the defence of the capital, for his camp was subsequently captured by Sir Colin Campbell's army in March 1858.

.atiari.

The one exception was Hardeo Bakhsh of Katiari, who, with the aid of his uncle, Kesri Singh, sheltered some of the fugitives from Fatehgarh in the person of Mr. Probyn, the Collector, and his family on the 6th of June. He kept them in hiding at Khasaura and Rampura, as well as Mr. R. M. Edwards, the Collector of Budaun, who arrived eight days later, till the 1st of September, when the whole party escaped safely by boat to Cawnpore, with the exception of two children, who died while in hiding. The story is told in Mr. Edwards' *Reminiscences of a Bengal Civilian,* to which reference may be made. Hardeo Bakhsh remained loyal throughout the rebellion, although he was in constant danger of attack from the mutineers at Fatehgarh. His merits were rewarded by the title of raja, a large grant of land revenue-free, a permanent settlement of his other possessions, and the Star of India. His name was among those of the five loyal taluqdars in Lord Canning's proclamation of March 1858.

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/alpole.

The first military operations conducted in this district followed shortly after the fall of Lucknow. General Walpole was directed to march through Hardoi to Miranpur Katra, twenty miles west of Sháhjahánpur, in order to join General Penny's force from the Duab and that of General Seaton from Fatehgarh for the reduction of Rohilkhand. Walpole's orders were to march through Sandila, Rudamau, Sandi, and Allahganj, in order to turn the position of the rebels at Bhojpura Ghat on the Ramganga

and so save the bridge of boats for the passage of the siege train from Fatehgarh. Accordingly he marched out of the Musa Bagh on the 8th of April 1858 with a force consisting of Major Tombs' troop of Royal Horse Artillery, Remington's battery, a heavy field battery, the 23rd company, Royal Engineers, some of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, the 9th Lancers, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd Highlanders, and the 4th Punjab Rifles.

Ruia.

His march for the first week was uneventful, but on the morning of the 15th, after a march of nine miles, Walpole found himself near Ruia, the fort of the rebel Raikwar, Narpat Singh, close to Madhoganj. The fort was enclosed by a mud wall, high on its northern and eastern faces, loopholed for musketry, defended on those sides by a broad and deep ditch, and covered by a dense jungle. At the angles there were irregular bastions, and the gates were on the western and southern faces. A trooper of Hodson's Horse, who had been taken prisoner and kept in the fort, escaped and told the General that Narpat Singh, having only two or three hundred men, merely intended to make a show of resistance and then escape. Walpole, however, clung to the belief that the garrison was far larger and resolved to assault the place. He made no attempt to reconnoitre the place, but ordered an attack on the strongest side, whereas the western and southern faces were very weak and incapable of defence. The rebels accordingly stood their ground and repulsed two companies of the 42nd who had been sent against the eastern side. The 4th Sikhs met with a like reception and lost heavily. Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope then came up and was immediately shot dead and Walpole ordered a retirement. That night Narpat Singh retired from the fort. The British loss had been five officers and fifty-five men killed and two officers and about fifty men wounded. The officers were buried in a small cemetery near Rudamau, where a tablet has been erected in memory of Brigadier Hope and Lieutenants Douglas, Jennings-Bramley, and Willoughby. Lieutenant Harington of the Artillery was also killed, but his name is not recorded on the monument.* Walpole then halted and destroyed the fort. On the 18th of April he marched, reaching

* *The Indian Mutiny*, IV, 356.

Sirsa on the right bank of the Ramganga on the 22nd. Here he had a successful fight with the enemy, killing some 300 of them and taking their guns. From the uniforms worn by some of the slain it was ascertained that they belonged to Narpat Singh's force. Having secured the bridge uninjured, which admitted of the passage of the Fatehgarh siege train, the column proceeded into the Sháhjahánpur district, being joined by Sir Colin Campbell at Tigri on the 27th six miles in advance of Allahganj. Thence the force proceeded to Miranpur Katra, where General Penny's column arrived on the 3rd of May.

ate of ie dis-rict.

The district was still full of the rebel soldiery, but the temper of the landholders was not now unfavourable to the British rule, with the exception of Narpat Singh, who held out to the last. Civil officers were sent out to receive the submission of the taluqdars, but no attempt was made to take up a position which would require military support. Raja Hardeo Bakhsh of Katiari with his feudatory forces bravely held a few posts against Narpat Singh, Firoz Shah, and other rebel leaders who were moving about the neighbourhood. The rebel nazim of Sitapur, Bakhshi Har Parshad of Lilauli in Bara Banki, exercised some sort of authority in the Sandila tahsil, and could not as yet be dealt with. In the north the rebel forces were still strong, and the small garrison left by Sir Colin Campbell at Sháhjahánpur under Colonel Hall was closely invested by the Fyzabad Maulvi. After his relief, first by Brigadier Jones and then by Sir Colin Campbell himself, the rebels dispersed, chiefly in the direction of Muhamdi, while some collected in Shahabad. At the end of May Colonel Taylor was detached from Sháhjahánpur with a column to attack Shahabad and after driving out the rebels returned to his headquarters.

andila.

Much remained, however, to be done before the civil administration could be resumed. British rule had at an early date been re-established at Mohan in Unao, where Mr. P. Carnegy was stationed with a police battalion. Here he was attacked on the 7th of August by Firoz Shah, whose headquarters were then at Rasulabad in Unao. He was relieved by Brigadier Evelegh, who defeated the rebels at Husainganj, an action which resulted in

districts.* Mr. Kavanagh, V.C., had been stationed at Malihabad in Lucknow, where he was constantly harassed by the Musalmans of Sandila, who held the fort there. On the 30th of July he attacked the place with the military police under Captain Dawson and drove out the rebels. Sandila was then occupied, and Mr. Kavanagh induced several of the zamindars and taluqdars of the neighbourhood to join the British cause and maintain forces for its support. After the cessation of the rains in October, Hari Chand, one of the rebel leaders in the south of Oudh, crossed the Gumti ten miles north of Sandila with six thousand men and eight guns. He was largely reinforced by several rebel zamindars, and on the 4th of October approached within three miles of the town. Captain Dawson, who had continuously held the place, sending out skirmishing parties from time to time to clear the surrounding country, had a force of 1,400 police and other infantry levies and 500 irregular cavalry. Hearing of the enemy's approach he retired into the fort and sent off his cavalry to Malihabad. He then kept the rebels at bay till the 6th, when Major Maynard with a detachment of the 88th regiment, two guns, two mortars, 250 police cavalry, and 600 foot, came to his relief, taking up the 500 cavalry from Malihabad on his way. He at once attacked the rebels and drove them to Jamun, about four miles distant from the town, where they took up a very strong position.

The autumn campaign

At this time, according to the general scheme of Lord Clyde, three columns were operating in the north-west of Oudh. Brigadier Troup was directed to march from Sháhjahánpur towards Muhamdi and Kheri, Brigadier Hall was to go from Fatehgarh through Hardoi to Sitapur, and Brigadier Barker from Lucknow to join Hall. On the 5th of October, Barker marched for Sandila with six guns, the Queen's Bays, 670 sabres of the Oudh Police Cavalry, the rest of the 88th Foot, a company of the 3rd Rifle Brigade, and 900 men of the Infantry Police. On the evening of the 7th he reached Sandila, and the next day he attacked and completely defeated the rebels after a desperate fight. His loss was severe, amounting to 82 killed and wounded. He then made Sandila his base for the reduction

* *The Indian Mutiny*, V, 198.

of the surrounding country. On the 21st he carried the fort of Birwa by storm, though his loss was considerable. Brigadier Hall left Fatehgarh on the 15th, crossed the Ramganga, and marched to Pali and Sandi, joining hands with Barker at Ruia on the 28th. Again the rebels evacuated the fort and escaped. Barker pursued them to Bangarmau and then turned north again; he marched by way of Kachhauna and Beniganj, and now that the district was cleared, proceeded to Khairabad, reaching that place on the 28th of November.

Subsequent history.

After the departure of the troops the civil administration of the district was re-organized. In place of Mallanwan the headquarters were fixed at Hardoi on account of its more central position. The new station was laid out in 1859 and a large market *in the old town constructed by Raja Hardeo Bakhsh of Katiari and* Thakur Bharat Singh of Atwa. Both of these had been rewarded for their loyal services, as also was Maulvi Fazl Rasul of Jalalpur, who received half of the confiscated estate of Narpat Singh of Ruia. The subsequent history of the district has been uneventful, save in connection with the settlements of the land revenue and the various calamities, such as floods, droughts, and famines, all of which have been already mentioned.

GAZETTEER

OF

HARDOI.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

HARDOI.

DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

AHRAURI, *Pargana* GOPAMAU, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

A large village, situated in latitude 27° 20′ north and longitude 80° 18′ east, on the road from Masit station on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Bhainsri and Dadhnamau Ghat on the Gumti. It contains a village school, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The population of the place at the census of 1901 numbered 2,136 persons, of whom 142 were Musalmans. Among the Hindus Pasis form the prevailing caste. The village is held in zamindari tenure, and pays a revenue of Rs. 3,450. The place, as its name implies, was first inhabited by Ahirs, but later it passed into the possession of the Ahbans, who still hold it. It was here that the fight between the Oudh forces and Bhagwant Singh took place in 1841, as is narrated in Sleeman's *Tour in Oude*, volume II, page 11.

ALAMNAGAR, *Pargana* ALAMNAGAR, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

The village which gives its name to the pargana stands in 27° 45′ north latitude and 80° 6′ east longitude, near the left bank of the Sukheta river, to the south of the road which leads from Shahabad to Muhamdi, crossing the metalled road between Sitapur and Sháhjahánpur. It is now an insignificant place with a small market, but nothing else of any importance. It had in 1901 a population of only 685 inhabitants, of whom 152 were Musalmans, the majority of the Hindus being Pasis. The place formerly belonged to the Nikumbhs, and under the name of Bahlolpur was their earliest settlement in these parts. The Nikumbhs gradually lost their possessions in this pargana with the growing fortunes of the Saiyids of Pihani. Village after village fell into the grasp of the Muhammadans, until at last all that was left to Nikumbhs was Bahlolpur, which was called "Raho," signifying "the last left," and by this name the ruined site of Bahlolpur is still known. In the reign of

Jahangir this village, too, passed away from the Nikumbhs, owing to a quarrel which arose from a wrestling match between Gopal Sah, a Nikumbh, and Taj Khan, a Pathan in the service of Sadr Jahan. The village was renamed Alamnagar in honour of Alamgir or Aurangzeb.

ALAMNAGAR *Pargana, Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

This pargana lies in the north of the district, being bounded on the north by the Muhamdi tahsil of Kheri. It lies between the Sukheta on the west, which separates it from Shahabad, and the Bhainsta or Sai on the east, which divides this pargana from Pihani. To the south lie the parganas of Sara North and Mansurnagar. The tract has a level surface and a soil that is for the most part clay, interspersed with stretches of loam. It is in many places of a fertile character, but in wet years the soil is apt to become waterlogged and the crops suffer in consequence; this was noticeably the case in the series of wet seasons that preceded 1895. In dry years, on the other hand, the clay hardens and is difficult to work. When the rainfall is timely and moderate, however, good rabi crops can be raised, for means of irrigation are fairly abundant.

For many years after the British annexation Alamnagar was a wild and backward tract, covered with *dhák* and scrub jungle, which extended in a broad belt across the pargana from the Bhainsta into Mansurnagar. There was also a large area of jungle along the Sukheta, and the cultivated portion was a small clearing between the two streams. Much of this land has been subsequently reclaimed, although there is still a considerable proportion of jungle waste scattered over the pargana. The total area is 37,863 acres, or 59 square miles. Of this, 19,317 acres, or nearly 50 per cent., were cultivated in 1902, showing a marked increase since the first regular settlement, when less than 33 per cent. was under the plough. Of the remainder, 2,777 acres were classed as barren, but the bulk of this consisted of land covered with water or occupied by roads and village sites; and 15,769 acres, or over 40 per cent., were culturable. Only a small proportion of this was fallow, and the grove area was even less, amounting to only 672 acres: so

that it would appear that there is still room for a large extension of cultivation. On the other hand, the pargana is in many places of a precarious nature and the population is sparse. The precarious villages are nine in number. In four of these, as well as in part of a fifth, there is danger of flooding from jhils; in two there are deficient means of irrigation; while in the rest the soil is poor and inclined to *úsar* The irrigated area in 1902 was 5,714 acres, or nearly 30 per cent. of the cultivation. The fields are mainly watered from wells, the tanks and the Sukheta to a small extent supplementing the supply. There are very few masonry wells, but as a rule the subsoil is firm, and large unprotected wells, worked by bullocks and the *pur* or leathern bucket, can often be constructed at a cost varying from two to eight rupees. These frequently last for four or five years, but generally small wells, worked by the pot and lever, are to be found, and these have to be renewed every year.

The principal harvest is the rabi, while some nine per cent. of the cultivation bears a double crop. The chief staples are wheat, which largely predominates, barley, and gram in the rabi; and *juár*, *arhar*, rice, and cotton in the kharif. The soil is well adapted for sugarcane, but little is grown in spite of the proximity of the great sugar depôt at Rosa in Sháhjahánpur. The area under opium is quite insignificant. The chief cultivators are Chamars, Thakurs, Brahmans, Pasis, and Ahirs. The standard of husbandry is low. the average area per plough is 5·82 acres. The land revenue at the summary settlement of 1858 was Rs. 12,957, and this was raised to Rs. 26,817 at the first regular settlement ten years later. The demand, however, proved excessive, and in 1873 it was reduced to Rs. 24,738. The assessment of 1896 stood at Rs. 28,435 as the final demand, but this was subsequently modified, the revenue being eventually fixed at Rs. 26,726. The enhancement is small, amounting to only 14·71 per cent., while the incidence is Re. 1·45 per acre of cultivation.

The population of the pargana at the first census of 1869 was 15,221. There has been a large increase during the succeeding period, for in 1901 it had risen to 21,363, which gives a density of 362 persons to the square mile. Musalmans numbered

2,589 or about 12 per cent., most of them being converted Ahirs or Ghosis. The pargana contains no place of any size or importance. The largest village is Karawan, where there is a weekly market. Alamnagar itself, though separately mentioned, is an insignificant village. Means of communication are poor, although the pargana is served to some extent by the main road from Sitapur to Sháhjahánpur, which passes along the northern border. A branch road from Muhamdi leads through Alamnagar to Shahabad, and the southern portion is traversed by the road from Pihani to Sháhjahánpur.

The great bulk of the pargana is owned by coparcenary bodies of Nikumbh Rajputs and a few communities of Brahmans and Musalmans. There are no taluqdars. A fee-simple estate of four villages comprising 4,288 acres was made over as a grant to Mr. L. D. Hearsey in 1872, but was resumed in 1899, and is now owned by Kunwar Suchet Singh of Kapurthala.

The history of the pargana is brief. Tradition states that in early times it was held by the Thatheras, who were expelled by the Gaur Rajputs, who came from beyond the Ganges under Kuber Sah. At a later date came the Nikumbhs, who are said to have been Kachhwahas from Arwal in Jaipur. For services rendered to the Sombansi chief of Sandi, one Magru Sah, the fourth grandson of Naruk Sah, the first Nikumbh immigrant, obtained a grant of land in the north of the district and thus acquired all that portion of the pargana which was not occupied by the Gaurs. The two clans existed side by side till the Gaurs waxed rebellious under Raja Lachhmi Sen and were dislodged by the famous Nawab Sadr Jahan of Pihani. The Saiyids then turned on the Nikumbhs, who lost all their estates, as is narrated in the article on the village of Alamnagar. When, however, Asaf-ud-daula resumed the revenue-free domains of the Pihani and Muhamdi Saiyids, the Nikumbhs gained an opportunity of engaging for their lost possessions, and still retain most of their ancestral villages.

ANJHI, *Pargana and Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

A village situated in latitude 27° 38′ north and longitude 80° 2′ east, on the road from Shahabad to Pihani, at a distance of

six miles east of the former. About three miles west of the village runs the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with a station known as Anjhi, but lying in Sikandarpur. This is the nearest station to Shahabad, and the road is metalled from that town as far as the railway. There is a small bazar there, but nothing else of any importance. The population at the census of 1901 amounted to 1,111 persons, many of whom are Sombansi Rajputs, to whom the village formerly belonged. It is now the property of Mahant Har Charan Das of Maswasi, who pays a revenue of Rs. 1,500.

ARWAL, *Pargana* KATIARI, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

A village lying between the Ganges and Ramganga, in latitude 27° 13′ north and longitude 79° 48′ east, at a distance of eleven miles south-west from Sandi. It lies off the road and is noticeable only for the size of its population, which at the last census numbered 3,443 persons. It is a purely agricultural place consisting of several hamlets. A small market is held here twice a week. It belongs to Bais Rajputs, who claim to have purchased it from Bhurjis over 800 years ago, together with the neighbouring villages of Karanpur and Alampur, in the time of their ancestor, Chahat Deo of Giraspur in Farrukhabad. A part of it is permanently settled with the Rani of Katiari.

ATRAULI, *Pargana* GUNDWA, *Tahsil* SANDILA.

This village lies in the centre of the pargana, in latitude 27° 11′ north and longitude 80° 40′ east, at a distance of eleven miles north-east from Sandila and 40 miles south-east from Hardoi, on the road leading from Sandila to Bhatpurwa Ghat on the Gumti. Another road leads from Beniganj to Atrauli and on to Malihabad and Lucknow. The village is of a fair size and possesses sixteen inhabited sites. There are 380 houses built of mud. It contains a police station, cattle pound, post-office, and a village school attended by 40 pupils. A market is held here twice a week. The population at the last census numbered 2,148 persons, of whom 81 were Musalmans. Brahmans are the most numerous Hindu caste. Atrauli is one of 81 villages said to

have been seized from the Gaurs by the Bais several generations ago. It is still held by the Bais in pattidari tenure.

BAGHAULI, *Pargana* GOPAMAU, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

A small village in the south-western corner of the pargana, situated in latitude 27° 14′ north and longitude 80° 18′ east, at a distance of two miles east of the junction of the road from Lucknow to Hardoi and the metalled road from Sitapur to Mehndighat. The village lands are traversed by the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which has a station here, from which a poor unmetalled road, constructed as a famine relief work in 1897, runs in a north-westerly direction to Sandi. Baghauli gives its name to a police station, post-office, and cattle pound, which are located on the Lucknow road. The village itself is quite unimportant. The population in 1901 numbered 1,678 souls, of whom 155 were Musalmans. Chamars are the prevailing Hindu caste.

BALAMAU, *Pargana* BALAMAU, *Tahsil* SANDILA.

This is the largest village in the pargana to which it gives its name, and is situated in latitude 27° 8′ north and longitude 80° 18′ east, on the road leading from Beniganj to Balamau and Bilgram. It lies at a distance of about a mile from the left bank of the Sai river and five miles from the Balamau railway station on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and 25 miles south-east of Hardoi. The village is of considerable size and has a flourishing appearance, being surrounded with numerous groves. It belongs to two Brahman ladies, who reside in Lucknow, while the inhabitants are mostly Kurmis. The total population at the last census numbered 2,474 persons, of whom 238 were Musalmans. The chief products of the place are wheat and sugarcane, which are disposed of in the bazar, where markets are held daily, and at Kachhauna, the village within whose limits the station is situated. There are schools at Kachhauna and Balamau, and a post-office at Kachhauna, which lies on the main road from Lucknow to Hardoi. From the Balamau station a branch line, constructed in 1903, runs westwards to Madhoganj. The history of the village is given in the following article.

BALAMAU *Pargana, Tahsil* SANDILA.

This, the smallest pargana of the district, consisting of a tract of fourteen villages in the extreme west of the tahsil, is bounded on the south and east by pargana Sandila, on the north by Gopamau, and on the west by Bangar and Mallanwan, from which it is separated by the river Sai. Its greatest length and breadth are eight and a half and four and a half miles respectively, the total area being 15.585 acres or 24 square miles. The surface is generally level, except towards the west in the neighbourhood of the Sai; this river is fringed by a strip of tarai land, which is occasionally flooded in years of heavy rainfall and is generally irrigable from the river. The remainder of the pargana consists of a light soil, much of which is productive, although there are no first rate villages and a considerable proportion of the cultivated area consists of dry sandy *bhúr*. At the time of annexation a large area was covered with jungle, but this has been broken up to a considerable extent, and now only 1,142 acres, or somewhat more than 7 per cent. of the total area, remains. The precarious villages of the pargana comprise four in the *bhúr* tract—Kalauli, Katka, Naraindeo, and Paira; Gauhani, which has a poor soil and is liable to flooding, and is held on a short-term settlement; and Kanhaua, in which means of irrigation are deficient.

In 1902 the cultivated area amounted to 12,049 acres, or 77 per cent., while of the remainder 1,978 acres were classed as culturable waste, and 1,558 acres as barren. The irrigated area in the same year amounted to 2,961 acres, or a little more than 24 per cent. of the cultivation, and of this nearly two-thirds were watered from wells and the remainder from the numerous small tanks and other sources. Most of the wells are unprotected, masonry wells being almost unknown. In the light soil towards the river little hand-wells, worked on the pot and lever system, are chiefly used; they cost but little and generally have to be renewed each year. To the east, where the soil is more stiff, larger wells are constructed and last for three or more years. The kharif harvest covers a slightly larger area than the rabi, and some 1,900 acres bear a double crop. The chief staples are *bájra*, rice, *juár*, and cotton in the kharif, and wheat, barley, and

gram in the rabi. There is a fair amount of opium cultivation, but very little sugarcane.

The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 22,930, being at the rate of Rs. 2-4-10 per acre of cultivation. At the summary settlement of 1858 the demand was Rs. 18,012, rising to Rs. 20,409 at the first regular settlement of 1868. This was reduced at the revision of 1873 to Rs. 18,762. There has been very little increase of cultivation during the last thirty years, and consequently the enhancement is great, amounting to as much as 28·5 per cent. The chief proprietors are Kachhwaha Rajputs, who hold seven villages; next to them come Nikumbhs with three villages; Kayasths and Kashmiri Brahmans with one each; and Shukul Brahmans with two villages. Thakur Maharaj Singh of Atwa Nasirpur in Sandila owns the Sunni estate of two villages in this pargana, and Rani Chandra Kunwar of Baragaon in Sandila holds the single village of Mand. The latter belongs to the Kayasth family of Sandila, while the former is the head of the Nikumbhs in this district. The Kachhwahas hold their villages in pattidari tenure.

The total population of Balamau at the last census numbered 12,270 persons, of whom 6,462 were males and 5,808 females. Musalmans number 974 as against 11,296 Hindus. Chamars are the most numerous Hindu caste, followed by Brahmans, Barhais, Kurmis, and Rajputs. There had been a small increase in population during the preceding thirty years, for in 1869 the total was 11,159 persons. Balamau is the chief place in the pargana, while Mehri, a large and scattered village on the Sai, possesses a population of little over 2,000 inhabitants. The only market is at Balamau: a well attended fair is held in April at the village of Kalauli, two miles south of Balamau.

Through the north of the pargana and along the eastern border passes the road from Hardoi to Sandila and Lucknow. This is crossed by a road leading from Balamau station to the village of Balamau and on to Madhoganj. Along the northern borders of the pargana passes the metalled road from Sitapur to Cawnpore. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses a small portion of the pargana in the extreme north, and close to the borders is the station of Baghauli. Balamau

railway station lies in the village of Kachhauna in Sandila pargana, at a distance of four miles north-east of Balamau. From this point the new branch line to Madhoganj takes off, traversing the pargana from east to west. There is a considerable trade in grain at the station, most of which is brought by cart from Balamau.

The pargana is not mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, but is said to have been formed towards the end of Akbar's reign. The town of Balamau is said to have been founded by one Balai, a Kurmi, who fled northwards from Unao over three hundred years ago to escape from the oppressions of the Chandels, and found refuge with the Kachhwahas of Mahri The place was originally known as Balai Khera, which was later contracted into Balamau. At first the pargana contained 42 villages, but during the Nawabi two-thirds of them were transferred to Sandila by Raja Gobardhan Lal, Faqir Muhammad Khan, and the Chaudhris Mansab Ali and Hashmat Ali, chakladars of Mallanwan, Kachhandao, Sandila, and Malihabad. Another tradition says that five hundred years ago the tract was held by Tiwari Brahmans; that they were expelled by the Kachhwahas; and that afterwards Balai Kurmi assisted the Kachhwahas to drive out the Musalmans who came from Roshanpur in Bilgram, and was rewarded by them with a strip of their jungle.

BANGAR *Pargana, Tahsil* HARDOI.

This pargana, as its name implies, forms part of the central table-land of the district, lying between Gopamau and Balamau on the north-east and east and Sandi on the west. To the north lies pargana Bawan, to the south-west pargana Bilgram, and to the south Mallanwan. Part of the eastern boundary is formed by the river Sai, which is the only stream of any importance in the pargana. It has a total area of 91,464 acres or 143 square miles.

The pargana for the most part consists of a fertile plain, the prevailing soil of which is a good loam, varied by considerable areas of clay, which is found in and about the numerous tanks and jhils. The cultivated area is broken up by frequent tracts of *úsar*, scattered patches of *dhák* and scrub jungle, and many jhils and ponds. In the neighbourhood of the Sai there is a strip of poor sandy soil, of better quality however than that which is

found along the Gumti in the east of the tahsil. In the main body of the pargana also there is a large amount of sandy *bhúr*, but it is generally of a fair quality and most of it is irrigable. The pargana is, in fact, unusually well supplied with means of irrigation, the depth at which the water is found varying from 15 to 20 feet, except in the neighbourhood of the jhils, where it is close to the surface. The wells most frequently used are small, and worked with two earthen pots and a string over a revolving pulley.

Of the total area 58,839 acres, or 64 per cent., were cultivated in 1902, while of the remainder 22,311 acres were classified as culturable waste or under groves and 10,314 acres, of which more than half was under water, as barren. The irrigated area was 20,115 acres; two-thirds of this were watered from wells and almost all the remainder from tanks and jhils. The number of masonry wells used for irrigation is small, but earthen wells are very numerous. Owing to the deficient rainfall of the last few years, the irrigation from wells has considerably increased as many of the tanks have dried up. In wet years the eastern villages are liable to inundation from the Sai, while in the north, along the borders of pargana Bawan, similar damage is caused by the spillage from the higher lands. The villages on the south and east of the Turtipur jhil are especially precarious for this reason. No less than 34 villages are classed as physically precarious on account of their liability to flooding, in whole or in part. The rabi area is approximately equal to that of the kharif and 8,726 acres bear a double crop. The chief rabi staples are wheat, gram, barley, and opium, while in the kharif *bájra* largely predominates, followed by *juár*, rice, maize, and *urd;* cotton is also extensively grown, but the sugarcane area is comparatively small, being less than 1,000 acres. Owing to the general lightness of the soil more than one-third of the total kharif area is sown with *bájra*.

The pargana was assessed at the summary settlement of 1856 at Rs. 51,132, rising to Rs. 85,807 at the first regular settlement of 1866. At the revision of 1873 there was a reduction to Rs. 79,195. At the last settlement the revenue was fixed at Rs. 99,855, this being the final demand and falling at the rate

of Re. 1-15-5 per acre of cultivation. The enhancement, although graduated, is very large, amounting to 26·34 per cent.; there has been but small increase in cultivation since the last settlement, and of late years there has been an actual decrease, and the *bhúr* villages require constant watching. There are ten villages in the pargana which contain large areas of poor sandy soil and have deficient means of irrigation.

Out of the total of 96 villages 34 belong to Chamar Gaurs, 20 to Gaharwars, 18 to Dhákaras, 7 to Chandels, 5 each to Janwars, Brahmans, and Kayasths, and 1 each to Khattris and Ahirs. The chief taluqdari estate is that of Khajurahra, which belongs to Thakur Shankar Bakhsh, the head of the Chamar Gaurs in this district, who pays a revenue of Rs. 20,303 in this pargana and also holds the estate of Alapur in Bilgram. The only other taluqdari property is that of Faridapur, which belongs to Saiyid Mehdi Haidar of Bhogetapur. The remaining villages are held in zamindari and pattidari tenures in almost equal proportions. The chief cultivating classes are Chamars, Brahmans, Pasis, Ahirs, and Rajputs, as well as a considerable number of Muraos.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 71,758 persons, of whom 39,503 were males and 32,255 females. Musalmans are not so numerous here as in the other parganas of the district, numbering 5,419, more than half of whom are found in the town of Hardoi. There has been a very large increase during the last thirty years, for in 1869 the total number of inhabitants was 54,494. Besides the town of Hardoi there is but one village, Khajurahra, that is of any size or importance. Hardoi is the chief market, but there are smaller bazars at Khajurahra, Pachkohra, and elsewhere.

The pargana is fairly well supplied with means of communication. Along the eastern border runs the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with stations at Baghauli, Masit, Karna, and Hardoi, but of these Karna alone actually lies within the boundaries of this pargana. The extreme north is traversed by the metalled road from Hardoi to Sandi, while other metalled roads run from Hardoi to Bilgram and from Madhoganj to Sitapur, the latter passing through the extreme south of the

pargana. Parallel to the railway runs the unmetalled road from Lucknow to Hardoi and Sháhjahánpur, and from Baghauli a second similar road runs to Sandi, crossing the Bilgram road near Haibatpur.

In early days the pargana appeared to have been held by the Thatheras, whose headquarters seem to have been at Khajurahra. Although the pargana was visited by Saiyid Salar in 1032 A.D., as is testified by the presence of the grave of one of his companions in the village of Isauli, the Thatheras remained supreme until the coming of the Rajputs. Of these Rajputs the first appear to have been the Gaurs, who according to tradition came from Narkanjari near Indore over eleven hundred years ago and were deputed by the Raja of Kanauj to subdue the Thatheras. There are several different accounts given by the Gaurs as to their early history, but all agree regarding the place of their origin. It is no doubt clear that they drove out the Thatheras and seized their possessions.

The Dhákaras claim to have come from Mainpuri and to have driven out the Thatheras from the south-east of the pargana, where they are now principally found. According to their own account, they came under one Bhuran Singh and seized the Thatheras' stronghold of Korara. The Gaharwars came later, and state that they were settled here by Raja Jai Chand of Kanauj, their leaders being Damar Singh and Mohan Singh, who came from Kashi or Benares. Their earliest settlement was at Gaura in this pargana.

The pargana was only constituted as such in the year 1808 A.D., having previously formed part of Bilgram. In that year Bilgram was divided into the *kachh* and *bángar* by Mirza Agha Jan, who became chakladar under the nizamat of Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan. At this time, too, both the parganas were transferred from Sarkar Lucknow to Khairabad.

BANSA, *Pargana* MALLANWAN, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

A fine village, situated in latitude 27° 5′ north and longitude 80° 13′ east, at a distance of four miles north-east from Mallanwan and about two miles from the road from Mallanwan to Sandila. It possesses a small market and a village school.

Bansa contained in 1901 a population of 2,044 persons, more than half of whom were Kurmis. The place has been held by Kanaujia Kurmis for more than eight centuries, having been granted to one Basu, a Kurmi, for services rendered in the expulsion of the Thatheras. It is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,450. Near the village there is a large *khera* covered with broken bricks and pottery, on the summit of which stands a small ruined temple of the tenth century containing an image of Parbati, which is locally known as Bansa Debi. The ancient coins, which are found here in some numbers, date from Buddhist times.

BARWAN, *Pargana* BARWAN, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

The village which gives its name to the pargana lies in latitude 27° 23′ north and longitude 79° 54′ east on the right bank of the Garra, at a distance of 13 miles west from Hardoi and seven miles north-west from Sandi. Two miles north lies the village of Bazpur Naktaura. The place is quite insignificant and possesses no trade of its own, although through it passes a certain amount of traffic by boat down the Garra. It had in 1901 a population of 1,605 inhabitants, most of whom are Sombansi Rajputs. The place was formerly called Baburhia and belonged to Thatheras, and was renamed by the Sombansi Raja Barwan of Sandi. The fort was built by his descendant, Parmanand, the son of Askaran. He had three sons, Bas Deo, Todar Mal, and Bhagwan Das. The last two were men of mark and refused to pay tribute. At last, however, they were persuaded to send their sons, Ghazi and Bahadur, to Akbar's court at Dehli. They took service under the Emperor, and in reward for prowess shown in the Deccan received the title of Khan and the rent-free grant of Barwan, which was one of the few *muafis* upheld by Saadat Ali Khan, and has been maintained in perpetuity by the British Government. On one occasion the chakladar of Sandi-Pali bombarded the fort unsuccessfully for nine days. Seventy years ago another chakladar, Qutb-ud-din Husain Khan, attacked it with a superior force, razed the fort, and burned the town. For four months the place lay desolate, but on a change of officials the Sombansis were allowed to return. Once again, sixty years ago, the King's troops under Captain Barlow attacked Barwan, with

a loss of twenty lives. In 1843 the village was burnt by Captain Bunbury of the King's army, owing to the refusal of the Sombansis to pay the government demand. In the Mutiny Madho Singh, head of the family, who had been made thanadar at annexation, was attacked and surrounded by a rebel force, and the town was again burnt. On re-occupation the fort was destroyed, and the police station removed to Bazpur Naktaura.

BARWAN *Pargana, Tahsil* HARDOI.

This pargana consists of a somewhat remote tract in the extreme west of the tahsil, lying between Saromannagar on the north, Sandi on the south, Bawan on the east, and the parganas of Katiari and Pali on the west. It is divided into two almost equal tracts by the Garra river, to the east of which lies the central *bángar* or highland of the district, while to the west is the lowlying *kachh* country of the Ganges and Ramganga. It contains 60 villages, and covers an area of 33,479 acres or 52 square miles.

The edge of the *bángar* in the eastern half is marked by a high, irregular bank of sand, which sinks with a sudden drop of some 20 feet from the uplands. Beyond this to the west lies the *kachh*, which extends from a low marshy tract underneath the high bank over a level plain drained by the Sukheta and Garra rivers and several minor channels such as the Karwa and Gauria. The actual tarai areas of the Garra and Sukheta are small. The land between these two rivers and the high bank is a badly drained tract with a clay soil of inferior quality. West of the Garra there is a very little jungle, but a quantity of lowlying land, subject to floods and covered, where uncultivated, with coarse grass. In the neighbourhood of the Garra the soil is a stiff clay, which changes gradually to a light unproductive *bhúr*, as it rises almost imperceptibly towards the western boundary. In the eastern part of the pargana there are numbers of jhils and marshes, which in wet years overflow their banks; the western half, on the other hand, is much drier and possesses but scanty means of irrigation, while in wet years the *bhúr* becomes saturated. Along the western boundary flows the Sendha, which is fed by the Gudhia, but there is no other stream between this and

the Garra. After heavy rain the Garra and Sukheta are liable to overflow their banks and flood the whole of the lower portion of the pargana. In such years the crop is altogether lost and ploughing for the spring harvest is seriously delayed. Practically the whole pargana is precarious, for not a dozen villages are physically or fiscally free from elements of danger. The tract suffered greatly from the floods of 1894, the famine of 1897, and the deficient rainfall of 1900. The bulk of the land is held by large communities whose circumstances are even more straitened than those of the average Hardoi pattidar.

The cultivated area in 1902 amounted to 19,083 acres, or somewhat over 56 per cent. Of this, 4,661 acres were irrigated while over 5,000 acres consist of *bhúr*. Of the remainder, 11,686 acres were classed as culturable waste, including the very small grove area, and 2,710 acres as barren or under water. There has been a considerable decrease in the culturable waste during recent years, but the fallow area is still disproportionately large. Irrigation is chiefly carried on by means of unprotected wells, which in the eastern half can be constructed without difficulty. Owing to the very large number of co-sharers and the very small area of the shares, the proprietors are unable to construct masonry wells, and a very few advances have been applied for for this purpose owing to their inability to provide security for the repayment of large sums. In the famine year of 1895 Rs. 3,400 were advanced for earthen wells, the amount being lent without interest. The rabi is the principal harvest, and about 18 per cent. bears a double crop. The principal crops in the rabi are barley, wheat, and gram, with a fair amount of poppy; in the kharif *bájra* takes the lead, followed by rice and sugarcane, which now covers 422 acres. The cultivation of *bájra* is chiefly confined to the highland, and that of rice to the lower levels in the neighbourhood of the rivers.

At the summary settlement the revenue of this pargana was fixed at Rs. 14,806, rising to Rs. 23,395 at the first regular settlement of 1864. This was reduced to Rs. 19,915 at the revision of 1873. At the last settlement it was found necessary to make a further reduction, and the final demand now stands at Rs. 19,494, which gives an incidence of Re. 1-7-11

per acre of cultivation. Six villages in the *bhúr* tract that are particularly precarious have been settled for ten years only. There are also 18 alluvial mahals held on a quinquennial term of settlement. The pargana is clearly in a very bad way and, like its neighbour Pali, requires very careful watching. Almost the entire pargana belongs to Rajputs of the Sombansi clan. There are no resident taluqdars, and nearly the whole of the land is held in pattidari tenure.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 18,636 persons, of whom 10,432 were males and 8,204 females. Musalmans are very few in number, amounting to only 798 persons. The Sombansis constitute nearly one-third of the Hindu population; next to them come Chamars, Brahmans, Muraos, Kahars, Pasis, and Ahirs. The population has been stationary or on the decline for the last thirty years, for in 1869 the census returns gave a total of 19,296, the decrease being greatest between 1891 and 1901. Barwan is the largest village in the pargana, but it is a small and unimportant place. A fair is held at Barsuia at the tomb of a faqir on the 29th November and the 7th of April in each year.

The pargana is very poorly supplied with means of communication. A road from Hardoi to Sai Ghat in the Farrukhabad district passes through the centre from east to west, traversing the village of Naktaura This is crossed by a second road leading from Sandi to Shahabad, which passes through the eastern portion of the pargana. Besides these there are a few village cart tracks, most of which are impassable for the greater part of the year. The only commercial product of the pargana is *kankar*, which is chiefly found in the villages of Sahra, Motipur, and Chatorha.

The history of the pargana is that of the Sombansis, which is given in the account of the village of Barwan and in chapter III. They have held it uninterruptedly for some five centuries, in spite of the constant trouble they have always given to the revenue authorities, instances of which are to be found in the account of Barwan village. The pargana is said to have been constituted as such in 990 Hijri, but has undergone a few subsequent modifications.

BASITNAGAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

A large village on the western borders of the pargana, situated in latitude 27° 33′ north and longitude 79° 53′ east, at a distance of about one mile from the left bank of the Garra river and close to the road from Shahabad to Allahganj in Fatehgarh. It possesses a bazar and an upper primary school. At the last census Basitnagar contained a population of 2,005 inhabitants, many of whom are Kisans. The village is chiefly important as being the headquarters of the taluqa of this name, now held by Abdul Karim Khan, a nephew of the widow of Nawab Husain Ali Khan. He holds an estate of 29 villages and six pattis in this district. The property originally consisted of a jagir bestowed by the Emperor Aurangzeb on Nawab Diler Khan, the founder of Shahabad. The sanad was conferred on Nawab Dost Ali Khan, the father of the late Nawab Husain Ali Khan. The history of the family is given in chapter III.

BAWAN, *Pargana* BAWAN, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

The capital of the pargana is a large village lying in latitude 27° 24′ north and longitude 80° 1′ east, on the south side of the road from Hardoi to Bazpur-Naktaura and Sai Ghat on the Ramganga, at a distance of seven miles west from Hardoi. It contained in 1901 a population of 3,800 persons, of whom 1,021 were Musalmans. Brahmans are the prevailing Hindu caste. The village covers a large area and pays a revenue of Rs. 4,220. There is a branch post-office here and a village school; a market is held here twice a week, and a fair takes place at the Suraj Kund on the first Sunday in Bhadon in honour of Darshan Debi. This fair was formerly of considerable importance, but of late the attendance has greatly diminished. Another sacred spot in Bawan is the place where Makhdum Abdul Qasim, a companion of Saiyid Salar Masaud, is said to have fasted for forty days. Every Thursday evening the shrine is visited by some 200 persons, who offer sweetmeats and light small lamps in his honour.

The town is said to have been founded by one Rajpal before the reign of Rama in Ajodhya. Saiyid Salar sent a detachment of his army from Kanauj to Bawan, and those of the Musalmans who fell here were buried near the Suraj Kund.

BAWAN *Pargana, Tahsil* HARDOI.

This pargana lies on the north-west of the tahsil, between Barwan and Saromannagar on the west and Gopamau on the east. To the north lie the parganas of Sara South and Sara North and to the south Sandi and Bangar. It contains 57 villages, and covers an area of 43,959 acres or 68 square miles. The tract forms a portion of the watersheds of the Sai and Garra rivers, and possesses no river or stream of its own. It consists for the most part of a level plain, which occasionally on its western side breaks into slight undulations, especially in the neighbourhood of the sandy ridge, which marks the edge of the *bángar* or upland tract of the district, and probably represents what was once the high bank of the Ganges at a remote period. In the south and east of the pargana there is still a considerable area of *dhák* jungle. The predominant soils are loam and clay, while there is a very large area of light sandy *bhúr*. This *bhúr* is found chiefly in the west, the loam and clay being a continuation of the stretch of good level land that extends westwards from Gopamau and is only interrupted by the basin of the Sai. Towards the high bank, as the land rises, there are a number of villages whose soil is mostly poor and irrigation defective, the worst being a few small hamlets to the north of the little town of Bawan. There are altogether 18 villages classed as precarious from this cause, while the villages are also liable to damage from floods, most of the latter lying in the south and east, where there are two long and irregular chains of jhils.

Of the total area 32,307 acres or 68 per cent. were cultivated in 1902, while of the remainder 7,774 acres were classed as culturable waste, and 3,876 acres, of which half was under water, as barren. Irrigation extended to 7,518 acres, two-thirds of this being from the numerous earthen wells and the remainder from tanks. The number of tanks has largely decreased owing to the recent years of drought, but there has been a corresponding increase in the number of earthen wells. The water level varies very considerably according to the slope of the land. In the *bhúr* tract small hand-wells are chiefly used, which rarely last for more than a year. On the eastern side, where the soil is more tenacious, numbers of the large wells worked by bullocks are to

be found. The *bhúr* cultivated area amounts to about 9,500 acres, of which some 2,000 acres are irrigated. The rabi is the principal harvest, exceeding the area sown in the kharif by some 3,000 acres, while nearly 2,500 acres bear a double crop. The lightness of the soil is illustrated by the fact that the principal kharif crop is *bájra*, followed by *urd* and *mung*. At the same time there is a fair amount of late rice and sugarcane. In the rabi wheat takes the lead, followed by barley and gram The area under garden crops is very small, slightly exceeding 200 acres.

At the summary settlement of 1856 the pargana was assessed at Rs. 30.520, rising to Rs. 44,485 in 1866. At the last settlement the final demand was fixed at Rs. 52,488, giving an enhancement of 17·37 per cent. on the expiring demand; this is considerable in view of the fact that there has been but little increase in cultivation during the last thirty years, as at the first regular settlement 65·3 per cent. of the land was under the plough. The incidence of the present demand is Re. 1-15-0 per acre of cultivation The pargana is chiefly held in pattidari tenure, forty of the villages belonging to Chamar Gaurs Next to them come Musalmans with five, Brahmans with four, and Sombansis and Kayasths with three villages each. There are no taluqdari villages, those which are not pattidari being held by small zamindars, the chief of whom are those of Bilehra, Behti, and Amirta.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 29,578 persons, of whom 16,068 were males and 13,510 females. Musalmans number 2,028 as against 27,501 Hindus and 49 others, most of whom are Christians. There has been a very small increase during the last forty years, for in 1869 the total number of inhabitants was 26,037 persons. The slow rate of progression is chiefly due to the fact that there has been a rapid decrease during the last ten years, the total in 1891 being 32,888. Chamars are the most numerous Hindu caste, followed by Gaurs, Brahmans, Pasis, and Ahirs. Bawan is the principal village in the pargana, followed by Kaundha, both of which are separately described. There are two fairs held at Bawan, as mentioned in the article on that place.

The pargana is fairly well provided with means of communication. Through the eastern portion passes the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, but there are no stations within its limits, the nearest being those of Hardoi on the south-east and Behta Gokul in the north. The village of Behta Gokul actually lies within the boundaries of the pargana, but the station is in pargana Sara South, two miles to the north-east of the place from which it takes its name. Parallel to the railway runs the second class road from Hardoi to Shahabad and Sháhjahánpur, passing through Kaundha and Behta Gokul, from the latter of which a branch road runs to the railway station and Pihani. The south of the pargana is served by the road from Hardoi to Bawan and Sai Ghat. This is an unmetalled road partially bridged and drained, and maintained by the district board. A few villages on the west of the pargana lie on the unmetalled road from Unao and Sandi to Shahabad.

The history of Bawan is but meagre. The pargana was formerly held by the Thatheras, who were expelled by the Gaurs shortly before the Musalman conquest. The headquarters of the Thatheras were at Kalhaur, now a ruined village, the remains of which cover several acres and are to be found in the jungle of Danielganj, a jungle grant to the east of the railway near Kaundha. The chief remains consist of a huge masonry well fifteen feet in diameter and a ruined tank called the Ram Kund. The history of the Gaurs has been given in chapter III in the account of the Khajurahra taluqa. This clan still retains its hold on more than half the pargana. There are eleven *dihs* or deserted village sites, all of which are attributed to the Thatheras. The pargana is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, but has since undergone several alterations, some of its villages having been added to Barwan and Sandi.

BEHTA GOKUL, *Pargana* BAWAN, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

A village situated in latitude 27°31′ north and longitude 80° 1′ east, on the road from Hardoi to Shahabad, at a distance of nine miles north-west from the district headquarters. A branch road runs from Behta to the railway station, which lies

two miles to the east of the village, and on to Pihani. The place is of some little importance as possessing, besides the railway station, a police station, post-office, cattle pound, and a lower primary school. There is a market here held twice a week, from which grain is exported by the railway. The population in 1901 numbered 1,342 persons, of whom 44 were Musalmans. The station was formerly known as Chandpur, a neighbouring hamlet. The village is held in pattidari tenure; it consists of two mahals, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,350.

BENIGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsil* SANDILA.

A large village lying in latitude 27° 18′ north and longitude 80° 27′ east at a distance of 21 miles south-east from Hardoi and sixteen miles north from Sandila on the unmetalled road to Nimkhar and Sitapur. A branch road leads to Balamau railway station and Bilgram, another unmetalled road connects Beniganj with the metalled road from Sitapur to Hardoi. The place contains a police station, a post-office, a school, cattle pound, and an inspection bungalow. There is a large military encamping ground north-west of the village, on the route from Cawnpore to Sitapur. A considerable market is held here twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays. The population at the last census numbered 2,446 persons, of whom 346 were Musalmans. The old name of Beniganj was Ahmadabad Sarsand. Its earliest owners are said to have been Jogis and Arakhs. Over 600 years ago a body of Janwars, who had settled here in the neighbouring villages of Gaju and Tikari under the leadership of Dewa Rai, Prag Rai, and Neg Rai, drove out the Arakhs from this and 47 other villages. About 150 years ago Beni Bahadur, Kayasth, a diwan of the Nawab Shuja-ud-daula, built a row of shops here and called it Beniganj. Some eighty years ago later it passed into the hands of one Ram Das, an Ahir of Akia beyond the Ganges. After holding the village for twenty years the Ahirs had to strengthen themselves by an alliance with Gobind, the Kayasth Chaudhri of Khairabad, and purchased his assistance with half their lands. Ten years later it was included in the Kakrali taluqa by Chaudhri Mansab Ali, the father of Chaudhri Hashmat Ali and ancestor of the present taluqdar.

BHAGWANTNAGAR, *Pargana* MALLANWAN, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

A small town lying at a distance of one mile south of Mallanwan and 28 miles from Hardoi, on both sides of the old road from Sandi to Unao. It forms part of Mallanwan for the purposes of Act XX of 1856. The place was founded some two hundred years ago during the reign of Aurangzeb by Raja Bhagwant Rai, diwan of the Dehli court. The market is known as Bajiganj, and bazars are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Sundays. The place has a considerable reputation for the manufacture of vessels of bell metal or *phul*. In Bajiganj there is an aided Sanskrit *patshala*, attended by some 75 pupils. For further particulars see Mallanwan. Bajiganj was built by Baji Lal, chakladar, but was confiscated by the King of Oudh for arrears of revenue. It is now treated as a *nazul* property.

BHAINSRI, *Pargana* GOPAMAU, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

A village situated in latidude 27°26′ north and longitude 80°18′ east, on the south side of the road from Hardoi and Tandiaon to Dadhnamaughat and Sitapur, at a distance of eleven miles east of Hardoi. From it a branch road leads south to Masit station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. It contained in 1901 a population of 1,756 persons, of whom 143 were Musalmans. There is a village school here. Bhainsri is held in zamindari tenure by Jai Chand Singh, an Ahbans, and pays a revenue of Rs. 2,300. The village is one of the oldest Ahbans' settlements in the district, having been seized from the Thatheras, according to the tradition, by Sopi or Sarup Singh, the brother of the founder of Gopamau. These Ahbans have held continuous possession of the village ever since their arrival, and retained their estates in spite of the overthrow of the Ahbans *raj* of Muhamdi in 1785. Unlike their more powerful clansmen in the Kheri district, they have remained Hindus. The estate now consists of seven villages with a total revenue of Rs. 10,125.

BHARAWAN, *Pargana* GUNDWA, *Tahsil* SANDILA.

A large village situated in latitude 27°9′ north and longitude

branch road leading from that place to Malihabad, and 42 miles south-east of Hardoi. It is chiefly noticeable as being the residence of the Bais Raja Madho Singh, whose taluqa takes its name from this village. The home of the family was formerly at Majhgaon, but after the defeat of Fateh Singh of Bharawan, some six generations ago, the headquarters were removed to this place. The population at the last census numbered 3,790 persons, of whom 409 were Musalmans. Brahmans form the prevailing Hindu caste. There is a small market here, a post-office, and a village school.

BHATPURWA, *Pargana* GUNDWA, *Tahsil* SANDILA.

A village on the right bank of the Gumti, at a distance of 21 miles from Sandila and eight miles south of Sidhauli in the Sitapur district. It is connected with Sandila by a road leading through Atrauli, which here crosses the Gumti by a ferry leading to Manwan in Sitapur. The village belongs to the Bais, and had in 1901 a population of 2,524 persons, a large number of whom are Ahirs. Save for its size and for the ferry, the place is quite unimportant. It lies in 27° 11′ north latitude and 80° 48′ east longitude.

BHAUNTI, *Pargana* KALYANMAL, *Tahsil* SANDILA.

This village adjoins Mahgaon, and lies in latitude 27° 11′ north and longitude 80° 34′ east, at a distance of eight miles north-east from Sandila. There is a small bazar here and a village school. The population in 1901 numbered 2,241 persons, of whom 274 were Musalmans. The principal inhabitants are Chandel Rajputs, who claim to have come from Siwaijpur under one Baldeo Singh and to have driven out the Arakhs, the original owners of the place, some six hundred years ago. Chamars are the chief cultivating class. Some three miles to the south of the village runs the road from Sandila to Atrauli and Bhatpurwa Ghat, and two miles to the north is the road from Atrauli to Kalyanmal. It is still held in sub-settlement by the Chandels, and pays a revenue of Rs. 4,500. Over a century ago it was included in the taluqa of Sarawan-Baragaon of Rai Jaisukh Rai, diwan of Saadat Ali Khan.

BILGRAM, *Pargana and Tahsil* BILGRAM.

The headquarters town of the tahsil is a place of considerable size, lying in latitude 27° 11′ north and longitude 80° 2′ east, on the old high bank of the Ganges, at a distance of sixteen miles south of Hardoi, eight miles from Sandi, and 33 miles from Fatehgarh. The road from Bilgram to Hardoi is metalled, but on the other side of the town it continues in an unmetalled state to Kanauj, crossing the Ganges by a ferry. Bilgram is also traversed by the old highway from Shahabad and Sandi to Unao, and on this route there is a military encamping ground to the north of the town. Besides the tahsil buildings, Bilgram contains a munsifi, police station, dispensary, post-office, an inspection bungalow, and a cattle pound. There is also an upper primary school, located in a building on the site of the old fort.

The population of the town in 1901 numbered 11,190 souls, of whom 6,427 were Hindus, 4,753 Musalmans, and ten of other religions. Bilgram is administered under Act XX of 1856, and in 1902 out of a total of 2,612 houses 2,000 were assessed to taxation, the income from this source amounting to Rs. 2,556, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-4-9 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-9 per head of population. The total income from all sources was Rs. 3,800. The expenditure for the same year was Rs. 3,602. The principal items were Rs. 1,213 for the upkeep of the town police force of 21 men of all grades, Rs. 1,172 for conservancy, and Rs. 348 for local improvements.

The place boasts of a certain amount of trade, most of which is carried on between Bilgram and Hardoi and Madhoganj. The two old markets, known as the *bari* and *chhoti* bazars, were built by the Nazim Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan, who also constructed Rafaiyatganj, which lies about a mile and a half to the south of the town. This is now in a decaying state, owing partly to a plague of monkeys, but still more to the building of two new bazars in Bilgram itself, one erected by Sarju Parshad, Khattri, and the other by the late Wasi Haidar, taluqdar of Bhogetapur. In the former markets are held on Sundays and Wednesdays, and in the latter on Mondays and Thursdays. The manufactures of the place are of no great importance. Some lac-glazed pottery of pleasing design, especially in the shape of

amritbans and *gharras*, are made here; they are coloured in various designs of green, yellow, and silver leaf. Carved doors and lintels are also worked here, and various wooden articles, especially sandals, which cost from four annas to two rupees a pair, are made. Other handicrafts include leather native shoes and brass inkstands and *pán* boxes.

There are several old buildings in Bilgram. The dargah of Qazi Yusuf was erected in 608 Hijri; the mosque in the Saiyid-wala muhalla bears the date 627 Hijri; the Chauhath mosque, 882 Hijri; the dargah of Pir Abdullah was built in 909 Hijri; and besides these there are the mosques of Maulvi Pir Bakhsh, of Qazi Mahmud, of Muhammad Zahid, and of Ali Hasan. Mehndi Ali Khan built a sarai in the *bari* bazar, two mosques, and an imambara. There are many ancient wells, two of which are known as the Turdi and Sahjan, and date from Akbar's reign.

The town is built on and around a lofty mound or *tila*, which seems originally to have been a high bluff on the eastern bank of the Ganges. The natural height of this mound has been increased by successive strata of the *débris* of habitations of former occupants, Thatheras, Raikwars, Sheikhs, and Saiyids. A large portion of the mound was purchased by Said Wasi Haidar of Bhogetapur, who had it levelled at a cost of Rs. 3,000 and put the land under cultivation. The older portion of the town abounds with fragments of carved bas-reliefs, pillars, capitals, and huge blocks of *kankar*, the remains of palaces and temples of the past. The best of these fragments are to be found at the shrine of Gudar Nath, in Lamkania Tola, the Brahmans' quarter, lying to the north of the fort, round a *khera* or deserted site attributed to the Thatheras, the traces of whose smelting houses are declared by the natives to be still visible.

Tradition states that the place was in early days known as Srinagar and was built by Raja Sri Ram, a Raikwar, who expelled the Thatheras in the ninth or tenth century. He built the fort, temple, and the tank called the Sagar. This tank gives its name to a portion of the town lying at the foot of the high mound and between it and Maidanpura, which is called after a flat piece of ground left by the recession of the Ganges. About forty years ago, on the traditional site of the Sagar, a flight of

hewn *kankar* steps was discovered under a deposit of mud and rubbish. These blocks were speedily used up for building purposes; and similar old stones may be seen in the foundations and lower courses of many buildings. The Raikwars held the town and the surrounding country till the advent of the Musalmans. The story of the conquest is very doubtful and obscure. The Sheikhs of Bilgram state that they came with Mahmud of Ghazni in his expedition against Kanauj, and that the name was then changed from Srinagar to Bilgram. One story attributes the defeat of the Raikwars to Qazi Yusuf, who served in Mahmud's army: it goes on to say that the raja's brother became a Musalman under the name of Mukhtar-ud-din. According to the *Sharf Usmani*, a *sijil* by this Qazi Yusuf, bearing date 438 Hijri or 1046 A.D., is in the possession of the descendants of the Lal Pir of Gopamau. It is not impossible that Srinagar was visited and spoiled by the army of Mahmud, and that some Sheikhs remained, but more probably, as in the case of Mallanwan and Gopamau, they came with Saiyid Salar. The oldest Sheikh tomb is that of Khwaja Madd-ud-din, a disciple of Khwaja Abu Muhammad Chishti, who, according to the local tradition, slew the demon Bil by enchantment, a feat otherwise attributed to Bala Ram, the brother of Krishna. It is more probable that the real conquest of Bilgram did not take place till 1217 A.D., in the days of Altamsh, when Sheikh Muhammad Faqih of Iraq took possession of the place. With him came Saiyid Muhammad Sughra, the ancestor of the Bilgram taluqdars.

The Musalmans of Bilgram have produced many famous men, distinguished for their literary attainments. Saiyid Abdul Jalil was a great poet, who died in 1733. He wrote the *Masnavi-i-Mir Abdul Jalil,* celebrating the marriage of Farrukh Siyar with the daughter of Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1724. He was followed by Mir Ghulam Ali Azad, who died in 1202 Hijri; he wrote many poems and the *Maasir-ul-Kurám,* a biography of distinguished Musalmans. Other books produced in Bilgram are the *Nasrat-un-Nazarin,* a history of the saints of the town, the *Jinudi* and *Shajra-i-Taibaq,* histories of the Saiyid families, the *Sharaf Usmani,* a history of the Sheikhs by Ghulam Hasan Siddiqi, and the *Tabsirat-un-Nazarin.* In the days of Akbar Bilgram produced

Sheikh Abd-ul-Wahid, who wrote many treatises on religion, and at a later date came Amir Haidar, who compiled a valuable history of Akbar's reign called the *Sawanih-i-Akbari*. An account of the literati of the town is given in the *Tazkira* of Ghulam Ali Azad, entitled the *Sarw-i-Azad*. There were many other Saiyids of Bilgram who attained distinction apart from etters. Saiyid Dawar and Muhammad Mah occupied high positions at the courts of Aurangzeb and Shah Alam; Mir Abd-ul-Jalil was bakshi in Gujarat; Rukn Amin Khan was subahdar of the same province; while in later days Muhammad Khan was mir munshi to the Governor General in the Foreign department, and Azim-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., was a deputy collector in Bengal. Under the native government of Oudh the Saiyids of Bilgram attained to many offices of rank and distinction. In the days of Shuja-ud-daula Baqar Ali was chakladar of Bangar; in the time of Asaf-ud-daula, Hashmat Ali, Chiragh Ali, Qudrat Ali were chakladars of Bithur, Cawnpore, and Haidarabad respectively, and Bahadur Ali Khan was chief of the police of Lucknow. In the days of Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, Muhammad Ata was chakladar of Jalalabad, and Muhammad Askari held the same office in Rasulpur under Wajid Ali Shah. An account of the Saiyid taluqdars of Bilgram and their estates has been already given in chapter III.

BILGRAM *Pargana*, TAHSIL *Bilgram*.

This pargana is bounded on the south-west by the Ganges river, from its confluence with the Ramganga to the boundaries of Kachhandao and Mallanwan, which enclose it on the south and south-east. To the north-west and north lies pargana Sandi, and to the north-east pargana Bangar. With a length of 17 miles and a breadth of 15 miles it covers an area of 88,454 acres or 138 square miles.

The pargana is divided naturally into two distinct tracts, the *bángar* or upland, and the *kachh* or lowlying tarai that lies to the west of the old bank of the Ganges and extends in a direction roughly north and south down the west centre of the pargana. The tendency of the Ganges is constantly to the west, the result being that a low moist tract has been left between the

ancient and present bank of the river. In this tract the water is within a few feet of the surface, so that percolation supplies the place of irrigation and keeps the soil green and fresh. There is a constant danger of floods, however, but when the rivers subside in time to admit of timely sowing for the spring crops, a considerable benefit is derived from the thorough saturation of the soil and its enrichment with the alluvial deposit brought down by the Ganges.

The *kachh* is separated from the *bángar* by an uneven sandy ridge, which represents the old bank of the Ganges. This ridge consists of slopes of sandy *bhúr*, which in some places rises into definite sandhills. The villages in this part of the pargana are of a poor description, the soil being generally very sandy, but occasionally varied by small tracts of good loam in the neighbourhood of deserted channels of the river. Irrigation is very difficult owing to the depth of the wells and the unstable nature of the subsoil. Beyond this ridge the ground sinks again to the level *bángar*, which consists of a tract of good firm soil, most of which is specified as loam, the remainder being a stiff clay that is found in the depressions. The water level is high, and a large proportion of the cultivated land is irrigated. No less than 42 villages of the pargana are classed as precarious; in 18 of these the soil is very poor and means of irrigation are deficient, the cultivated area fluctuating greatly from year to year; while in the rest either the whole or part of the village is liable to flooding, and in many cases the soil has a tendency to become impregnated with *reh*.

Of the total area, 50,311 acres or nearly 50 per cent. were cultivated in 1901, while of the remainder 21,537 acres consisted of culturable waste and groves, and 16,606 acres were barren, the greater part of the latter consisting of poor sandy soil that is totally unfit for cultivation. Nearly one-third of the cultivated area is classed as *bhúr*, and most of it is unirrigated. The irrigated area amounted to 6,386 acres, or nearly 14 per cent. of the cultivated land; more than half of this is watered from wells, while the bulk of the remainder is irrigated from the numerous tanks and jhils of the *bángar*. In the same year there were 35 masonry wells, 207 of half-masonry, and 3,060 unprotected, while the

number of tanks available for irrigation was 557. The rabi harvest exceeds the kharif by about 10 per cent., while 12,000 acres bear a double crop. The kharif staples are *bájra*, maize, rice, and *juár*. Besides these there is a very large area under cotton and a fair amount of sugarcane. *Bájra* predominates everywhere, except in the low moist lands, which are especially adapted for rice. In the rabi wheat, as usual, takes the lead, followed by barley, gram, and peas. Most of the wheat is grown separately, but about one-third is mixed with barley. There is also a considerable area under opium.

The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 71,433, being at the rate of Re. 1-13-1 per acre of cultivation. At the summary settlement of 1856 the pargana was assessed at Rs. 46,941, rising to Rs. 63,243 at the first regular settlement of 1867. The present enhancement amounts to 14·48 per cent., which is fairly large when it is remembered that the tract is always liable to suffer severely in years of excessive rainfall. Forty mahals are classed as alluvial, and are subject to quinquennial assessment under the ordinary rules. There are 129 villages in the pargana, and of these nearly half are held in taluqdari tenure. The chief estate is that of Saiyid Mehdi Haidar of Bhogetapur, who also holds the property of Usarha Khwajgipur in Mallanwan and Faridapur in Bangar. Next to him comes Saiyid Muhammad Jawad of Asafpur, who now holds only three villages and one mahal, the remnants of his former estate. The Baghiari estate belongs to Muhammad Zain-ul-Abdin and Saiyid Nur-ul-Hasan, and consists of eight villages. The only other taluqdari property in this pargana is that of Alapur, which belongs to Thakur Shankar Bakhsh of Khajurahra in pargana Bangar. The history of these families has been given in chapter III Both the taluqdars of Asafpur and Bhogetapur are heavily encumbered; in the former the debts were so large that much land had to be sold. The Bhogetapur taluqa was taken under direct management for some years on account of arrears of revenue, but it has since been released; the taluqdar has obtained a loan on the security of Chaudhri Muhammad Jan of Kakrali and Sheikh Riayat Husain, who have taken the management of it into their own hands, allowing the taluqdar Rs. 500 a month for maintenance. The

remainder of the pargana is held in zamindari and pattidari tenures in an approximately equal proportion. The proprietors are mainly Rajputs of different clans, the chief being the Gaurs, Raikwars, and Katehrias. Brahmans and Kayasths also own a number of villages. None of the zamindari estates are of any size.

The population of the pargana at the last census of 1901 numbered 62,005 persons, of whom 33,115 were males and 28,890 females. Musalmans numbered 9,092 persons, being slightly more numerous here than elsewhere in the district; half of them, however, are to be found in the town of Bilgram. In 1869 the total population was 56,244, the subsequent increase being greatest between 1881 and 1891. Bilgram is the only place of any size in the pargana, and no other village possesses a population of 2,000 persons. At Bilgram, too, are the only markets, which are described in the article on that town. There is a large bathing fair held in Kartik at Meora Ghat on the Ganges, and another fair of recent origin takes place at Bilgram, beginning on the first day of the light half of Kartik and lasting for fourteen days.

The pargana possesses two main roads, one of which leads from Hardoi to Bilgram and on to Meora Ghat on the Ganges, being metalled between Hardoi and Bilgram; the other is the old main road from Unao to Shahabad, which passes through Bilgram. The extreme north of the pargana is traversed by the road from Sandi to Baghauli station, which was constructed during the famine of 1897. It crosses the metalled road from Hardoi near Haibatpur. Stage carriages and camel carts run from Hardoi to Bilgram in a regular service, and in this way the Government mails are carried. There are two stages on the road at Qutbapur and Haibatpur.

The pargana of Bilgram is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari.* It then belonged to Sarkar Lucknow and included what is now pargana Bangar. In 1807 Bangar was separated from Bilgram on account of the refractory conduct of the zamindars. The early history of the pargana is identical with that of the town, which has been given in the preceding article. The earliest Muhammadan proprietors were Sheikh Muhammad Faqih of Iraq and Saiyid Muhammad Sughra, the ancestors of the present taluqdars,

who came in 1217 A.D. during the reign of Shams-ud-din Altamsh. At first they merely held the offices of chaudhri, qanungo, and qazi in this pargana, which became hereditary in their families. The Saiyids prospered during the reign of Aurangzeb, and in 1088 Hijri one of them, Muhammad Fazil, received from the Emperor one-third of the revenue of pargana Bawan in jagir, in return for services rendered in the subjugation of that pargana. Bilgram also holds a conspicuous place in imperial history, for it was in this pargana, on the bank of the Ganges, that Humayun was totally defeated by the Suri Sultan Sher Shah.

BILGRAM *Tahsil.*

This tahsil comprises the south-western portion of the district and is formed with the five parganas of Katiari, Sandi, Bilgram, Mallanwan, and Kachhandao, all of which have been separately described in detail. The western half of the tahsil consists of the lowlying *kachh* or tarai, which borders the Ganges, Ramganga, and Garra rivers. The remainder belongs to the high central plateau of the district, the boundary being the old high bank of the Ganges. The *kachh* is a somewhat inaccessible tract, possessing no town of any size. In the uplands there are the towns of Sandi, Bilgram, Madhoganj, and Mallanwan, all of which are of some importance. The tahsil lies off the main line of the railway, but a recently constructed branch leads from Madhoganj to Balamau. Metalled roads connect Sandi and Bilgram with Hardoi, and a third metalled road runs from Madhoganj to Baghauli station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and on to Sitapur. Unmetalled roads connect Sandi with Shahabad, Farrukhabad, and Baghauli station. Similar roads run from Bilgram to Meora Ghat on the Ganges, from Madhoganj and Mallanwan to Mehndighat, from Madhoganj to Balamau, from Mallanwan to Sandila, and from Sandi to Bilgram, Mallanwan, and Unao. The last is a very old road, and was an imperial highway in the days of the Mughal emperors.

The tahsil is administered as a subdivision of the district in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff, assisted by the tahsildar of Bilgram. Bilgram is also the headquarters

of a munsif, who is in charge of the civil administration of the tahsil and subordinate to the District Judge. For the purposes of police jurisdiction there are stations at Bilgram, Sandi, Mallanwan, and Harpalpur: a small portion of Sandi belongs to the Hardoi police circle, and part of Mallanwan comes under the jurisdiction of the Baghauli station in pargana Gopamau.

At the census of 1901 the tahsil had a total of 293,948 persons, of whom 156,899 were males and 137,049 females. Classified according to religions, there were 265,587 Hindus, 28,232 Musalmans, 62 Christians, 60 Aryas, and 7 Jains. The most numerous Hindu castes are Chamars, who numbered 39,232; Brahmans, 32,514; Ahirs, 29,178: Kisans, 21,888: Kachhis, 19,734; Rajputs, 19,335; and Kurmis, 18,437. Next to them come Kahars, Gadariyas, Telis, Banias, and Arakhs. The Rajputs are of many clans, the chief being Sombansis, Katehrias, Chandels, Gaurs, Chauhans, Bais, Raikwars. Among the Musalmans Pathans predominate, being mainly of the Ghori subdivision, while next to them come converted Rajputs, Sheikhs, Naddafs, Julahas, Faqirs, and Darzis.

While the tahsil is mainly agricultural in character, we find here a larger number of persons engaged in other occupations than elsewhere in the district, a result that is probably due to the number of considerable towns. At the same time there are no manufactures peculiar to the tahsil, the chief trades being the supply of articles of food and drink, the manufacture of cotton and weaving, metal work, and the manufacture of glass bangles, a trade that is generally in the hands of Manihars. Some 1,680 persons are reported as employed in commerce, a considerable trade in grain, cotton, and sugarcane being carried on with Cawnpore and Farrukhabad, while the remainder of the surplus outturn is exported by the railway. Beggars are very numerous in this tahsil, the number of persons dependent on mendicancy, not in connection with any religious order, being returned as 5,565.

DHARAMPUR, *Pargana* KATIARI, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

A small village, situated in latitude 27° 20′ north and longitude 79° 45′ east, on the right bank of the Ramganga, at a

distance of eleven miles east of Fatehgarh, 26 miles west of Hardoi, and fourteen miles from Sandi. There is a military encamping ground on the route from Fatehgarh to Hardoi, lying to the south of the road near the village. It is noticeable as having been the residence of the loyal Raja Sir Hardeo Bakhsh Singh, K.C.S.I., of Katiari, who in 1857 sheltered for a time Messrs. Edwards and Probyn and other fugitives from Fatehgarh in the fort built by his grandfather, Thakur Ranjit Singh, in 1792. During recent years the greater part of the village, including the taluqdar's residence, has been washed away by the Ramganga, and the present taluqdar, Rani Satrupa Kunwar, has removed her residence to Khairuddinpur, a village about two miles south of Dharampur. The latter is now quite a small place, having a population in 1901 of only 1,139 inhabitants, many of whom are Katyar Rajputs. There is a small market here held twice a week.

GAJU, *Pargana and Tahsil* SANDILA.

A village on the road from Balamau station to Beniganj and Sitapur, lying in latitude 27° 12′ north and longitude 80° 23′ east, at a distance of about three miles from the station and nine miles from Beniganj. It is only deserving of mention for the size of its population, which in 1901 amounted to 2,510 persons, many of whom are Chamars. There is a small village school here. The village possesses a good soil and is in a prosperous condition, paying a revenue of Rs. 4,000. It is held in taluqdari tenure by Maharaj Singh of Atwa Nasirpur, who lives in the neighbouring village of Hathaura.

GHAUSGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsil* SANDILA.

A large village lying in 27° 5′ north latitude and 80° 17′ east longitude, on the left bank of the Sai river, on the road from Sandila to Mallanwan and Mehndighat, at a distance of 15 miles west from Sandila. At the last census it possessed a population of 2,930 persons, of whom 638 were Musalmans. The village consists of four hamlets, and possesses a considerable market. It contains a police station, built in 1903, a cattle pound, and a large upper primary school. The village, as its

name implies, belongs to Musalmans, who pay a revenue of Rs. 2,800. The soil is of an inferior nature, owing to the influence of the river Sai. There is a military encamping ground here near the road and about a quarter of a mile east of the Sai river on the route from Lucknow to Fatehgarh. The road is poor and liable to be flooded during the rains. The Sai is crossed by a low bridge.

GOPAMAU, *Pargana* GOPAMAU, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

The capital of the pargana is a very ancient town, lying in latitude 27° 32′ north and longitude 80° 18′ east, at a distance of fifteen miles north-east from Hardoi, two miles west of the Gumti, and twenty miles from Sitapur. It is connected with Hardoi by a road which leaves the Sitapur road at Itauli and passes through Tandiaon, and other roads run from Gopamau to Sitapur and Pihani. The population in 1901 numbered 5,656 persons. Musalmans slightly predominate, amounting to 2,977 at the census. The place contains a middle vernacular school located in the Qazis' muhalla, in the house of Maulvi Tafazzul Husain; a branch post-office, a cattle pound, and a market, in which bazars are held on Sunday and Thursday in each week, to the west of the fort. The only manufacture peculiar to the place is that of *arsis* or thumb mirrors of silver.

The early history of Gopamau is purely traditional and very confused. It is said that the first inhabitants were Thatheras, who lived in the clearings of the forests that went by the name of Mawa Sarai or Mawa Chachar. It then contained a renowned emblem of Mahadeo, known as Gopinath, which is still to be seen, as well as two red stone images known as Kaurehru Deo and Badal Deo, which are venerated as the gods of the departed Thatheras. This race was succeeded by the Ahbans, who were led by Gopal Singh and Sarup Singh, commonly known as Gopi and Sopi. The story goes that they were on their way from Anhalwara Patan to Gaya, and that on reaching Kanauj they were sent by Jai Chand to subdue the Thatheras, who then held all the land from the Ganges to Mitauli. They were successful, and Sopi remained at Bhainsri, but Gopi passed northwards to Gopamau.

At a later date the Musalmans came under Saiyid Salar Masaud, but whether he fought the Thatheras or the Ahbans is not clear. Saiyid Salar was not the first Musalman who visited Gopamau, for a holy darvesh from Mecca, named Azmat Shah, had wandered hither and taken up his abode in the town of Raja Gopi. When the army of Masaud arrived, he refused to betray his protector, but brought about the desired result by advising him to fly. Masaud did not remain here but passed on to Satrikh. From that place he sent Mir Saiyid Aziz-ud-din, now celebrated as the Lal Pir, to hold Gopamau, a task which he fulfilled till two years after the death of his master at Bahraich. He was then defeated and slain by the Hindus, and at the same time Azmat Shah took poison and died; his tomb stands in the Azmat Tola.

The Ahbans were defeated by the Chishti Sheikhs, who were sent to Gopamau by Altamsh. Their leader was Khwaja Taj-ud-din Husain, who built a fort and a mosque here. He also constructed the dargah of Lal Pir, under the advice of his spiritual preceptor, Khwaja Qutb-ud-din, in 1232 A.D The building was restored in 1795 by Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, subahdar of Arcot. The Chishti Sheikhs founded Chishtpura on the east of the town, and this quarter contains a mosque and idgah and a well built in the reign of Akbar by Khwaja Habib-ullah. The well bears an inscription with the date 979 Hijri. The dargah of Lal Pir is the oldest building in the town, although this distinction is also claimed for an ancient mosque in the Saiyidpura muhalla, built by Saiyid Kamal. This is constructed of large slabs of *kankar*, which possibly have been taken from older Hindu buildings.

The Saiyids of Gopamau trace their settlement to the arrival of Saiyid Muin-ud-din from Kanauj in 1208 A D. His descendants, Saiyid Abdul Qadir and Abdul Jalal, were appointed qanungos of the pargana during the reign of Humayun. The same ruler appointed Sheikh Mubarak and Sheikh Abdulla to the office of qazi. These men were nephews of Nizam-ud-din, the celebrated saint of Amethi in Lucknow. The three branches of the family acquired and held the posts of qazi, chaudhri, and maulvi of the pargana, and a sanad of Shah Jahan dated 1627 A.D.,

confirming the appointments, is still extant. From the qazi branch of the family came Muhammad Husain, who acquired distinction in the days of Akbar, and Qazi Muhammad Mubarak, who was celebrated as the commentator on the *Sharah-Salam* of Maulvi Hamid-ullah of Sandila in the reign of Muhammad Shah. Among the Chaudhris, Ibrar Khan, Israr Khan, and Abbas Ali Khan were renowned for valour and obtained high positions in the Carnatic under Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan of Arcot. Of the maulvi branch the most distinguished scholars have been Nizam-ud-din, Itimad-ud-din, and Mian Kalb; Maulvi Farid-ud-din was chakladar of Muhamdi in 1825 and 1826, and of Bangar in 1841 and 1842, and Maulvi Dost Yar Khan rose to the rank of mansabdar. Maulvi Ghulam Rasul was appointed Qazi of Trichinopoly on its cession to the British in 1801. He and his son, Muhammad Kháqin, built a stone baradari at Gopamau, and from this their descendants acquired the name of Baradarias.

During the reign of Akbar a new muhalla was founded by the Kanauji Sheikhs. From this stock came Nawab Anwar-ud-din Khan, Siraj-ul-Umra, who rose to be Subahdar of Arcot in 1745. He fell in battle four years later, and his place was taken by Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, also of Gopamau, who in 1760 received the title of Wala Jah from Shah Alam, and of Amir-ul-Hind Khadim-ul-Haimain from the Sultan of Turkey in 1786. Nawab Badr-ul-Islam Khan, the eldest son of Anwar-ud-din, was appointed Subahdar of Katehr and Shikohabad by Muhammad Shah, and his nephew, Nawab Munir-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, rose to the rank of Naib-Subahdar of Bengal. Nawab Anwar-ud-din built a curious square well, called the *chaukantha*, and a mosque. Wala Jah, besides repairing the dargah of Lal Pir, rebuilt in 1786 the Jami Masjid of Akbar's time, which had been destroyed by an earthquake. Badr-ul-Islam Khan built a sarai in 1785 and settled Bhatiaras in it, but, being off the high road, it did not thrive.

The settlement of muftis in the muhalla of that name dates from the arrival of Sheikh Muhammad Adam Siddiqi in 1543, during the reign of Sher Shah. Muhammad Zaman of this house was appointed mufti, a post retained by the family

till annexation. The most distinguished member of this house was Wahaj-ud-din, who was the tutor of Prince Dara Shikoh, and received the title of Afzal-ul-Mal. This great scholar was the author of the well-known *Fatwa-i-Alamgiri*.

Among the other Muhammadan muhallas is the Zaidpuria, which was founded in 1562 by Qazi Bhure Faruqi and Hazrat Bandagi Nizam-ud-din, who migrated hither from Zaidpur in Bara Banki. Ghulam Hasan Khan of this house was appointed Subahdar of Gujarat by Azam Shah. The muhalla Khatiban derives its name from the *khatibs* or readers of the prayer for the reigning sovereign. The post was hereditary and was held from the time of Akbar to annexation by members of the family now residing here. The *mutawallis* or custodians of the mosques, who inhabit the quarter of that name, claimed to be descended from Sheikh Ghiul, who settled at Gopamau during the reign of Ala-ud-din. The post was confirmed on Sheikh Karim by Akbar and was retained in the family till annexation. Sheikh Maulvi Abdul Karim of this house was a celebrated lawyer, and wrote a work of jurisprudence called the *Fatwa-i-Majma-ul-Masael*. Another muhalla is that of the Banjaras, who claim to be descended from the followers of the Lal Pir, and consequently call themselves Saiyid Salari Banjaras. Another is that of the *batwars* or weighmen, who claim descent from Nusrat-ullah and Jafar Khan, two brothers who accompanied the Lal Pir's army. The former was killed, but the latter settled here and his descendants were made *batwars* in the days of Ala-ud-din, and his line have held the post ever since.

Of the Hindu quarters the chief is that of the Kayasths, who are divided into qanungos and muharrirs. The first branch held the office of qanungo from the time of Humayun to that of Wajid Ali Shah. Of the muharrirs Lala Nauniddh Rai rose to distinction in the reign of Aurangzeb and built the shrine of Gopinath. He was constantly harassed in his work by the Musalman governors, and consequently threw up his office of revenue collector and turned faqir. The revenue fell into arrears and the matter reached the ears of the Emperor at Dehli. Nauniddh Rai was restored to office, and then built the fine tank and temple of Gopinath in 1699. In the days of Asaf-ud-daula

thirty of the Nawab's elephants were picketed here for a year; they were watered at the tank and destroyed the flight of steps. Other notable members of this family were Raja Ram and Mohan Lal. The latter was employed as naib-chakladar in the reign of Muhammad Ali Shah, and planted many groves besides building a temple and a fine tank.

GOPAMAU *Pargana, Tahsil* HARDOI.

This is, with the exception of Sandila, the largest pargana of the district, having an area of 210,117 acres or 328 square miles. Along the whole of the eastern side it is bounded by the Gumti river, which separates it from the parganas of Chandra, Misrikh, and Aurangabad in Sitapur. On the south it is bounded by Sandila and Balamau, on the west by Bangar and Bawan, and on the north by Sara South, Mansurnagar, and Pihani. The western boundary is formed partly by the river Sai, which separates the pargana from Sara South in the north, and then bends due south into the pargana a short distance south-east of Karna station, cutting off a considerable portion which adjoins Bangar, till it reaches Karna on the railway, and from that point again forms the boundary till it leaves the pargana in the extreme south-western corner. In the northern portion of its course this river is generally known as the Bhainsta.

All along the Gumti the soil is of a sandy nature, and consists of ranges of sandhills, varied by frequent ravines and streams, which spread out into occasional marshes and swamps leading from the high bank of the river. The width of this sandy tract varies considerably, being in some places contracted and in others stretching inland for a long distance. There are but few trees and no natural vegetation beyond scrub jungle and tall grass. Water is scarce and irrigation difficult, the supply from the streams and jhils being only available for the fields that happen to be close at hand; the soil is poor and incapable of producing continuous crops, so that large areas lie fallow. The whole tract is entirely dependent on the rainfall, and consequently the harvest is very precarious. In the immediate neighbourhood of the villages there are a few fertile tracts where wells have been constructed, and diligent cultivation has improved

the soil into a fair loam that is capable of producing valuable crops. Elsewhere the soil is so sandy and unfertile that one only wonders how it can repay any sort of cultivation. The chief ravines are six in number and fall into the Gumti at Akohra, Bajhera, Babuapur, Sarari, Upra, and Jamunian. The last mentioned watercourse is known as the Garera, a sluggish stream that flows through half stagnant pools covered with tall reeds.

Beyond the Gumti *bhúr* stretches a central plain of good loam soil studded with jhils and tanks, in the neighbourhood of which clay predominates. This plain forms a continuation of the central table-land of the district and is only broken by the basin of the river Sai, in the neighbourhood of which we find a re-appearance of sandy soil, but the *bhúr* of this stream is of a much better quality than that of the Gumti. Along the Sai there is a small strip of tarai land, which has greatly deteriorated of late years in consequence of repeated inundations. A great deal of this plain is very fertile, but it is broken up by frequent stretches of *úsar* and scattered patches of *dhák* jungle, the chief of which is to be found in the neighbourhood of Tandiaon. The precarious villages of the pargana are very numerous, and no less than 88 were thus classed at the last settlement. In 45 of these the soil is either wholly or in part inferior *bhúr*, in which means of irrigation are deficient and the cultivated area is subject to great seasonal fluctuations. These lie for the most part in the Gumti tract, but there are several such villages along the Sai. In the remaining 43 villages the whole or part of the cultivated area is liable to floods from the overflow of the jhils and swamps. Here, too, in the higher parts the soil is often poor and light, and the villages frequently suffer from an insufficient supply of water for irrigation.

Of the total area 140,854 acres or 60 per cent. were cultivated in 1902, while of the remainder 46,112 acres were classed as culturable waste or groves, which covered 4,000 acres, and 23,151 acres, nearly half of which is under water, as barren. Irrigation extended to 38,708 acres, of which more than two-thirds are watered from the numerous wells and most of the remainder from the tanks and swamps, the largest of which are to be found

in the south-west near the village of Ahrauri. Some 23,500 acres consist of dry sandy *bhúr*, which is beyond the reach of irrigation. Although the great majority of the wells are unprotected, the pargana possesses a fair number of masonry and half-masonry wells, which have somewhat increased of late years. The rabi is the principal harvest, exceeding the area sown in the kharif by nearly ten per cent., while 16,945 acres bear a double crop. In the kharif, *bájra* takes the lead, followed by *urd*, a fact which illustrates the lightness of the soil. Besides these, there are large areas under *juár* and rice, with a fair proportion of cotton and sugarcane. In the rabi wheat takes the lead, followed by barley and gram. There is but little poppy and tobacco cultivation, and the improvement in this respect during late years is small. The average area of cultivation to each plough is 6·75 acres.

The revenue of the pargana at the summary settlement of 1856 was Rs. 1,06,618, rising to Rs. 1,75,106 at the first regular settlement of 1866. The final demand at the settlement of 1895 was fixed at Rs. 2,38,293, but this proved excessive and was subsequently reduced to Rs. 2,08,414, which gives a rate of Re. 1-13-1 per acre of cultivation. The enhancement is still large, amounting to 19·02 per cent. on the old demand, but there has been a considerable extension of cultivation since the last settlement. There has been some decline, however, during the last few years, and the *bhúr* villages will always require close attention. Nearly half the pargana is held in zamindari tenure, and the bulk of the remainder belongs to bodies of pattidars. The taluqdari villages amount to only 28 out of a total of 240. The chief proprietors are Rajputs, mainly of the Ahbans, Chandel, Gaur, Gaharwar, Katyar, and Chauhan clans. Next to them come Musalmans, followed by Kayasths and Brahmans. The largest taluqdari property is that of Daudpur Marwan, which belongs to Rani Satrupa Kunwar of Katiari. It consists of fifteen villages held in permanent settlement with a nominal assessment of Rs 19,330. The Sheikhs of Gopamau hold six villages and three mahals. The present representatives are Muhammad Abdus Samad, Muhammad Kamil, Muhammad Akil, and Muhammad Fazil. They are descended from one

Sheikh Hakim-ullah, who came to Dehli during the reign of Timur and was appointed risaldar in the imperial army. His descendant, Niamat-ullah, was made qanungo of the pargana in the days of Humayun, and the taluqa was originally constituted out of a gift of several villages bestowed by Alamgir on Sheikh Muhammad Saiyid of the same family.

The other taluqdars are non-resident. The chief is Saiyid Iltifat Rasul of Jalalpur in Sandila, who holds the permanently settled estate of Victoriaganj. Mirza Haidar Ali Beg of Qutubnagar in Sitapur owns the small estate of Karimnagar Jalalpur. Several of the zamindari holdings are of large size, the chief being those of Bhainsri, Ahrauri, Padri, and Udra. The chief cultivating classes are Chamars, Pasis, Brahmans, Rajputs, Gadariyas, Ahirs, and Muraos. Of the Musalmans the Ghosis are most numerous.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 143,535 persons, of whom 76,225 were males and 67,310 females. Musalmans are fairly numerous, numbering 12,189, of whom nearly one-fourth are to be found in the town of Gopamau. There has been a large increase for the last forty years, for in 1869 the total was 112,006 persons. Gopamau is the largest place in the pargana, but is of no great size. Among the larger villages are Tandiaon, Bhainsri, Manjhia, Ahrauri, and Baghauli, all of which are separately mentioned. The chief markets of the pargana are Ahrauri, Harharpur, and Manjhia, but there are smaller bazars at Gonda Rao, Nir, Tandiaon, Gopamau, Bhadeora, Victoriaganj, and Hunsepur. Besides these, bazars have recently sprung up at the railway stations of Masit and Baghauli. The trade is merely local, with the possible exception of Manjhia, where a considerable business in hempen articles is carried on.

The pargana is fairly well provided with means of communication. All along the western border runs the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with stations at Baghauli, Karna, Masit, and Hardoi. Along the south runs the metalled road from Sitapur to the Ganges at Mehndighat *viâ* Madhoganj. A second road runs from Sitapur *viâ* Dadhnamaughat to Tandiaon and Hardoi, which is now metalled throughout. It

crosses the Sai at Itauli by a fine old Nawabi bridge built when Tandiaon was the seat of a chakladar, and recently repaired by the district board. From this road branches lead from Hardoi to Beniganj, from Bhainsri to Masit, and from Tandiaon to Gopamau and Pihani. From Masit a second road runs east to join the metalled road to Sitapur. The north-eastern corner of the pargana is traversed by the metalled road from Hardoi to Pihani.

The pargana was constituted as such in the reign of Humayun in the year 1538 A.D., although Gopamau is a place of great antiquity and was probably the headquarters of the surrounding tract of country in earlier times. In the days of Akbar it included the pargana of Nimkhar in Sitapur, with which it formed a portion of Sarkar Khairabad.

The Thatheras were the earliest inhabitants, and the early history of the pargana will be found in the article on Gopamau town. From that article it will appear that the traditions are numerous and varied, but this at least is certain, that the Thatheras were displaced by the Ahbans. In the western half we find the Gaurs, the tradition of whose coming will be found in the articles on Bangar and the other central parganas of the district. Other early inhabitants were the Ahirs, whose names are found in the villages of Ahrauri and Aheri, while several other names bear traces of an old Dhobi population. In later years the Sheikhs in Gopamau and the Ahbans in the rest of the pargana remained predominant for a long time, the hands of the latter being no doubt to some extent strengthened by the conversion of their brethren in Kheri to Muhammadanism.

In the days of Saadat Ali Khan the pargana formed part of the *chakla* of the notorious Raja Sital Parshad Tirbedi, whose headquarters were at Tandiaon, where he built a fort. He ruled the Bangar with a rod of iron until 1812, when his cruelty led to his arrest and removal to Lucknow. He was succeeded by Raja Bhawani Parshad, a Kayasth, whose mild rule formed a strong contrast to that of his predecessor. Next to him came Aza Khan, Mughal; Rai Bakht Mal, a Kashmiri Brahman, who built a new fort at Tandiaon; Maulvi Farid-ud-din, one of the Sheikhs of Gopamau; Hasan Ali Khan of Malihabad; Rai

Dilaram, the brother of Rai Bakht Mal, who built the temple at Tandiaon; and his son, Raja Sheo Nath Singh, who held the *chakla* at annexation.

A good deal of miscellaneous information with regard to the history of the pargana during the last century is to be found in Sir W. Sleeman's account.* There we read the story of Bhagwant Singh, the Ahbans of Atwa Pipariya, who for many years rebelled against the Oudh government and carried on a reign of terror in this pargana and in Kheri. At the village of Ahrauri he defeated the Oudh troops under Captain Hollings, but was at length killed by Pancham Singh of Ahrauri in 1841. The credit of this exploit was, however, assumed by Maulvi Farid-ud-din, above mentioned, who sent in the head of the rebel to Lucknow with a report that he had at the peril of his life and after immense toil hunted down and destroyed this formidable bandit. In return for this he was rewarded with a title and a valuable *khilat*.

GUNDWA, *Pargana* GUNDWA, *Tahsil* SANDILA.

The capital of the pargana is a small village lying in latitude 27° 12′ north and longitude 80° 35′ east, on the west side of the road from Bhatpurwa and Atrauli to Beniganj, at a distance of ten miles north-east of Sandila. It is of little interest or importance. It possesses the ruins of an old masonry fort, a village school, and a small aided private school. It had in 1901 a population of 1,163 persons, of whom 147 were Musalmans. The history of the place will be found in the following article.

GUNDWA *Pargana, Tahsil* SANDILA.

This, the easternmost pargana of the district, is bounded on the north and east by the river Gumti, which separates it from the district of Sitapur, on the west by the parganas of Kalyanmal and Sandila, and on the south by the Malihabad pargana of Lucknow. It has a total area of 90,067 acres or 140 square miles.

In its general aspects the pargana mainly resembles Kalyanmal. All along the Gumti there is a stretch of poor sandy soil

* *Tour in Oude*, II, 11-22.

marked with a few ravines. Towards the south-east corner of the pargana an old channel of the river appears to have silted up and become converted into a network of jhils, which form a drainage line that eventually makes its way into the Gumti and is marked on both sides by waterlogging and barren land. In years of heavy rainfall a great deal of damage is liable to be done by excessive saturation of the soil. The inundations that take place here are merely injurious, as no alluvial deposit is left behind. The ordinary dry *bhúr* of the Gumti tract is a very poor soil and can seldom grow crops for more than two years at a time. It then has to lie fallow and becomes pasture land, by which means the productive powers of the soil are greatly restored. In the interior of the pargana away from the Gumti the soil is mainly loam, but there is still a considerable proportion of poor sandy soil, most of which is beyond the reach of irrigation. In the loam tract, too, the subsoil is generally sandy, so that wells are difficult and expensive to construct. The precarious villages are fourteen in number, and in all of them there is a large area of dry *bhúr*, in which the cultivation fluctuates to a large extent.

Of the total area 58,763 acres, or over 65 per cent., were cultivated in 1902, which shows an increase of some 3,000 acres since the first regular settlement. Of the remainder, 18,765 acres were classed as culturable waste, including groves, which cover some 2,500 acres, and 12,539 acres as barren or under water. Of the cultivated area some 16,000 acres consist of *bhúr*, almost all of which is unirrigated. The irrigated area in the same year was 13,269 acres, more than half of which was watered from the numerous tanks, and the bulk of the remainder from wells. Of the latter nearly half are of masonry or half-masonry, a necessary result of the unstable nature of the subsoil. The kharif is the most important harvest, exceeding the area sown in the rabi by some 6,000 acres, while 8,622 acres bore a double crop in 1902. The chief kharif staples are *bájra*, *urd*, rice, and *judr;* there is also a large area under inferior pulses, such as *mung* and *moth*, and a very little sugarcane. In the rabi, wheat takes the lead, closely followed by gram and barley, with a fair proportion of opium.

At the summary settlement of 1856 the pargana was assessed at Rs. 97,039, rising to Rs. 1,05,151 at the first regular settlement of 1866. At the revision of 1873 there was a large reduction to Rs. 93,185. At the last settlement of 1894 the final demand was fixed at Rs. 1,22,817, but this proved too high, and was subsequently reduced to Rs. 1,21,092, which falls with an incidence of Rs. 2-3-10 per acre of cultivation, and gave an enhancement of 30·24 per cent. on the old revenue. This is very high, for, although there has been a fair increase in the cultivated area, the *bhúr* villages along the Gumti are always precarious and require constant watching. The pargana contains 117 villages, of which the great majority belong to Rajputs. These are mainly of the Bais clan, while there are a few Sakarwars, Janwars, Chauhans, and Nikumbhs. The few remaining villages of the pargana are held by Kayasths, Brahmans, and Sheikhs. Over one-third of the pargana is held in taluqdari tenure, the chief estate being that of Raja Madho Singh of Bharawan, who also holds a small property in Kalyanmal. The other taluqdars of the pargana are Chaudhri Muhammad Jan of Kakrali in Sandila, who holds the estate of Dilernagar; Lala Durga Parshad of Sarawan in Sandila, who holds one village; Rani Chandra Kunwar of Baragaon in Sandila, who holds the Parsa estate; and Thakur Sarabjit Singh of Pawayan, a Bais, belonging to the same stock as the Raja of Bharawan, whose property in this pargana is assessed to Rs. 5,000. During the Nawabi the last mentioned estate was known as Mansurgarh. The principal cultivating classes of the pargana are Chamars, Brahmans, Ahirs, Arakhs, Rajputs, and Muraos.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 64,529 persons, of whom 34,001 were males and 30,528 females. Classified according to religions, there were 59,879 Hindus and 4,650 Musalmans. During the last forty years there has been a considerable development, for in 1869 the total was 56,871, the increase being greatest between 1881 and 1891. There are no towns in the pargana, the largest villages being Bharawan, Bhatpurwa, Atrauli, and Gundwa, all of which are separately mentioned. Small bazars are held at each of these places, and also at Pawayan, Deokali, Mandauli, Dhakauni, Jagsara, Newada,

and Sikrauri. Small fairs are held in Kuar and Chait in the village of Bamnahua at the temple of Debi, built some seventy years ago by Raja Rudar Man.

The pargana is but poorly provided with means of communication. An unmetalled road runs from Sandila to Manwan in Sitapur, crossing the Gumti at Bhatpurwaghat, and passing through the villages of Dhakauni, Jagsara, and Atrauli. A second road leads from Beniganj to Atrauli and Bharawan and thence to Pipargaon and Lucknow.

The pargana is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*. In early days, according to the tradition, the pargana was held by a tribe of Baurias known as Khargis. Whether this is so or not is doubtful, for none of this tribe are now to be found here. They are said to have been displaced by a band of Kurmis, who took up their residence between Gundwa and Atrauli, where several *kheras* are still to be seen. The same tradition says that the Kurmis held the pargana for 250 years and were then, more than 700 years ago, conquered and destroyed by Raja Gauri Shankar, a Brahman of Benares. This raja founded the town of Gundwa, the name of which is said to be derived from the enclosure built for his elephants, horses, and cattle. This story appears to have been purely mythical. An explanation of it has been found in the suggestion that the Benares Raja represents a champion of Brahmanism, who destroyed the Buddhist religion that formerly prevailed in this part of India. It has been imagined that the mounds still existing between Gundwa and Atrauli represent the remains of the Buddhist city and possibly also of a *stupa* erected by the Emperor Asoka. The reason for this supposition is that the villagers tell the story of how the forest and a large tank here were sacred to a Nag, and worship is still carried on at the ruins of a shrine dedicated to this deity.

The Brahmans do not appear to have held the pargana for long at any rate, for the story tells that they were expelled by a force of Chauhans, who came from Dehli and invaded the realms of the Rathor kingdom of Kanauj. The Bais in this pargana are said to have been settled here by one Ram Chandra, a Bais of Baiswara, who married into the family of the Gaurs and then acquired their property. From this Ram Chandra is descended

the present Raja of Bharawan and also the taluqdar of Pawayan. There are Bais zamindars in many other villages of the pargana, all of whom claim descent from the same stock. Since the coming of the Bais the bulk of the pargana has remained in the undisturbed possession of that clan to the present day. During the Nawabi Gundwa was the headquarters of a tahsildar, who was first located here by Raja Sital Parshad, the nazim of Khairabad. During the Mutiny Raja Mardan Singh of Bharawan, who had succeeded to the property by right of adoption, rendered good services to the British Government and obtained a sanad of the taluqa and also the gift of the Marhapur estate. He was succeeded by Raja Randhir Singh, the predecessor of the present holder.

HARDOI, *Pargana* BANGAR, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

The headquarters town is situated in latitude 27° 23′ north and longitude 80° 7′ east in the centre of the district, at a distance of 63 miles from Lucknow and 39 miles from Sháhjahánpur. The civil station lies about a mile west of the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and is traversed by the old road from Sháhjahánpur to Lucknow, while other roads radiate from it in every direction. To the north runs the metalled road to Pihani; due east past the railway station runs a similar road to Sitapur; to the south and south-west metalled roads lead to Bilgram and Sandi respectively; and an unmetalled road goes due west to Fatehgarh, a distance of 36 miles. The civil station is very well laid out, and is renowned for its fine avenues of *shishams*, *pakars*, *jamans*, tamarinds, and *siras*.

The native quarter consists of two parts. Old Hardoi, the original village, stands by the side of the Sandi road, on the site of an ancient *khera*; while the new Hardoi has sprung up on both sides of the main road to Bilgram, and only dates from the foundation of the station after the Mutiny. It consists chiefly of the houses of officials, members of the local bar, and shops. Its streets are wide and airy, and shaded by fine trees, and as there is no congestion of building, sanitation is a matter of no great difficulty. The town altogether covers a large area, and consists of no less than 18 revenue mauzas.

Unlike the other towns of the district, there are no antiquities in the place, and very little is known about its history. The name suggests a Bhar origin, but tradition states that it is derived from Hardeo Babar, a devotee, who is said to have lived here about one thousand years ago. An ancient tree is pointed out as marking the spot where he lived, and a small fair is held here in his honour in October and March. Another story attributes the name to a Thathera chieftain called Raja Harnakas. That the place was inhabited at an early date is obvious from the existence of the old *khera*, which covers about sixteen acres. The old town itself is largely built of bricks, dug out of the old Thathera remains. It is said to have been founded some 700 years ago by a body of Chamar Gaurs, who came here under the leadership of one Sale Singh, and after driving out the Thatheras destroyed their fortress.

The public buildings of Hardoi comprise the usual district offices, the judge's court, tahsil, police station, dispensary, post and telegraph offices. The jail stands in the civil station, on the road to the railway station. After the re-occupation of Oudh a cantonment was established here to the east of the town near the railway station, but it was very soon abandoned. Near the station there is a grain market, known as Railwayganj, the site of which belongs to the district board. The principal market of the town is in Hardeoganj, and bazars are held here on Sunday and Wednesday in each week. The trade of the place is unimportant, and consists chiefly in the export of grain collected from the different parts of the district. The railway returns for the three years ending 1903 show an average of 763,000 maunds of grain exported annually from Hardoi, or two-thirds of the total export of the district. At Gibsonganj, a small quarter near Railwayganj, there is a colony of carpenters, who carry on an extensive business in plough handles, cart wheels, and other portions of country carts. The educational institutions comprise the Government high school, a branch school, a municipal upper primary school, a mission school, and two aided schools for girls. An orphanage for boys and girls has been built by the American Mission in the civil station. In the civil lines there is a small but well appointed church opened in 1888, which is visited periodically by the

chaplain of Bareilly. In the town there is a fine brick built *dharmsala* erected by the present Rani of Katiari, and near the railway station is a sarai built by Raja Kalka Singh of Katiari.

Among the newer buildings of the town are the Victoria Hall and the new hospital, which were built in commemoration of Her Late Majesty's Jubilee. The former, which is the finest public building in Oudh outside Lucknow, was built in 1888 by the people of the district at the instigation of Colonel Horsford. It contains, besides the municipal and district board offices, a public library and the club. The library is well stocked with books in English, Urdu, Hindi, Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit. The building has a tower and a clock with chimes, and is surrounded with a spacious garden, from which fruit of all kinds is exported.

The population of Hardoi at the last census numbered 12,174 persons, of whom 7,115 were males and 5,059 females. Classified according to religions, there were 8,587 Hindus, 3,284 Musalmans, 188 Christians, and 115 Aryas. The town is administered as a municipality under Act I of 1900. The board consists of thirteen members, of whom ten, including the chairman, are elected and three appointed by Government. The income is chiefly derived from a tax on professions and trades, as there is not sufficient trade in the place to warrant the imposition of an octroi. The details of income and expenditure since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* In 1902 the total was Rs. 21,764, of which the tax on professions and trades contributed Rs. 7,064, while over Rs. 5,000 consisted of the balance from the preceding year. Other main sources of income are the tax on houses and buildings, the rents from *nazul* and other government and municipal lands and buildings, cattle pounds, and gardens. The municipality enjoys the usufruct of all *nazul* properties situated within municipal limits, the most valuable portion being that in the civil station. The expenditure for the same year amounted altogether to Rs. 15,921, the chief charges being conservancy, public works, the upkeep of the municipal police, education, and charitable grants, which chiefly consist of the maintenance of the dispensary. The town is well drained and is generally healthy.

* Appendix, table xvi.

HARDOI *Tahsil.*

This is the central subdivision of the district, and comprises the parganas of Bangar, Gopamau, Sara South, Bawan, and Barwan. The tract represents very varied characteristics, extending from the sands of the Gumti on the east to the central plateau of the district in the middle and to the tarai or *kachh* of Barwan on the west. The *bángar*, or uplands, consists of an alluvial tract only broken by the valley of the river Sai, and forming the watershed of the Gumti on the east and the Garra, Ramganga, and Ganges on the west. A detailed account of the physical characteristics, revenue, land tenures, and agriculture will be found in the various pargana articles. The tahsil possesses but one place of any importance, the headquarters town of Hardoi, which is also the chief market, although smaller bazars are held in all the larger villages. The centre of the tahsil is served by the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with stations at Baghauli, Masit, Karna, Hardoi, and Behta Gokul. Metalled roads lead from Hardoi to Sandi, Bilgram, and Pihani. The road from Hardoi to Sitapur *viâ* Dadhnamau Ghat is also metalled as far as Tandiaon. In the south of the tahsil there is the metalled road running from Sitapur to Mehndighat on the Ganges, passing through Baghauli. From this road a branch leads to Masit station, and another takes off at Baghauli station and goes to Sandi. Of the unmetalled roads the chief is that from Lucknow to Sháhjahánpur, running parallel to the line of the railway, while other roads run from Hardoi to Bawan and Saighat in Farrukhabad, from Tandiaon to Gopamau and Pihani, from Hardoi to Beniganj, from Behta Gokul to Mansurnagar and Pihani, and from Masit station to Bhainsri on the road from Hardoi to Sitapur.

The tahsil is administered as a subdivision usually in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector on the district staff. For the purposes of civil administration there is a sub-judge with headquarters at Hardoi, subordinate to the district judge. There are police stations at Hardoi, Tandiaon, Behta Gokul, and Baghauli within the limits of the tahsil, while part of pargana Bangar lies within the limits of the Bilgram police circle; the northern corner of Gopamau belongs to Pihani, and the

south-eastern to Beniganj; and half of Barwan comes under the jurisdiction of the Harpalpur police station in pargana Sandi.

The total population of the tahsil at the census of 1901 numbered 282,158 persons, of whom 152,270 were males and 129,888 females. Classified according to religions, there were 260,267 Hindus, 21,404 Musalmans, 262 Christians, 207 Aryas, 10 Sikhs, and 8 Jains. Of the Hindus the most numerous castes are Chamars, numbering 48,953; Pasis, 45,756; Brahmans, 26,093; Rajputs, 24,968; Ahirs, 19,220; and Gadariyas, 16,182. Other well represented castes are Kachhis, Banias, Kahars, Telis, Dhobis, and Bhurjis. Of the Rajputs more than half consist of Gaurs and Sombansis, while Chandels, Chauhans, and Gaharwars are also found in large numbers. Over one-third of the Musalmans are Pathans, while the bulk of the remainder consists of Julahas. Sheikhs, Gaddis, Naddafs, Darzis, and Faqirs.

The population is almost wholly agricultural. There are no trades or manufactures of any importance or in any way peculiar to the tahsil. A large number of persons are engaged in the manufacture of cotton and weaving, but none of the other occupations call for any remark, excepting perhaps the manufacture of glass bangles, carried on by the Manihars: these people are found here in some numbers, owing possibly to the presence of so many large tracts of *úsar* in the tahsil, which provide the *reh* from which the glass is manufactured.

HARPALPUR, *Pargana* SANDI, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

A village situated in 27° 19′ north latitude and 79° 50′ east longitude, on the road from Hardoi and Sandi to Fatehgarh, at a distance of eight miles west of Sandi. It contains a police station, which was formerly located in the neighbouring village of Palia. The population at the last census numbered 1,182 persons, of whom 91 were Musalmans. The village is held on permanent settlement by the Rani of Katiari and pays a revenue of Rs. 1,757.

HATHAURA, *Pargana and Tahsil* SANDILA.

A large village situated in latitude 27° 11′ north and longitude 80° 24′ east, at a distance of ten miles north-west of Sandila, 26 miles south-east of Hardoi, and three miles from the Balamau

railway station. It is included in the taluqa of Thakur Maharaj Singh, Bais, of Atwa Nasirpur, who has his residence here. Through the north of the village runs the Behta nala, and on the south-west is a large jhil, besides other jhils and tanks of smaller size. The village swarms with monkeys, who do great damage to the crops. The cultivators are chiefly Pasis, Chamars, and Muraos. The population in 1901 numbered 2,677 persons, residing in several separate sites. Markets are held here twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and there is a village school here. The place was founded about 130 years ago by the ancestor of the present taluqdar.

JALALABAD, *Pargana* MALLANWAN, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

A small town lying in latitude 26° 58′ north and longitude 80° 13′ east, on the extreme southern border of the pargana, a short distance east of Muradabad in Unao and six miles south-east from Mallanwan. Through the village passes the disused canal of Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, while a short distance to the west runs the road from Bilgram to Unao. A market is held twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays at Sultanganj, a Pathan hamlet that adjoins Jalalabad. There is an upper primary school in Sultanganj. The population of the place at the last census numbered 2,066 persons, of whom 312 were Musalmans. Kanaujia Brahmans form a large proportion of the Hindu population. The proprietors are Kurmis, whose ancestor Zalim Singh is said to have gained it for good services many generations ago.

KACHHANDAO *Pargana, Tahsil* BILGRAM.

This pargana consists of a lowlying tract of 26 villages thrown up by the westward recession of the Ganges in the south-west extremity of the Bilgram tahsil. The Ganges flows along the western side, separating it from Kanauj. On the south it is bounded by Bangarmau of the Unao district, and on the north and east by pargana Mallanwan. It has a greatest breadth of nearly eight miles and a greatest length of nine and a half miles. The total area in 1901 was 31,372 acres or 49 square miles, but this figure is constantly liable to variation on account of the action of the Ganges.

The pargana is part of the *kachh* or moist lowlying country along the banks of the Ganges, as opposed to the *bángar* or dry upland tract that stretches away eastwards from the summit of the old high bank. The whole tract is tarai country, with an average level of about 30 feet lower than that of the *bángar*. It is intersected by numerous small streams, such as the Kalyani, the Karua, the Bharka, and the Sota, the last being, as its name implies, a backwater of the Ganges. These streams are only full after the rains, and rarely retain water long enough to be used for the purposes of irrigation. This is of little consequence, as water is almost everywhere found near the surface and in some villages at a depth of only six or seven feet.

The villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the river are purely alluvial in character, the soil consisting of the deposit that is annually brought down by the river, and the water level is so near the surface that percolation from below supplies the place of wells. Beyond this belt of villages, at a distance varying from two to five miles from the river bank, there runs a sandy elevation which sometimes rises into hills. In this tract all the villages possess a large proportion of sandy soil, but several have a small area of excellent loam in the neighbourhood of some abandoned channel of the river. Irrigation is here very costly and difficult owing to the depth of the wells and the unstable nature of the subsoil. The crops, too, are of an inferior description, and the better classes of tenants are conspicuous by their absence. Beyond this elevation the ground sinks again into a level tract of clay soil, dotted with numerous jhils; rice is largely grown here, and abundant water for irrigation is always available at a very small expense. The greater part of the pargana is constantly liable to inundation from the Ganges, and after heavy rain the kharif crops are ruined, although in such seasons when the floods recede soon enough to allow of timely sowings, the rabi harvest is exceptionally rich. The climate, however, is unhealthy and in wet years fever is very prevalent.

In 1902 the cultivated area amounted to 18,235 acres or 58 per cent., while 6,237 acres or nearly 30 per cent. of the cultivation bore a double crop. The irrigated area is small, amounting

from the numerous earthen wells, the remainder being from tanks. Hardly any of the *bhúr* or sandy land is cultivated. The principal harvest is the rabi, which occupies nearly two-thirds of the cultivated area. The staple products are wheat, gram, and barley, with a considerable area under poppy, while in the kharif rice takes the lead, followed by maize, *bájra*, *juár*, and sugarcane. There is a small area under cotton, but the outturn is inferior. At the summary settlement of 1858 the pargana was assessed at Rs. 23,082, rising to Rs. 33,782 at the first regular settlement of 1867. In 1873 the assessment was revised, resulting in a reduction of the revenue to Rs. 29,385. The final demand at the settlement of 1895 was Rs. 28,489, but this was subsequently reduced to Rs. 26,891, which gives a reduction of 8·03 per cent. on the old demand and an incidence of Re. 1-9-9 per acre of cultivation. Even this moderate assessment was made easier by being distributed over three periods of five years, the initial demand being considerably below the expiring revenue. Eight villages are classed as alluvial and are subject to quinquennial revisions under the ordinary rules. The villages classified as precarious are six in number, Karwa, Mawaiya, Narainmau, Nekpur, Puranmau, and Jhathia Zahidpur. All of these lie in the clay tract: they have a very stiff soil, and are dependent on the rainfall, while in wet years they are subject to waterlogging.

The bulk of the pargana is held in zamindari and coparcenary tenures by Chandels, most of whom are extremely poor and very improvident. There are two small taluqdari estates, one known as Qutbapur, which pays a revenue of Rs. 1,635 and belongs to Chaudhri Muhammad Jan of Kakrali in pargana Sandila; the other consists of the village of Puranmau, which pays a revenue of Rs. 871 and belongs to Saiyid Iltifat Rasul of Jalalpur in Sandila. The village of Puranmau lies close to the Unao border.

The total population of the pargana at the last census numbered 22,067 persons, of whom 12,141 were males and 9,926 females. Hindus numbered 19,118 as against 2,949 Musalmans. In 1869 the number of inhabitants was 20,459, the increase during the last thirty years having been gradual but constant. The principal Hindu castes are Chamars, Ahirs, Rajputs, Muraos,

and Kisans; these are also the principal agriculturists. There is not a single town in the pargana; the largest places are Babatmau and Raghupur, the former being a very large and scattered village on the banks of the Ganges. The only market is held at Raghupur on Monday and Thursday in every week, and a fair takes place here in honour of Ganesh in the month of Chait. Another large bathing fair is held in Kartik and Jeth in the village of Biriaghat on the banks of the Ganges.

The pargana is traversed by the road from Cawnpore to Sitapur *viâ* Madhoganj, from which point it is metalled as far as Bargadiaghat on the Gumti, which crosses the river at Mehndighat opposite Kanauj. Another road leads from Mehndighat to Mallanwan. In the extreme south of the pargana there is a ferry over the river at Aukinghat, which gives access to the Grand Trunk Road near Sarai Rustam Khan; there are also ferries at Biriaghat and Rajghat.

The pargana is said to have been formed by Sher Shah after his defeat of Humayun some 360 years ago. He is said to have posted a revenue collector at Raghupur in order to coerce the Chandels and to have put him in charge of 52 villages, taken out of the parganas of Bilgram, Mallanwan, and Bangarmau. During the last 200 years eighteen of these villages have been washed away by the Ganges, which shows that the change in the bed of the river must have occurred at a considerably earlier date. In the *Ain-i-Akbari* the pargana is mentioned as belonging to Sarkar Lucknow; the zamindars were then Chandels, who are supposed to have come from Sheorajpur in the Cawnpore district to Kanauj in the days of the Rathor Rajas. They were sent across the Ganges to drive out the Thatheras, whom they defeated at Tirwa Keoli near Madhoganj. This fact is also attested by the Thatheras of Bhagwantnagar, who still speak of their lost possessions in Kachhandao and Mallanwan. Sher Shah on his march from Jaunpur to Agra passed through the villages of Baraichmau, Harpura, and Motiamau, and compelled the Chandels of these places to become Musalmans in order to preserve their rights. They marry into the families of Ahbans, Raikwars, and Gaharwars in Bangarmau, who were converted in the same time.

KALYANMAL, *Pargana* KALYANMAL, *Tahsil* SANDILA.

The capital of the pargana lies in latitude 27° 14′ north and longitude 80° 32′ east, on the north side of the road from Beniganj to Atrauli and Bhatpurwaghat. Close to it runs the branch road from Sandila to Gundlamau in Sitapur. The place contained in 1901 a population of 1,783 persons, almost all of whom were Chamars. There is a village school here. Kalyanmal became the headquarters of the pargana in the reign of Aurangzeb, when a fort was built here and an army with some troops and one gun was posted here.

The ancient name of the village is said to be Rathauli, the traditional derivation of the name being the halting place of the chariot of Ramchandra on his way back from Ceylon. A mile south of the village there is a pool known by the name of Hattia Haran in which Ramchandra bathed. At this place a fair occurs every Sunday in Bhadon, and is attended by some 5,000 persons. There is an another small fair at Kalyanmal in honour of Panchabgir Mahadeo, which takes place in Aghan. The temple is of modern origin, but the *ling* is of great antiquity, having been traditionally set up by Raja Judhisthir of Hastinapur. Kalyanmal is said to have been founded by Kalyan Sah, the grandson of Nag Mal, a Sakarwar, who came from Fatehpur Sikri some 500 years ago, and is still occupied by his descendants.

KALYANMAL *Pargana*, *Tahsil* SANDILA.

This pargana lies on the right bank of the Gumti between Sandila on the south and west and Gundwa on the east; on the north the Gumti separates it from pargana Aurangabad in Sitapur. It has a greatest length of twelve miles from north to south and a greatest breadth of seven miles. Its total area is 40,453 acres, or 63 square miles.

Like all the country along the Gumti, its poorest side is towards the river, the land gradually improving towards the central level and falling off again in the south as it approaches the Behta nadi, which drains the south-western side. In the south-east there is a cluster of jhils surrounded by *dhák* jungle. In the neighbourhood of the Gumti the soil is very sandy and extremely poor, being in some cases characterized by rolling

sandhills or open undulating downs, while elsewhere there are sharply cut ravines and impenetrable swamps. There is a small strip of alluvial tarai along the bank of the river, but the cultivation is mostly confined to the dry sandy upland. In this sandy soil excessive moisture is as disastrous as a failure of the rains, and almost the whole of the *bhúr* tract depends on the rainfall. The pargana is always precarious, but six villages require special observation. In three of these, Aima, Dubra, and Raghunathpur, the soil is very poor and means of irrigation are always deficient; and in the others, Arkha, Barsara, and Haraiya, there are large areas of dry *bhúr* in which the cultivation is unstable. Where the light sandy soil can be carefully manured and tilled and the requisite irrigation supplied, it becomes extremely valuable and productive. Besides the jhils in the south-east, there are many others in the north of the pargana, the largest of which lies close to Kalyanmal and is known as the Narapur lake.

There are 72 villages in the pargana, the majority of which are extremely small, presenting a striking contrast to the many large villages of the neighbouring pargana of Sandila. This difference dates from ancient times, and indicates the uncertain conditions that prevailed in Sandila pargana under native rule. The smaller villages of this pargana are cultivated to their furthest limits, whereas in Sandila we find large expanses of jungle and waste land. In the larger villages there are numbers of *mazras* or hamlets, many of which have been founded since annexation. Their existence is a standing proof of the security that now prevails, and they probably represent one of the greatest benefits that English rule has conferred on the agricultural population.

Of the total area 27,146 acres, or 67 per cent., were cultivated in 1902, while of the remainder 8,333 acres were classed as culturable waste or covered by groves, and 4,974 acres as barren, more than half being under water. Irrigation extended to 6,796 acres, the bulk of which was watered from wells, of which the majority were of masonry or half-masonry. Besides these, the numerous tanks supply irrigation to over 2,000 acres. The soil of the cultivated portion is for the most part a light loam with a large admixture of clay in the depressions and a still larger

proportion of irrigated *bhúr*; the unirrigated *bhúr* area amounted to some 3,050 acres. The kharif harvest slightly exceeds the rabi in area, and about 16 per cent. bears a double crop. The staple products are *juár*, *bájra*, rice, *urd*, and *mung* in the kharif, all of which cover an approximately equal area, with a fair amount of cotton. In the rabi barley takes the lead, followed by wheat, gram, and opium.

The revenue of the pargana at the summary settlement of 1858 amounted to Rs. 41,569, rising to Rs. 43,069 at the first regular settlement of 1866; but at the revision of 1873 it was reduced to Rs. 41,838. The present demand now stands at Rs. 54,675, being at the rate of Rs. 2-2-3 per acre of cultivation. The enhancement is very great, amounting to 29·83 per cent., especially when it is remembered that there has been practically no extension of cultivation during the last thirty years, and that the villages along the Gumti are in the highest degree precarious. The bulk of the pargana belongs to Sakarwar Rajputs, and most of the villages are held in pattidari tenure. There are four taluqdari estates, the chief of which is known as the Rahimabad grant, which belongs to Rani Chandra Kunwar of Baragaon in Sandila. The Sahgawan estate is owned by Saiyid Iltifat Rasul of Jalalpur; the village of Ghurra belongs to Chaudhri Muhammad Jan of Kakrali; and Loni forms part of the estate of Raja Madho Singh of Bharawan in pargana Gundwa. The principal zamindari estates are those of Rasulpur, Sheopuri, Madnapur, Bhatpurwa, and Mawai Brahmanan.

The total population of the pargana at the last census numbered 29,527 persons, of whom 15,638 were males and 13,889 females. Hindus numbered 27,000, as against 2,527 Musalmans. There has been a considerable increase during the last thirty years, for in 1869 the total was 24,875 persons. The principal castes are Chamars, Brahmans, Pasis, and Rajputs. There are no towns in the pargana, the principal villages being Mahgaon, Bhaunti, and Kalyanmal, which have been separately described. A considerable fair is held at Hattia Haran, a mile south-west of Kalyanmal, on the first Sunday in Bhadon. Along the western extremity of the pargana passes the road from Beniganj to Sandila, and from this point two branch roads take off, one

leading to Kalyanmal, Atrauli, and Birsinghpur, and the other running from Malehra to Kalyanmal and Hatiaghat on the Gumti.

If we except the traditional visit of Ram Chandra to Hattia Haran, referred to in the article on Kalyanmal village, the earliest record of the history of the pargana is that it was held by the Thatheras and Arakhs, the former prevailing in the northern portion, and the latter in the neighbourhood of Bhaunti. The Thatheras are said to have been expelled by Raja Kumar, a Bais of Baiswara, who fixed his headquarters at Rathauli, where now stand the deserted ruins of his fort called Wairi Dih. The Sakarwars came from Fatehpur-Sikri under Nag Mal, who is said to have murdered Raja Kumar and seized his possessions. Nag Mal had a son named Kakal Mal, who married twice, his first wife bearing to him Kalyan Sah, the founder of Kalyanmal, and Gog Sah, who built Gogadeo; and his second wife bearing Hatraj, who received the remaining half of the estate. Some 200 years after the Sakarwars of Gogadeo seized Mahgaon and drove out the Julahas. The Arakhs are said to have been expelled by Baldeo Singh, a Chandel of Sheorajpur, whose descendants still reside in Bhaunti.

KARNA, *Pargana* BANGAR, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

Karna is the name given to a small roadside station situated in latitude 27°19′ north and longitude 80°12′ east, in the village of Lalpur, at a distance of about eight miles south-east of Hardoi, on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the road from Hardoi to Sandila and Lucknow. Lalpur contained in 1901 a population of 1,302 inhabitants, but is of no importance. A short distance west of the station is the large village of Khajurahra, which is separately mentioned.

KATIARI *Pargana*, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

This is an irregularly shaped pargana in the extreme west of the district, enclosed between Pali on the north, Barwan and Sandi on the east, and the Farrukhabad district on the west and south. The southern boundary is formed by the river Ganges, while through the eastern portion of the pargana flows the Ramganga in a tortuous course. It had in 1901 a total area of

61,623 acres or 96 square miles, but this is constantly liable to variation on account of alluvion and diluvion.

The whole of the pargana consists of alluvial tarai or low-lands, and almost the entire area is liable to be submerged in years of heavy floods. Some of the land is subject to constant erosion by the rivers, and the assessment is constantly varying with the area. As in the neighbouring pargana of Farrukhabad, Katiari is intersected by streams and channels which in flood times connect the Ganges with the Ramganga. Its fertility is due to the nearness of the water to the surface and to the deposits of rich loam, locally known as *seo*, which is brought down by the rivers. That of the Ramganga is the most fertilizing and sometimes has a depth of two feet; in such seasons the excellence of the rabi compensates for the loss of the kharif. The pargana abounds in a rich growth of grass of various kinds. The *chaupatia* springs up freely in January and February, and is much esteemed by the graziers for the quantity of the milk yielded by cattle pastured on it. The *patawar* grass also abounds, and is very valuable for thatching, rope-making, and cane furniture. A third kind, the *surai*, is also very prevalent along the Ramganga and the Ganges, but, unlike the others, it is not only useless but very mischievous, being quite beyond the power of an ordinary cultivator to extirpate. Owing to the moisture of the soil the climate is very damp, but not so unhealthy as might be imagined.

Of the total area 42,983 acres or 69 per cent. were cultivated in 1902, while of the remainder 13,160 acres consisted of culturable waste, and 5,408 acres, of which more than half was under water, as barren. The irrigated area amounted to 2,539 acres, almost all of which was watered from small earthen wells, some eight or ten feet deep, the sides of which are strengthened by ropes of grass bound together. There is really very little need of irrigation in this pargana owing to the natural moistness of the soil, percolation to a very large extent taking the place of artificial watering. The bulk of the soil consists of a stiff loam, the remainder being a sandy *bhúr*, which amounts to somewhat over 5 per cent. of the cultivated area. The flooding is so great that the kharif area on an average covers some 14,000

acres less than the rabi, while 10,060 acres bore a double crop in 1901. In years of exceptionally heavy rainfall, as in 1894, the kharif area falls as low as 4,500 acres. The chief kharif staples are rice, *juár*, and *bájra*, with a small amount of sugarcane. In the rabi wheat predominates, followed by barley, gram, and poppy. The garden cultivation is small, considering the number of Muraos in the pargana. The precarious villages are fourteen in number. In four of these there is a constant danger of floods; in three there is a large area of inferior *bhúr* with deficient means of irrigation; and in the rest the soil is a stiff clay, liable to saturation and dependent on seasonable rainfall.

Katiari at the summary settlement of 1858 was assessed at Rs. 22,941, rising to Rs. 37,140 at the first regular settlement of 1867. This was reduced at the revision of 1873 to Rs. 36,066. At the settlement of 1895 the final demand was fixed at Rs. 51,210, but this was subsequently reduced to Rs. 41,719, which falls at the rate of Re. 1-13-5 per acre of cultivation, and gives an enhancement of 15·39 per cent. on the old revenue. There are 33 mahals which are classed as alluvial, and are subject to a quinquennial revision of settlement under the ordinary rules. The pargana contains 86 villages, of which nearly three-fourths are held by Katyar Chhattris, the remainder being in the hands of Sombansis, Bachhils, Bais, and Gaurs. The tenure is for the most part imperfect pattidari, but there is a large taluqdari estate, including 16 permanently settled villages belonging to Rani Satrupa Kunwar of Katiari, who pays a revenue of Rs 22,313 in this pargana and also holds large estates in Sandi and Gopamau. The only other taluqdari property is that of Auhadpur-Sanjara, belonging to Thakur Karan Singh of Siwaijpur in Pali.

The population of the pargana at the census of 1901 numbered 47,332 persons, of whom 25,671 were males and 21,661 females. Classified according to religions, there were 45,694 Hindus, 1,632 Musalmans, and five Christians. The number of Musalmans is very small, the proportion being lower than elsewhere in the district. Of the Hindus the prevailing castes are Brahmans, Rajputs, Chamars, Kahars, Ahirs, and Muraos. There has been a large increase during the last forty years, for in 1869 the number of inhabitants was 35,164. There are no

towns in the pargana, and only two villages, Arwal and Khasaura, are of any size. Small markets are held at Arwal, Dharampur, and Khairuddinpur. The pargana possesses but one unmetalled road, leading from Hardoi through Sandi to Farrukhabad. Small fairs are held in Bhadon at the village of Behsar in honour of Mahadeo, and in Asarh at Dhaniamau at the temple of Devi.

The pargana is of recent origin, having been constituted out of Sandi about eighty years ago; at the same time a few villages of Pali were thrown into it. In early days it is said to have been held by the Thatheras, the remains of whose villages are to be seen here and there in the shape of deserted *kheras* or mounds. Besides the Thatheras, portions of the pargana seem to have been held by Baihar Ahirs and Dhanuks. The displacement of these early tribes was effected by the Sombansis from Sandi under Kauh Randhir Singh, the Bachhils from Barai Thana in Sháhjahánpur, and the Katyars from Sonoria near Gwalior under Rai Deo Dat, the ancestor of Raja Sir Hardeo Bakhsh, K.C.S.I., the widow of whose brother, Raja Tilak Singh, now owns the estate. The history of the family has been given in chapter III.

KAUNDHA, *Pargana* BAWAN, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

A considerable agricultural village situated in latitude 27° 27′ north and longitude 80° 6′ east, on the road from Hardoi to Shahabad, at a distance of four miles north-west from the former, and five miles south-east of Behta Gokul station. It contains a bazar, in which markets are held on Mondays and Fridays, and a village school which was established in 1867. It contained in 1901 a population of 2,283 persons, most of whom are Chamars. The place belongs to Chamar Gaurs, who have held the village for many centuries. They possess an evil reputation for bad livelihood, and in the Nawabi they were always in trouble. In 1841 they killed the son of Maulvi Farid-ud-din, chakladar of Gopamau, and in consequence the village was burnt. A former settlement officer remarked that the only crime in which they did not indulge was infanticide, the probable reason being that they are only Rajputs in name and not in reality. The village lands are

very extensive and are held at a revenue of Rs. 4,800. On the southern borders there is a large irregularly shaped jhil.

KHAJURAHRA, *Pargana* BANGAR, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

A large village lying in 27°18′ north latitude and 80°9′ east longitude, at a distance of six miles south from Hardoi and about two miles east of the road from headquarters to Bilgram. It had in 1901 a population of 3,398 persons, of whom 187 were Musalmans. The most numerous inhabitants are Chamars. The place contains a school, and a small market is held twice a week in the adjoining village of Sathri. Khajurahra is the central village of the taluqa of the same name now held by Thakur Shankar Bakhsh, a Chamar Gaur. It has been held by this family ever since their ancestor Ganga Singh, surnamed Kana, the one-eyed, drove out the Thatheras shortly before the Musalman conquest of India. The history of the family has been given in chapter III. The village lands cover a wide area, and are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 7,700.

KHASAURA, *Pargana* KATIARI, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

A large village lying in latitude 27°20′ north and longitude 79°48′ east, on the left bank of the Ramganga, at a distance of 12 miles north-west from Sandi and 25 miles west of Hardoi. It lies on the north side of the road from these places to Farrukhabad. There is a considerable market here, held twice a week, on Sundays and Wednesdays, and a Government village school. The population at the last census numbered 3,023 persons, of whom 116 were Musalmans, the majority of the Hindus being Ahirs. It was formerly occupied by the Thatheras and Baihar Ahirs, who were driven out by Rai Deo Dat, the first Katyar chief. Part of it is now held in permanent settlement by the Rani of Katiari. In 1857 Mr. Edwards, Collector of Budaun, Mr. Probyn, Collector of Fatehgarh, with his wife and four children, and Mr. Gavin Jones were sheltered in a farmyard belonging to Thakur Kesri Singh, uncle of Raja Hardeo Bakhsh. Two of the children died and were buried there. The rest were hidden in this and the neighbouring village of Rampura from

the 14th of June to the 1st of September, when they escaped by boat to Cawnpore. Khasaura consists of two mahals, of which the northern belongs to the Rani and is held in permanent settlement, and the southern to Katyar zamindars.

KURSAT, *Pargana* MALLANWAN, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

There are two villages of this name distinguished as Kursat Kalan and Kursat Khurd, the latter adjoining Kursat Kalan on the south-west. It stands in latitude 27° 7′ north and longitude 80° 15′ east, near the right bank of the Sai, at a distance of nine miles north-east from Mallanwan, near the road from Bilgram and Madhoganj to Balamau and Beniganj. It is a fine village, owned by Kurmis, who have held the place since the middle of the twelfth century, when a body of this caste came from Gurkha and Barha and drove out the Thatheras. A market is held twice a week on Wednesdays and Saturdays in the hamlet of Mirzaganj. Kursat Kalan had in 1901 a population of 2,567 persons, while that of Kursat Khurd was 1,493; Kurmis comprise nearly half the number of inhabitants, and 267 were Musalmans. There is a large upper primary school here. The village lands extend for a great distance along the Sai, and are assessed at Rs. 3,242.

KURSELI, *Pargana* SARA SOUTH, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

A large village in the north of the pargana, situated in latitude 27° 32′ north and longitude 80° 9′ east, at a distance of eleven miles north from Hardoi and somewhat less than two miles west of the road to Pihani. Although the largest place in the pargana, it is of no importance, being a purely agricultural village; at the 1901 census it had a population of 2,503 persons, half of whom are Pasis. There is a small bazar here. The place is said to have been founded somewhat more than 400 years ago by Diwan Singh and Jagat Singh, Chamar Gaurs, the descendants of Kuber Sah, who drove out the Thatheras. The village lands extend southwards for a long distance and are traversed by a chain of jhils which drain into the Sai. The revenue of the village is Rs. 4,150.

LONHARA, *Pargana and Tahsil* SANDILA.

A large village situated in latitude 27° 9′ north and longitude 80° 24′ east, at a distance of about ten miles north-west from Sandila and two miles south-east from Balamau railway station. It is only noticeable as being the first seat of the Nikumbhs after their migration southwards from Muhamdi some 350 years ago. It is said to have been formerly held by Kamangars. It consists of four mahals paying a revenue of Rs. 4,370. The population at the last census numbered 2,831 persons, of whom 509 were Musalmans. Pasis are the most numerous cultivating class. The village lands are extensive, but to the south and east there are stretches of barren *úsar* and several large jhils.

MADHOGANJ, *Pargana* MALLANWAN, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

The name of an important bazar situated within the limits of the village of Rudamau, in latitude 27° 7′ north and longitude 80° 9′ east, at a distance of 23 miles south-west of Hardoi. It lies on the north side of the main road from Sitapur to Mehndighat and Cawnpore, which is metalled from this point as far as the river Gumti. Unmetalled roads lead to Bilgram on the north-west, Mallanwan on the south, and Balamau and Beniganj on the east. Parallel to the last mentioned road runs the branch line of railway from Balamau station to Madhoganj, which was constructed in 1903. The place consists of several detached sites, Madhoganj bazar lying some distance to the west. The population of Madhoganj itself was 3,594 persons, of whom 669 were Musalmans, while Kurmis form nearly half the Hindu population. Rudamau Khas contained a population of 1,382 inhabitants.

Madhoganj is administered under Act XX of 1856. In 1902 there were 782 houses in the town, of which 753 were assessed to taxation, the income from this source being Rs. 1,400, which gives an incidence of Re. 1-13-9 per assessed house and Re. 0-6-3 per head of population. The total income, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 250 from the preceding year, was Rs. 1,856. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,454, and was devoted chiefly to the maintenance of the town police force, which consists of eleven men of all grades, to conservancy, and local improvements.

Madhoganj is a thriving centre of trade in grain, cotton, and other articles. It possesses a post-office and a large upper primary school. Near Madhoganj is a well kept cemetery, in which are buried the remains of Colonel the Hon'ble Adrian Hope, Lieutenants Willoughby, Douglas, and Jennings-Bramley and a number of men of the 93rd Highlanders, who were killed in the attack by General Walpole at Narpat Singh's fort of Ruia in April 1858. Rudamau formerly belonged to Narpat Singh, but after the Mutiny was granted to Wazir Singh, a Christian. This man was orderly to Mr. Edwards, the Collector of Budaun, and remained with him all the time that he was in hiding with Hardeo Bakhsh Singh at Khasaura. He was rewarded with the gift of the village, which he held till his death in February 1903. He was buried with his wife by special permission of Government in the Rudamau cemetery. The village is now held by his son.

MAHGAON, *Pargana* KALYANMAL, *Tahsil* SANDILA.

A large village situated in the centre of the pargana, in latitude 27° 11′ north and longitude 80° 33′ east, at a distance of nine miles north of Sandila. It contained in 1901 a population of 2,952 persons, of whom 192 were Musalmans, most of the Hindus being Chamars. There is a village school here, and a bazar, in which markets are held twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays. The village belongs to Sakarwar Rajputs, and pays a revenue of Rs. 4,300. The origin of these Sakarwars is shown in the pargana article.

MAJHGAON, *Pargana and Tahsil* SANDILA.

A large village on the road from Sandila to Beniganj, situated in latitude 27° 16′ north and longitude 80° 28′ east, at a distance of fourteen miles north of Sandila and two miles south of Beniganj. It contained in 1901 a population of 3,332 inhabitants, of whom 195 were Musalmans. Chamars form the prevailing Hindu caste. There is a primary school here and a bazar. The village is a poor place, lying in a sandy and unfertile tract. The revenue is assessed at Rs. 1,400. It belongs to the Bais family of Bharawan, and formed the headquarters of their estate, until, some six generations ago, they killed Fateh Singh of

Bharawan and removed thither. In the village are the ruins of a large brick fort containing a fragmentary Sanskrit inscription of the twelfth century.

MALLANWAN, *Pargana* MALLANWAN, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

The capital of the pargana lies in latitude 27° 3′ north and longitude 80° 9′ east, on the road from Bilgram to Unao, at a distance of ten miles south of Bilgram and 27 miles south of Hardoi. The town is very scattered and has a length of about two miles. It consists of several sites, the chief of which are Mohiuddinpur in the north, Mallanwan, Gangarampur, Mirzapur, and Gobhardhanpur in the centre, and Bhagwantnagar on the south. There are seven muhallas, known as Bhagwantnagar, Gurdasganj, Pathan Tola, Uncha Tola, Nasratnagar, Qazi Tola, and Chauhatta. The total population of the place at the last census numbered 11,158 persons, of whom 5,498 were males and 5,660 females. Classified by religions, there were 8,522 Hindus, 2,623 Musalmans, and 13 others. Among the Hindus there is a very large proportion of Brahmans. The place has somewhat declined of late years, for in 1869 the population was 11,670 persons. The town contains a police station, post-office, cattle pound, and an inspection bungalow. The latter is on the route from Cawnpore to Hardoi and Sitapur, and there is a large military encamping ground to the south of the road between these places. Besides the vernacular middle school, there is an aided Sanskrit *patshala* in Bajiganj. Markets are held twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays, in Gurdasganj, and also in Bhagwantnagar on Sundays and Wednesdays. In Bhagwantnagar there are many shops of Thatheras, and the place is famous for dishes and brass spoons made of bell-metal or *phul*. A fair is held here in Kuar and Chait in honour of Man Debi, at which about 4,000 people assemble. The town contains four mosques, a dargah of Makhdum Shah, two imambaras, 15 Hindu temples, and several ruined brick buildings of some architectural beauty. Many of the buildings are faced with large hewn blocks of *kankar* to a height of about three feet above the ground. The dargah of Makhdum Shah and the mosque of his pupil, Qazi Bhikhari, are thus faced throughout, the *kankar* slabs being relieved here and there with

sandstone. The dargah is crowned by a plain Pathan dome, supported on the eight slender Hindu pillars richly ornamented. It resembles in style the dargah of Sadr Jahan at Pihani. Close by there is a fine well of the same period lined with *kankar* blocks. The expenses for keeping up the dargah are met from a revenue-free grant in mauza Mohndipur of this pargana. The Jami Masjid is now in ruins. It was built in the time of Akbar of block *kankar*, which was evidently taken from some older building, whether Hindu, Jain, or Buddhist. Owing to the proximity of the place to Kanauj, it is only probable that Mallanwan was Buddhist when Kanauj was Buddhist. There is a temple here containing an image of Asa Debi, a female figure sheltered under a seven-headed Naga hood, which is probably of Buddhist origin. The history of the town is given in the account of the pargana. The place was visited in 1765 A.D. by the traveller Tieffenthaler, who described it as a small town mostly built of brick, thickly peopled, and surrounded by trees. It had then a fort built partly of mud and partly of bricks and having towers. This fort has now disappeared and its site has been brought under cultivation. The place is said to have been visited by Saiyid Salar Masaud, and a tomb of one of his followers is still pointed out in Uncha Tola. There is a tradition that the place was for a time called Ghazipur, a name which is obviously connected with Masaud's crescentade. The Musalmans of Mallanwan were settled here by Sikandar Lodi, as is narrated in the pargana article. The place was also the headquarters of the qanungos and chaudhris of the pargana, and in later time the chakladar of Mallanwan and Sandila used frequently to reside here. At annexation Mallanwan was chosen as the civil headquarters of the district which is now known as Hardoi. The foundations of the one bungalow built for the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Capper, are still to be seen. By the treaty between the East India Company and the Nawab Wazir of Oudh in 1773,* a large force of Company's troops was to be cantoned near Mallanwan, on the road to Bilgram, for his support. Soon afterwards, in 1777, the force was moved to Cawnpore, which then became an important place. There are still a few traces of the old cantonments in the

village of Faizpur Kampu. Until the Mutiny a body of Oudh troops was stationed at Mallanwan itself, and an account of their rebellion has been given in chapter V.

Although lying at some distance from the railway, Mallanwan is still well provided with roads. The chief is that already mentioned, leading from Cawnpore and Unao to Bilgram and Hardoi, while another road passes through the town, leading from Sandila to Kanauj. A small road runs due north to Ruia on the road from Madhoganj to Balamau station.

The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, and in 1902 out of 2,385 houses in the town 2,000 were assessed to taxation, yielding Rs. 2,200, at the rate of Re. 1-1-6 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-2 per head of population. The total income was Rs. 3,325, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 600 from the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,681, of which Rs. 1,313 were devoted to the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 1,180 to conservancy, and Rs. 121 to local improvements. The police consists of a dafadar and 22 chaukidars.

MALLANWAN *Pargana, Tahsil* BILGRAM.

This pargana lies in the south of the district marching with pargana Bangarmau of the Unao district, which forms the southern boundary. To the north of the pargana are the parganas of Bilgram and Bangar, to the west Kachhandao, and to the east Balamau and Sandila, which are separated from Mallanwan by the Sai river. It has a total area of 91,612 acres or 143 square miles.

The western portion of the pargana consists of a tract of low-lying alluvial land, which forms part of the basin of the Ganges and the numerous smaller tributary streams. This tarai land is locally known as the *kachh*, and consists largely of a stiff clay soil, which is constantly liable to inundation when the Ganges is in flood and is frequently enriched with alluvial deposits. Water is everywhere close to the surface, which renders irrigation easy, although the natural moistness of the soil requires but little artificial aid. In favourable years good autumn crops, especially rice, can be raised, but very frequently the inundations of the Ganges are excessive, the result being that the greater part of

occasionally in wet years the floods do not recede in time to allow of the land being prepared till too late. At the same time the cultivator has constantly to contend with the rapid growth of coarse grass jungle, which flourishes abundantly in the moist alluvial soil, and which, if allowed to remain for a season or two, becomes difficult and laborious to clear. In places, too, the soil is a stiff clay, liable to waterlogging and always dependent on a seasonable rainfall. Elsewhere the soil is impregnated with saltpetre, and in dry seasons much damage is done by rats and mice. This western portion also suffers from the presence of the useless canal constructed by Ghazi-ud-din Haidar. In many places all traces of it have disappeared, the embankments and excavations having been levelled by the floods; but elsewhere it remains a cutting of varying depth, into which the surface drainage of the adjacent fields finds its way, which results in the formation of ravines and the deterioration of the land.

The *kachh* is bounded by an uneven, sandy ridge, which represents the furthermost point eastwards of the ancient course of the Ganges. The ground on this ridge is sandy and broken by ravines, while wells are made with difficulty and soon collapse. The inferior soil, however, does not extend far. Beyond the high ground the land slopes towards the east, where there is a fertile plain with a firm subsoil and ample means of irrigation in the shape of large wells. Kurmis and Kachhis abound here, a sure sign of the excellence of the soil; the cultivation is magnificent and the rents are high, this tract being probably the best of the whole district. It is dotted with numerous jhils, which become more frequent towards the east.

Further to the east and towards the basin of the Sai the land begins again to deteriorate. The presence of sand in the soil becomes more and more apparent, while the surface is uneven and irrigation difficult. This portion of the pargana presents a striking contrast to the rich tract in the centre, the cultivation being backward and the villages poor, some of them consisting of little else but barren sandhills. There is a small area of alluvial land along the Sai, but this has greatly deteriorated owing to a succession of years of heavy rainfall, owing to which the once fertile land has become saturated and [illegible]

with weeds. The level of the river is low so that irrigation from it is difficult. In the north and east of the pargana there are several considerable stretches of *dhák* jungle occasionally varied by wide *úsar* plains.

The precarious villages of the pargana are 29 in number. In eleven of these the soil is poor and means of irrigation are deficient. In thirteen others there is a large *bhúr* area and the better soils are liable to flooding; and the remaining five are in constant danger of damage by floods.

Of the total area 55,195 acres or 60 per cent. were cultivated in 1902, while of the remainder 22,818 acres were classed as culturable waste or occupied by groves and 13,599 as barren or under water. The grove area in this pargana is very large, amounting to 4,460 acres. The irrigated area was 13,042 acres, three-fourths of which was watered from the numerous wells and the bulk of the remainder from tanks. The great majority of the wells are unprotected, but at the same time there is a fair number of masonry and half-masonry wells, which greatly assist towards the security of the tract. Some twelve thousand acres consist of dry *bhúr* land, which is generally beyond the reach of irrigation. The rabi is the principal harvest, exceeding the area sown in the kharif by nearly 6,000 acres, while 10,896 acres bear a double crop. The chief staples of the rabi harvest are wheat, barley, and gram, with a fair proportion of poppy. In the kharif we find a large area under cotton, but the principal crop is *bájra*, followed by rice, maize, and *juár*. In the Kurmi villages in the centre of the pargana sugarcane is largely grown, but not to the same extent as in Kachhandao.

At the summary settlement of 1858 the pargana was assessed at Rs. 72,764, rising to Rs. 1,07,267 at the first regular settlement of 1867. At the revision of 1873 the demand was reduced to Rs. 1,00,069; and at the settlement of 1895 the final demand was fixed at Rs. 1,20,767. This proved excessive and subsequent reductions were made, the final demand now standing at Rs. 1,15,954, which falls with an incidence of Rs. 2-1-9 per acre of cultivation. The enhancement amounted to 15·55 per cent., which was somewhat high in view of the fact that the cultivated area had decreased for some years but the rise of the revenue

has been made easier by being spread over three intervals of five years each. Four villages, Newada Paras, Daru Kuian, Harwal, and Kanthei, have been settled for ten years only. The pargana contains 132 villages, mainly held in zamindari tenure. There are no resident taluqdars, but the Bandipur estate belongs to Thakur Maharaj Singh of Atwa Nasirpur in Sandila, and the taluqa of Arvi Rahmanpur is held by Chaudhri Muhammad Jan of Kakrali. The other taluqdari estates are those of Usarha, belonging to Saiyid Mehdi Haidar of Bhogetapur, and Daudpur belonging to Saiyid Iltifat Rasul of Jalalpur. Among the resident proprietors the Kurmis take the lead, owning sixty villages; next to them come Muhammadans with twenty-one, Nikumbhs with seventeen, Panwars with thirteen, Raikwars with nine villages, Brahmans with five, and Sombansis with four villages. The principal cultivating classes are Brahmans, Chamars, Kurmis, Ahirs, Rajputs, Pasis, and Muraos.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 89,708 persons, of whom 42,011 were males and 38,697 females. Classified according to religions, there were 72,630 Hindus, 5,030 Musalmans, and 48 others, chiefly Christians and Jains. In 1869 the number of inhabitants was 77,681, rising to 85,706 in 1891, which shows a considerable decline during the last ten years. The only towns of any size in the pargana are Mallanwan and Madhoganj, both of which are separately mentioned : the former consists of several village sites united together and has little trade of any importance. Madhoganj, on the other hand, is the centre of a considerable trade in grain and sugar and has lately increased in importance, having been benefited greatly by the construction of the metalled road to the railway and more lately by the branch line from Balamau. In the extreme south of the pargana is Sultanganj, a small but thriving market situated in the village of Jalalabad. Fairs are held at Sonasi Nath, two miles south of Mallanwan, in Kartik ; at the shrine of Mandeo in Mallanwan in Chait and Kuar ; at the Ramlila in Bhagwantnagar ; and on the first day of Rajab in honour of Makhdum Shah at his tomb to the north of Mallanwan.

The pargana, besides possessing the branch railway from Madhoganj, is well supplied with roads. Through the north-west

passes the road from Mehndighat to Sitapur, which is metalled from Madhoganj eastwards and serves to convey traffic to and from the Baghauli station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The other roads are unmetalled; one leads from Madhoganj to Bilgram and Sandi, continuing eastwards to Mallanwan and Unao; the second runs from Madhoganj to Kursat and Balamau railway station; a third runs from Mehndighat to Mallanwan and on to Sandila; and a fourth runs due north from Mallanwan to Ruia on the metalled road to Sitapur.

The pargana is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*. In early days it was held by the Thatheras, who were expelled from the western half by the Chandels, who came from Kanauj, as mentioned in the article on Kachhandao, and in the east by Kurmis, who came from Gharka and Barha under the traditional leadership of Bhim and Barsu. The next historical event of which any trace is to be found is the invasion of Saiyid Salar in 1033 A.D. The tomb of one of his companions is shown in the Uncha Tila in Mallanwan, and the Sheikhs of the place claim to have resided in the town from that time. These Sheikhs are said to have been found here in 1415 A.D. by a wandering saint named Makhdum Shah, who is honoured with the title of Misbah-ul-Ashiqin. His pupil Misbah-ul-Islam, generally known as Qazi Bhikhari, was appointed qazi of the pargana by one of the Lodi emperors about 1470 A.D. The story of the saint is told in a book belonging to his descendants, written in 1529 A.D. by one Maulvi Wali-ud-din. In this account there is much that is purely traditional, but we find that Makhdum Shah was invited to Delhi by Sikandar Lodi, but refused the offer and sent instead two of his disciples, the result being that Sheikh Bhikhari was appointed qazi and given a rent-free grant. In 1544 A.D. another grant was given by Sher Shah to three of the Sheikhs in the village of Mohiuddinpur on condition of their residing on the land and reciting prayers five times a day in the mosque and shooting ten arrows daily after reading the afternoon prayers.

The descendants of Ganga Ram, the founder of Gangarampur, allege that Akbar made him chaudhri of the pargana and gave him the land on which he built the village. There is very

little else of interest in the history of the pargana. In 1720 Shitab Rai, the diwan of Bahadur Shah, became chakladar of Mallanwan. He is notorious for the story told in the judicial records of Mustafabad and Atwa, of how he used to acquire land by burying the owners alive and then inviting their heirs to execute deeds of sale. According to the first settlement report, the bones of the lambardars whom he buried are now occasionally turned up by the plough in the chakladar's compound.

The pargana in later years suffered from the invasion of the Rohillas, and again during the Mutiny the Raikwars of Rudamau and Ruia were the first to rise against the British Government and caused considerable trouble. They burnt the court house at Mallanwan, and later on during the rebellion they made a stubborn defence of the fort at Ruia against General Sir Robert Walpole.

MANJHIA, *Pargana* GOPAMAU, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

A large village situated in latitude 27° 36′ north and longitude 80° 14′ east, on the road from Gopamau to Pihani, at a distance of 20 miles north-east from Hardoi, three miles from Pihani, and five miles from Gopamau. A large bazar is held here twice a week, at which a considerable trade in hemp fabrics is carried on. There is a village school, built in 1865. The place contained in 1901 a population of 3,679 inhabitants, of whom 385 were Musalmans. Among the Hindus Chamars predominate. The village is held in zamindari tenure; it covers a very large area and pays a revenue of Rs. 5,800. It belongs to Chauhan Rajputs, who acquired it about 1619 A.D., when it was given to Rup Sah of Mainpuri, who entered the service of Nawab Mehndi Quli Khan of Pihani. In 1777 A.D. it was attacked and laid waste by the notorious nazim, Raja Sital Parshad. After lying deserted for six years it was restored to the Chauhans by Mansa Ram, chakladar of Gopamau.

MANSURNAGAR, *Pargana* MANSURNAGAR, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

The village that gives its name to the pargana lies in latitude 27° 34′ north and longitude 80° 9′ east, on the road from Pihani to Behta Gokul station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway

This road joins that from Hardoi to Pihani a short distance east of the village at Jalalpur. The place was formerly a little village called Nagar, in which a brick fort was built by Murid Khan, the grandson of Nawab Sadr Jahan. In 1702 A.D. Raja Ibad-ulla Khan, the converted Sombansi, possessed himself of the whole jagir of the Pihani Saiyids and re-built Murid Khan's fort, naming the place Mansurganj in honour of the Nawab Mansur Ali Khan or Safdar Jang. There is a small market here, but nothing else of any importance. To the west of Mansurnagar there is a large jhil called the Gurru Tal, which stretches for about three miles north and south of the place. The population at the last census numbered 1,376 persons, most of whom are Pasis and Brahmans. A considerable fair takes place here in the month of Chait in honour of Bhagat Baba, at which about 5,000 persons assemble from the neighbouring villages.

MANSURNAGAR *Pargana, Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

A small and backward pargana of twenty-five villages, lying in the south-east corner of the Shahabad tahsil. It is bounded on the north by the parganas of Alamnagar and Pihani, on the east by Gopamau, on the south by Sara South, and on the west by Sara North. It has an extreme length of six miles and a greatest breadth of seven miles. The total area is 16,726 acres or 25 square miles. It is a lowlying pargana with stiff soil and plentiful means of irrigation over the greater part of the area from the streams and various large tanks, while wells are practicable in most places. The population is, however, scanty, and the pargana still contains a large expanse of scrub jungle, which forms the refuge of numerous wild animals that render the crops precarious. In wet years the land is liable to saturation, while, on the other hand, in seasons of deficient rainfall the stiff clay becomes baked and hard, rendering cultivation difficult. The pargana is traversed from north to south by the Sai river, which is here known as the Bhainsta, but this is too shallow and dries up too quickly to be used for irrigation. In the west of the pargana there is a very large jhil known as the Gurru Tal, which stretches for about two or three miles north and west of the little

town of Mansurnagar. Occasionally it overflows its banks, doing a large amount of damage to the adjacent land. At the same time the pargana with a good soil and ample facilities for constructing unprotected wells ought in time to improve. The country is level and suffers from nothing but lack of development, while even at present excellent rabi crops are raised in good years. Eleven villages are classed as precarious: six of these have a large *bhúr* area, with deficient irrigation, and much outlying and unstable cultivation; while the rest are liable to floods.

Of the total area 8,481 acres or rather more than 50 per cent. were cultivated in 1902. Of the remainder 6,178 acres were in 1902 recorded as culturable and 2,067 acres as barren, more than half of this being under water. The irrigated area in the same year was 2,305 acres, almost all of which was watered from earthen wells. The rabi harvest somewhat exceeds the area sown in the kharif, and 767 acres bear a double crop. The chief staples are wheat, barley, and gram in the rabi, and *bájra*, rice, *arhar*, *urd*, and *mung* in the kharif. Besides these there is a small area under sugarcane and cotton.

The final revenue demand of the present settlement stands at Rs. 13,915. At the summary settlement of 1858 the pargana was assessed at Rs. 8,652, rising to Rs. 11,128 at the first regular settlement of 1868. This was revised in 1873, the jama being reduced to Rs. 10,549. It remained practically the same till the new settlement of 1896, when the revenue for the pargana was fixed at Rs. 13,927. At the subsequent revision, however, this was altered to Rs. 13,457, which gives an enhancement of 26·27 per cent. The incidence of the final revised demand is Re. 1·59 per cultivated acre.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 9,171 persons, of whom 4,967 were males and 4,204 females. Classified according to religions, there were 8,262 Hindus and 909 Musalmans. The bulk of the Hindu population consists of Pasis, Chamars, and Ahirs, while Brahmans and Gadariyas constitute a large portion of the remainder. There has been a large increase since 1869, when the total was 6,286 persons, but even now the density of the population is only 370 to the square mile.

and it remains to be seen whether the area of cultivation is maintained.

The pargana derives its name from the little town of Mansurnagar, which, although quite an insignificant place, is the largest village of the tract. There are no markets of any importance. The road from Pihani to Hardoi runs through the centre of the pargana, and from it a branch takes off leading past Mansurnagar to Behta Gokul station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The extreme north-west corner is traversed by the road from Pihani to Shahabad.

The earliest inhabitants of whom tradition preserves the memory were Thatheras, whose stronghold was at Simaurgarh, three miles north of Mansurnagar. At some uncertain period before the fall of Kanauj the Gaurs, under the leadership of Kuber Sah, expelled the Thatheras from Simaurgarh, and, it is said, from forty-one other strongholds, the most notable being Kalhaur in pargana Bawan. During the reign of Akbar, Raja Lachhmi Sen, Gaur, removed his headquarters from Kalhaur to Simaurgarh, and built there, on the ruins of the old Thathera castle, a large and lofty fort, the outer enclosure of which measured a mile each way. Towards the end of Akbar's reign the Gaurs of Simaurgarh became troublesome, and Nawab Sadr Jahan stormed their fort, and reduced them to obedience. While the power of the Gaurs lasted, the present town of Mansurnagar was a little village called Nagar; Murid Khan, the grandson of Nawab Sadr Jahan, built a brick fort there. In 1702 A.D. Raja Ibad-ulla Khan, the converted Sombansi, possessed himself of the whole jagir of the Pihani Saiyids, and rebuilt Murid Khan's fort, and named the place Mansurnagar after Nawab Mansur Ali Khan. In 1806 A.D. Rai Mansa Ram, chakladar of Muhamdi, took some villages out of parganas Sara and Gopamau, and made them into pargana Mansurnagar.

MASIT, *Pargana* GOPAMAU, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

A village which gives its name to a railway station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; it lies in latitude 27° 17′ north and longitude 80° 15′ east, on the left bank of the Sai and two miles

east of the road from Hardoi to Sandila and Lucknow. Fr
Masit a road runs north to Ahrauri and Bhainsri on the r
from Tandiaon to Sitapur, and a second road, constructed dur
the famine of 1897, leads to Nimkhar, joining the metalled r
from Sitapur to Mehndighat at a distance of nine miles from
station. The station actually stands in the village of Karimna
Saidapur, which contained in 1901 a population of 1,967 pers
There is a small market here, at which an export trade is carr
on from the bazars of Ahrauri and Victoriaganj.

NIR, *Pargana* GOPAMAU, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

A large village situated in 27° 23′ north latitude and 80°
east longitude, on the right bank of the Sai, at a distance of
miles south-east from Hardoi. There is a small market h
but it is of no importance. The village contained in 190
population of 3,017 persons, of whom 229 were Musalmans
26 Christians. Chamars are the most numerous caste. T
village covers a large area and consists of several hamlets. I
said to have been founded by Nir Singh, a Chamar Gaur in
service of the Hindu kings of Kanauj, who drove the Thath
out of their stronghold at Basohra and utterly destroyed it. '
site of the old fort is still marked by a high brick *khera*.

PACHHOHA *Pargana, Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

This, the westernmost pargana of the district, lies betw
the Sendha river on the west, which separates it from the distr
of Sháhjahánpur and Farrukhabad, and the Garra on the e
which forms the boundary between this pargana and Shahab
To the south lies pargana Pali and to the north the district
Sháhjahánpur. Generally speaking, the pargana is of a wretc
description, lying in a very remote tract and possessing but
natural advantages. The soil is for the most part an unfer
sandy *bhúr* of a very inferior character. Several of the villa
consist of nothing else but sandhills, where the scanty crops
liable to be devoured by wild animals. Along the rivers ther
a stretch of precarious tarai, which is constantly in danger
flooding, but which perhaps may be described as the least mi
able portion of the pargana. The central sandy portion

marked by several extensive jhils, in the neighbourhood of which the soil is an inferior clay of an unproductive character, difficult to work and overrun with dense grass jungle. In years of heavy rainfall the soil suffers very greatly from excessive moisture in the *bhúr* tract, while the lowlying areas are at once flooded. On the other hand, when the rainfall is deficient, the crops are equally liable to fail from want of water. The famine of 1896-97 was more severe here than elsewhere in the district, being of greater duration, for as early as November 1895 there was acute distress among the poorer classes before scarcity had begun to be felt in the more prosperous tracts.

The total area of the pargana in 1902 was 57,836 acres or 90 square miles, containing 86 villages subdivided into 110 mahals. The cultivated area in 1902 amounted to 45,879 acres or 79 per cent., while 9,026 acres were classed as culturable waste or covered by groves, and 2,931 acres were barren or under water. The kharif is the principal harvest, although it is slightly exceeded in area by the rabi. *Bájra* is by far the most important crop, followed at a long distance by rice, *juár*, and sugarcane. In the rabi wheat, barley, and gram comprise the bulk of the harvest, while there is a small area under opium. Less than 12 per cent. bears a double crop. In this year there has been a slight recovery, but the average of the past few years shows a general decrease in the cultivated area and a fairly constant deterioration. No less than 44 villages are classed as precarious; in all of these there is a large *bhúr* area, with much fluctuating cultivation and deficient irrigation, while the lowlying fields are liable to water-logging.

The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 40,146, being at the low rate of Re. 0·93 per acre of cultivation. At the summary settlement of 1858 Pachhoha was assessed at Rs. 25,837, rising to Rs. 46,158 in 1868. In 1873 the assessment was revised and the jama was fixed at Rs. 44,284. This was again reduced from time to time, the expiring revenue being Rs. 38,974. The recent enhancement amounts to no more than 3·01 per cent., but even in spite of this and the very low incidence of the revenue the pargana required very careful watching, and four villages have been assessed for ten years only. The bulk of the pargana is held by

coparcenary bodies of Rajputs, most of whom are of the Panwar clan. There is a small taluqdari estate known as Piparia, which pays a revenue of Rs. 1,280 and belongs to Abdul Karim Khan of Basitnagar in Shahabad.

In early days the pargana formed part of Pali, and its history is therefore identical with that of the latter. In 1834 it was constituted as a separate pargana under the name of Pachhoha Dehat, and a tahsildar was appointed here on account of the defalcations of the Pachhoha zamindars, with headquarters at Bilsar.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 35,285 persons, of whom 19,295 were males and 15,990 females. Musalmans are comparatively few in numbers, amounting in all to 1,288. They are chiefly found in the villages of Amtara, Lakhnaur, Kamalpur, and Bharkhani. In 1869 the number of inhabitants was 30,420, rising to 34,647 in 1891. There is no place of any importance in the pargana. Lakhnaur is the largest village, but it is an entirely insignificant place in spite of the numbers of its population. The only road in the pargana is that which leads from Shahabad to Farrukhabad *viâ* Allahganj.

PALI, *Pargana* PALI, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

The chief town of the pargana lies in latitude 27° 32′ north and longitude 79° 51′ east, being situated on the right bank of the river Garra on the route from Fatehgarh to Sitapur, at a distance of ten miles south-west from Shahabad, 20 miles north-west from Hardoi, 18 miles north from Sandi, and 23 miles from Fatehgarh. There is a military encamping ground here west of the road and near the town. The Garra is crossed by a ferry during the rains, but is fordable for about five months in the year. The crossing is known as Rajghat. All along the western outskirts of the town there are groves of mangoes and other fine trees, which add greatly to the picturesqueness of its appearance.

The name of the place is possibly connected with the Pal dynasty of Kanauj, which lies 34 miles distant from Pali. The founding of Pali, according to local tradition, occurred at the end of the twelfth century, shortly after the campaign of Shahab-ud-din Ghori and the downfall of the Rathors of Kanauj. The place originally belonged in all probability to the Thatheras,

who inhabited a large ruined site called Sandikhera, which lies to the west of the present town. These Thatheras were conquered by the Sombansis under Raja Satan of Satannagar or Sandi. His son, Raja Harhar, surnamed Sheosal Deo, granted this place to a family of Gabrs or Kisans, who held the office of mace bearer at his court. At the time of the Musalman invasion these persons revolted and seized the surrounding tract of country known as Sandi Pali. Harhar, being in great difficulties, despatched Gyan Pande, his *purohit*, to his brother, who was a risaldar in the Musalman garrison of Kanauj. Troops were sent from thence under the command of Sheikh Mohi-ud-din Usmani, the son of Haji Salar. The expedition was successful, and Mohi-ud-din, Gyan Pande, and his brother, the risaldar, were each rewarded with a rent-free grant of 500 bighas. They cleared away the forest along the river bank and founded the present town of Pali, the Brahmans being located in the north and the Sheikhs in the south of the site. The former became the chaudhris and the Sheikhs the qazis of the district. Their descendants are still to be found in Pali, but the Musalmans have greatly declined in prosperity. During the time of the Nawabi government Pali was the headquarters of the naib of the Sandi-Pali *chakla*.

The town contains four muhallas—the Qazi Sarai, the muhalla of the Sheikhs; the Maghrabi or western muhalla, inhabited exclusively by Pathans; the muhalla of the Maliks and Pathans; and lastly the Hindu town, in which Pande Brahmans predominate. The last named has a prosperous appearance, but the Musalman muhallas are for the most part decayed and impoverished, their decline being due here, as elsewhere, to the resumption of rent-free grants and the loss of government service. The place contains seven mosques and four temples. One of the former is a very showy, florid structure, built by Risaldar Imtiaz Ali a few years ago.

Pali possesses a police station, cattle pound, post-office, and an inspection bungalow. There is an upper primary school, attended by 105 pupils. Markets are held twice a week, on Sundays and Thursdays, and a new bazar has recently been constructed.

The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, and in 1902, out of a total of 817 houses, 671 were assessed to taxation, yielding Rs. 750, at the rate of Re. 1-1-11 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-6 per head of population. The gross income was Rs. 1,249, including a balance of Rs. 178 from the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 983, of which Rs. 497 were devoted to the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 252 to conservancy, and Rs. 64 to local improvements.

PALI *Pargana, Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

This pargana lies between the Garra river on the east, which separates it from the parganas of Shahabad and Saromannagar, and the Sendha on the west, which form the boundary of the Farrukhabad district. To the south lie Katiari and Barwan, while to the north is Pachhoha, of which it is a continuation, resembling it in almost every respect. Like Pachhoha, it is of the poorest description, consisting for the most part of a tract of unfertile sand cut up in places by extensive jhils, with strips of tarai of lowlying land along the two rivers and by the side of the long jhils. It runs with a general direction of from north to south. The sandy *bhúr* of the pargana is of a most malignant description, consisting for the most part of shifting sandhills brought into position by any stump or scrub which arrests the eddy and forms a more or less temporary resting place. The best villages are those which lie along the Garra, although here, too, the soil is light, but is always capable of irrigation from the river, which is a mountain stream. In the centre of the pargana lands are low and wells are few, while some villages have no irrigation at all. In the western half there are large stretches of *dhák* jungle in the neighbourhood of the jhils, with a stiff and unproductive soil, which extends as far as the very moderate tarai of the Sendha.

The total area in 1902 was 46,174 acres or 72 square miles, comprising 96 villages, divided into 109 mahals. The cultivated area in 1902 amounted to 29,293 acres, of which only 3,366 acres were irrigated, earthen wells being the chief source of supply. Of the remainder 14,118 acres were classed as culturable waste or covered by groves, and 2,763 acres as barren or under water.

The rabi harvest is approximately equal in area to the kharif, and about 10 per cent. bears a double crop. *Bájra* is far and away the chief kharif staple, followed at a long distance by rice, sugarcane, and *juár*. In the rabi barley largely predominates, followed by wheat and gram, while there is a fair amount of poppy cultivation and a very small area under tobacco.

The revenue of the regularly assessed portion of the pargana now stands at Rs. 27,957, being at the rate of Re. 1·15 per acre of cultivation. At the summary settlement of 1858 the demand was fixed at Rs. 25,197, rising to Rs. 37,041 at the first regular settlement of 1868, only to be reduced at the revision of 1872 to Rs. 33,468. Although the incidence is so low and the recent enhancement is not more than 4·46 per cent., an extremely close watch ought to be kept over the pargana, which is always precarious; three villages have been settled for ten years only, while 22 mahals are alluvial. The villages classed as precarious are 41 in number. In all of these the soil is poor and sandy, with deficient means of irrigation and much fluctuating cultivation; while in several cases damage is constantly to be feared from floods. The average rent rate is not more than Rs. 2·57 per acre. The bulk of the pargana is held by coparcenary zamindars, most of whom are Sombansis. A few villages belong to Brahmans and Musalmans. Siwaijpur, in the south-east of the pargana, is the headquarters of a taluqa, at present held by Thakur Karan Singh. The estate consists of 23 villages. The small property of Binaika Akbarapur, paying a revenue of Rs. 650, belongs to Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Partabgarh. The Siwaijpur taluqdar is a Sombansi, who claims descent from Raja Santan, the founder of Sandi. Siwaijpur is said to have been built by Raja Sahaj Rai, sixth in descent from Santan. The present owner is twelfth in descent from this Sahaj Rai.

The population of the pargana at the last census of 1901 numbered 29,112 persons, of whom 15,727 were males and 13,385 females. Musalmans are somewhat more numerous here than in Pachhoha, numbering 2,841, more than half of whom are to be found in the town of Pali. The population has remained stationary during the last forty years, for in 1869 the number of inhabitants was 28,087. The pargana suffered severely

during the famine of 1878 and again in 1896. Brahmans are the most numerous caste in this pargana ; next to them come Chamars, Rajputs, Muraos, Kahars, Ahirs, and Kisans. The town of Pali is the only place of any importance, not one of the remaining villages, with the exception of Siwaijpur, having a population of over 1,000 persons. Bazars are held at Pali, Siwaijpur, and Simarpha. Two roads lead through the pargana, one from Shahabad to Pali and thence to Farrukhabad, while the other skirts the southern boundary leading to Farrukhabad from Hardoi.

Pali has been a pargana ever since the Musalman invasion, according to the statement of the qanungos. At any rate its formation into a revenue subdivision dates at least from the time of Humayun. It is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, but the former pargana Pali comprised the whole of that which is now known as the parganas of Shahabad and Pachhoha, and parts of parganas Saromannagar and Katiari.

PALIA, *Pargana* SANDI, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

A large village situated in latitude 27° 18′ north and longitude 79° 49′ east, near the left bank of the Ramganga river, and a short distance south of the road from Sandi to Fatehgarh, and four miles south-east from Harpalpur. There was formerly a police station here, but it has since been removed to Harpalpur for the purposes of convenience, the latter place being on the road. Palia consists of several hamlets with a population of 3,457 persons, of whom 138 are Musalmans. Brahmans are the most numerous Hindu caste. There is a village school here.

PIHANI, *Pargana* PINDARWA, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

The capital of the pargana is a considerable town, lying in latitude 27° 37′ north and longitude 80° 12′ east, on the unmetalled road from Sitapur to Shahabad, at a distance of 16 miles north of Hardoi, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Other roads lead to Gopamau, Behta Gokul railway station, and two roads lead north to join the metalled road from Sitapur to Sháhjahánpur. Near the town there is a large military encamping ground, on the route from Fatehgarh to

Shahabad and Sitapur. The place contains a police station, post-office, cattle pound, and an inspection bungalow. There is a middle vernacular school, as well as a lower primary school supported by the town funds, and two lower primary schools for girls. The town consists of two main portions, called Bari Pihani and Chhoti Pihani: the former is the older and is dirty and squalid in appearance. Its chief muhalla is the Mir-ki-sarai. It stands close to the *khera* or deserted site, which marks the residence of the earlier Pihani landlords, the Dube Brahmans of Kanauj, and the first Saiyid settlement during the reign of Akbar. The Saiyids seem to have obliterated all traces of the early occupants, nothing remaining except a large masonry well. Bari Pihani was deserted when Nizam Murtaza founded the adjacent town of Nazimpur or Chhoti Pihani. This part of the town has a pleasant appearance, possessing numerous groves and being altogether cleaner and more flourishing.

The place is still a small centre of local trade. During the Nawabi Pihani was the Damascus of Oudh, noted for the temper of its sword blades, but these and its woven turbans or *dastárs* are things of the past. The population of Pihani at the last census numbered 7,616 persons, of whom 3,742 were males and 3,874 females. Classified by religions there were 4,613 Hindus, 3,405 Musalmans, 41 Aryas, and seven Christians. The Hindus and Muhammadans are on bad terms with each other, and quarrels have from time to time occurred between them.

The chief interest of the place is its connection with the great Nawab Sadr Jahan, the celebrated minister of Akbar. His tomb and the grand old mosque that he built stand in Bari Pihani, and close to them is the tomb of his son, Badr-i-Alam. The tomb of Sadr Jahan is a building of much beauty. A double dome poised on red sandstone pillars rises from a pavement of brick, cased with carved slabs of stone and shaded by tamarind trees of enormous girth. According to the Persian inscription the building was commenced in 1071 Hijri and completed ten years later. The chief characteristics of the building are its lightness, symmetry, and rich ornamentation. The other buildings of the town are the remains of Murtaza Khan's fort, of which the western gateway still stands, as well as the bastions

of the high enclosing wall faced with bricks of blocks of *kankar*, and the tomb of Abdul Ghafur, the oldest building in the town.

Two accounts are given of the founding of Pihani. The Hindus trace it to a settlement of Dube Brahmans invited from Kanauj by Raja Lakhan Sen, the Gaur conqueror of the Thathera fort at Simaurgarh near Mansurnagar. On the other hand, the Muhammadan history states that the town was founded by Saiyid Abdul Ghafur, who was qazi of Kanauj. This man in 1540 A.D., after the battle of Bilgram, when the Emperor Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah, refused to admit the right of the latter to the throne, and in consequence he left Kanauj and concealed himself in the opposite side of the river, in the jungle where Pihani now stands. In 1555 Humayun returned and Abdul Ghafur received as a reward for his fidelity five rent-free villages in the parganas of Pasgawan and Pindarwa, as well as 5,000 bighas of the jungle in which he found shelter. The place was therefore called Pihani, the word *pinhani* signifying concealment. Abdul Ghafur had a younger brother, Abdul Muqtadi, whose son, Ghafur Alam, was sent to Dehli to pursue his studies. He made great progress and became tutor to Jahangir, and eventually received the title of Nawab Sadr Jahan and was made chief mufti of the empire. He was sent on the religious embassy to Abdulla Khan, the King of Turan, in order to support the new religion which Akbar endeavoured to found. It is probable that his promotion was largely due to the fact of his adoption of this religion. During the reign of Jahangir he was promoted to the command of 4,000 and received Kanauj in jagir. He died in 1020 Hijri at the age, it is believed, of 120 years.

Sadr Jahan had two sons, Mir Badr-i-Alam, who spent his life in retirement and was buried in Pihani, and Saiyid Nizam Murtaza Khan, who was the son of a Hindu wife named Parbati. He went to court and at the death of his father was given the command of 2,000 horse. He served for a long time in the Deccan, and became faujdar of Gopamau, and, at a later date, of Lucknow, his jagir being the pargana of Dalmau in Rai Bareli. In the twenty-fourth year of Shah Jahan's reign he received a pension of 20 lakhs of *dáms* from the revenues of Pihani. At his death his grandsons, Abdul Muqtadi and Abdulla, were

appointed mansabdars and received the remaining portion of the revenue of Pihani. Abdul Muqtadi rose to the position of faujdar of Khairabad.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the jagir of the Pihani Saiyids was seized by the Sombansi Raja, Ibad-ulla Khan, and from that date the town began to decay. The jagir was resumed by Saadat Ali Khan, and, owing to loss of service, the Saiyids of Pihani have become greatly reduced since annexation. Pihani was administered as a municipality up to the 1st of April 1904, when it was reduced to the status of a notified area under Act I of 1900. The statistics of municipal income and expenditure since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* The affairs of the town are now entrusted to a small local committee.

PINDARWA, *Pargana* PINDARWA PIHANI, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

This village, which gives its name to the pargana, lies in latitude 27° 39′ north and longitude 80° 15′ east, at a distance of four miles north-east of Pihani, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road that continues in the same direction from Pindarwa to join the metalled road from Sitapur to Sháhjahánpur and thence to Aurangabad in Kheri. There is a lower primary school here, and a market held twice a week. The population in 1901 numbered 1,312 persons, of whom 266 were Musalmans.

PINDARWA PIHANI *Pargana*, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

This pargana occupies the north-eastern corner of the district, being bounded on the north by Kheri, on the east by the districts of Kheri and Sitapur, on the west by Alamnagar pargana, and on the south by Mansurnagar and Gopamau. The eastern boundary is formed by the river Gumti, while along almost the whole length of the western border flows the Sai, locally known as the Bhainsta. The banks of the latter are fringed with jungle, chiefly consisting of poor scrub and dense grass. The soil in this part of the pargana is a stiff clay, which possesses ample means of irrigation from streams, tanks, and wells, but which is somewhat precarious owing to the presence of the jungle and the consequent liability to damage from wild

* Appendix, table XVI.

animals. Along the Gumti there is a strip of tarai land, narrow in the north, but widening as it extends southwards; hardly any of it is now fit for cultivation owing to the injury caused by floods. This tarai is bordered by the usual sandy ridge with a varying width and a soil of inferior character which, as elsewhere along the Gumti, is practically devoid of means of irrigation. Signs of deterioration have appeared in this tract of late years, and it requires to be carefully watched.

From the *bhúr* westwards the soil gradually changes into the central level plain of the pargana, which consists of a stretch of good, light loam of an extremely fertile nature, eventually merging into the clay soils of the Bhainsta tract. Here there are ample means of irrigation in the numerous wells and small tanks that are dotted about the pargana. These tanks are chiefly found in an area that extends from north to south through the centre, and lies between Pihani on the west and Pindarwa on the east. The precarious villages lie in the extremities. They number 24 in all, and are almost without exception situated in the *bhúr* tract: they have large areas of sandy soil in which cultivation is always unstable and means of irrigation usually deficient.

The total area of the pargana is 51,462 acres or 80 square miles. Of this, 35,973 acres or over 68 per cent. were cultivated in 1902. Of the remainder, 11,337 acres consisted of culturable waste and groves, and 4,152 acres were covered with water or otherwise barren. The irrigated area amounted to 5,617 acres, chiefly from wells, of which all but a few were unprotected. The cultivated *bhúr* area is about 2,200 acres, or about one-sixteenth of the whole cultivation. The rabi is the more important harvest and covers a larger area, while about 14 per cent. bears a double crop. Wheat, barley, and gram are the chief rabi crops, while in the kharif *urd* and *mung* take the lead, occupying on the average one-fourth of the sown area, and flourishing chiefly in the light soiled well drained villages. Rice comes next, followed by *juár*, *bájra*, and sugarcane. There is a little poppy cultivation in the rabi, and a small area under garden crops.

The revenue, according to the final demand of the present settlement, is Rs. 53,867, being at the rate of Re. 1·51 per

acre of cultivation. At the summary settlement of 1858 the pargana was assessed at Rs. 24,310, rising to Rs. 40,176 at the first regular settlement of 1868. This was reduced to Rs. 40,061 at the revision of 1873. Since that time there has been a considerable increase of cultivation, and the enhancement, which amounted to 25·06 per cent. on the expiring demand, is one of the highest in the tahsil.

The population of the pargana in 1901 numbered 41,497 souls, of whom 21,425 were males and 20,072 females. Musalmans are more numerous than usual, amounting to 9,005 persons, a large proportion of whom are to be found in the town of Pihani. In 1869 the census gave a total of 36,979 inhabitants, which rose to 37,463 in 1881. The principal town is Pihani, where there is a police station, post-office, registration office, and inspection bungalow. Besides this, with the exception of Abdullahnagar, there is no village of any size in the pargana. Pihani is the principal market and is a small centre of local trade.

Through the extreme north of the pargana passes the metalled road from Sitapur to Sháhjahánpur, which is crossed by two unmetalled roads from Pihani, one leading to Muhamdi and the other to Aurangabad in Kheri. Through Pihani passes the road from Sitapur and Chandra to Shahabad, crossing the Gumti at Kulhabar Ghat. Pihani is connected with Hardoi by a partially metalled road, while unmetalled roads run from the town to Sháhjahánpur on the north-west and Gopamau on the south-east.

Formerly Pihani was not a pargana, but was merely known as the jagir of Sadat. Since the Saiyids of Pihani lost their jagirs the revenue was collected along with that of pargana Pindarwa. In the time of Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan, chakladar of Muhamdi, about 1820 A.D., some of the villages of Pindarwa pargana were amalgamated with Pihani. From that date Pihani was selected as the headquarters of the ziladar, and Pihani was converted into a pargana. The present zamindars are of various castes—Rajputs, Brahmans, Kayasths, and Musalmans. The Gaurs were constantly fighting with the Saiyids, and a battle took place about 130 years ago between them at the village of Zamur in this pargana.

RUIA, *Pargana* MALLANWAN, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

This village lies in latitude 27° 8′ north and longitude 80° 9′ east, at a distance of two miles north-east of Madhoganj, close to the metalled road from Sitapur to Mehndighat, and 24 miles south-west of Hardoi. The place is only noticeable as being the scene of the action which took place on the 15th of April 1858, when General Sir Robert Walpole attacked the fort held by the Raikwars under Narpat Singh and when Colonel the Hon'ble Adrian Hope lost his life. The old village and the fort have long been abandoned. The place now consists of two hamlets with a population of 395 persons, almost all of whom are Koris. It is now held in taluqdari tenure by the Chaudhris of Kakrali and pays a revenue of Rs. 1,300.

SANDI, *Pargana* SANDI, *Tahsil* BILGRAM.

A considerable town situated in latitude 27° 18′ north and longitude 79° 58′ east, near the left bank of the Garra river, on the road from Hardoi to Fatehgarh, which is metalled between Sandi and Hardoi. A road runs north from Sandi to Sháhjahánpur through Shahabad; another due east to Baghauli station on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, where it joins the metalled road from Sitapur to Cawnpore; and a third leads south-east to Bilgram, Mallanwan, and Unao. It lies at a distance of thirteen miles from Hardoi, 25 miles from Fatehgarh, ten miles from Bilgram, and 35 miles from Sandila. There is a large military encamping ground close to the town on the Hardoi road. The town is surrounded by many fine groves of mango trees, which were planted in some cases more than a century ago by merchants and shopkeepers of the place. To the north-east of the town is the great Dahar jhil, about two and a half miles long and with a breadth varying from four to six furlongs. The ruined fort now called Uncha Tila stands on an isolated bluff, commanding the basin of the river Garra, from which a very extensive view is to be obtained, the eye reaching as far as Fatehgarh, the spire of the church being clearly visible. The town was visited by Tennant in 1799, who complained of the desolate aspect of the country and the heavy and sandy nature of the roads. Bishop Heber in 1824 gave a more cheerful account,

describing the country as extremely pretty, but being very dangerous for travellers on account of the numbers of dacoits that frequented the borders of Oudh.

The name Sandi is said to be a corruption of Santan Dih or Santan Khera, the fortified headquarters of Raja Santan Singh, the Sombansi chief, the ruins of whose fort lie to the south at a short distance from the present town. These Sombansis came, as did their kinsmen in Partabgarh, from Jhusi near Allahabad. The place was originally held by Thatheras, whom the Sombansis expelled. These Rajputs extended over Sandi, Katiari, and all the north and west of the district. They were driven out by the Musalman invasion and fled to the Kumaun hills. This retreat took place in about 1398 A.D. Tradition still remains here of the stubborn defence of Santan Khera, the depth of the moat, and the failure of the siege until a channel was cut from the moat to the Garra. After the re-occupation of the place the Musalmans abandoned Santan Khera and founded a new town about a mile and a half to the south-east, which they named Fatehpur Islamabad. This, however, was in turn abandoned owing to pestilence, which broke out 22 years later. The village of Chandiapur contains the deserted site, which is still known as Fatihan Khera. The old town of Santan Khera was then re-occupied and was called by the Musalmans Ashrafabad. This name did not obtain popularity, and the place became known as Santan Dih or Sandi. The town was given to the Saiyids, as is narrated in the history of the pargana, and is still held by members of the same family. They received the appointments of chaudhris and qanungos of the pargana, and held the proprietary rights of the whole of the pargana till 1843.

The principal muhallas are Saiyidwara, Salamullahganj, Munshiganj, Khalisa, Auladganj, Nawabganj, and Uncha Tila. At Uncha Tila are to be traced the remains of the successive owners of the place, crowned by the ruins of an earthwork erected during the reign of Shuja-ud-daula, a European factory built at a later date, and a chaukidar's fort. It now forms the site of the vernacular middle school and inspection bungalow, which formerly was the tahsil; the latter was established here at annexation, but subsequently removed to Bilgram. There was

formerly an opium godown at this place, in which the opium officer, Mr. MacMullen, was murdered by his bearer in 1870. In revenge for a trifling punishment he blew out his master's brains as he lay asleep, and then announced that his master had committed suicide. The murderer, however, was arrested, and after a full confession was hanged.

In Saiyidwara the chief buildings are the mosque and a house built by Saiyid Qutb-ud-din Husain Khan, chakladar of Bangarmau and Sandi. To the south of it there are an imambara and a mosque built in 1844. The muhalla contains two other mosques, built by Munshi Mubarak Ali and Najabat Ali in 1013 and 1113 Hijri respectively. Salamullahganj is named after one of the Saiyid Chaudhris of the pargana, and contains a mosque and a *rauza* built by Saiyid Muhammad Amjad, the father of Chaudhri Salam-ullah in 1738 A.D.

To the east of the town are the dargahs of Shah Alah Bakhsh, darvesh, and of Maulana Khalis, who according to tradition accompanied Saiyid Salar Masaud. The former is also known as Zinda Pir, and a fair is held in his honour on the Thursdays of Asarh. The tomb appears to have been built at the end of the fourteenth century, and has been evidently constructed out of the ruins of the Hindu temple, being composed of large *kankar* blocks of different sizes. Other fragments of pillars and bas-relief belonging probably to the same period are collected at the shrines of Mangla Debi and Gobardhani Debi, to the east of Nawabganj. Close by is the Phulmati, a bas-relief of an apparently Buddhist origin. A fair is held at Mangla Debi on the Chait Badi Ashtmi and on Sundays in Asarh.

In Munshiganj there is a masonry well of great age, said to date from a period prior to the Sombansis, and called Mitha Kuan. It was repaired during the reign of Saadat Ali Khan by Muhammad Ali Naqi Khan, uncle of Saiyid Qutb-ud-din Husain Khan.

The Khalisa and Auladganj muhallas contain several good masonry houses built by wealthy Kayasths and two *thakurdwaras* erected in recent times. In Nawabganj there is a sarai, in which bazars are held twice a week. This ganj was built by Sabadh Gir Goshain, a military officer of the army of the Nawab

The Oudh troops used to be quartered here, and through it passes the road to Bilgram and Hardoi. Nawabganj is Government property and is managed by the town committee; it is the most important bazar of the town. The smaller bazars are held in Khalisa, Auladganj, Munshiganj, and Salamullahganj. The place has a local fame for its small cotton carpets or *daris* and inferior *garha* cloth. A mile from the town, in the village of Adampur, at the edge of the Dahar lake, there is a small spring, which is known as Brahmavart and is regarded with peculiar veneration by the Hindus of the neighbourhood as a place where Brahma is supposed to have halted during his earthly pilgrimage. A fair is held here on the Janamashtami. A new registration office was built in 1903 in the centre of Nawabganj. The other public buildings of the town are the post-office, cattle pound, inspection bungalow, and the middle school. Besides these there is a lower primary school established by the municipality.

The population at the last census numbered 9,072 persons, of whom 4,460 were males and 4,412 females. Classified by religions, there were 5,823 Hindus, 3,235 Musalmans, and 14 others. Among the Hindus there are large numbers of Kachhis, who raise excellent garden crops in the outskirts of the town. The place has slightly declined of late years, as in 1872 the total population was 11,123 inhabitants. The town was formerly a municipality, but since the 1st April 1904 has been administered as a notified area under Act I of 1900. The details of income and expenditure since 1891 will be found in the appendix.*

SANDI *Pargana, Tahsil* BILGRAM.

This, the largest, pargana of the tahsil lies to the north-west of pargana Bilgram, between the Ganges on the south and the parganas of Barwan and Bawan to the north. To the east lies pargana Bangar and to the west Katiari. It has a total area of 107,636 acres or 168 square miles.

At the extreme south-eastern corner of the pargana the Ganges is joined by the Ramganga river, which flows in an

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* Appendix, table XVI.

irregular course through the southern portion of the p
and then turns north-west into Katiari. Shortly bef
junction with the Ganges the Ramganga is fed by the
which enters the pargana on the northern border from I
and flows through the centre, passing a short distance
the town of Sandi. Besides these three rivers, all of whi
their origin in the Himalayas, there are several minor s
such as the Sendha. The country through which they fl
wide alluvial tract, levelled and enriched by the constant
caused by these rivers. The whole of this tract is tarai,
been formed by fluvial action out of the adjacent *bángar*
lands, and in it the water level is everywhere near the sur
that even in the dry months percolation largely suppl
place of irrigation, while in the rains it is more or less com
flooded. In years of unusually heavy rainfall the whole c
presents the appearance of an inland sea extending from S
far west as Fatehgarh. The deposit, locally called *seo*, b
down by the rivers in time of floods greatly fertiliz
submerged fields and renders manure unnecessary. That b
by the Ramganga is considered the richest, and has somet
depth of as much as two feet. It has this further adv
that the preparation for seed involves only a quarter of the
required for ordinary land. At the same time the autumn
in this pargana are constantly precarious, and if the floo
late in running off, the spring sowings suffer. Much of th
in this tract is a hard, stiff clay that softens after heavy ra
requires large and powerful bullocks to force the plough th
it. Occasionally one finds patches of *dhák* jungles, while
the Ramganga a coarse and noxious grass, locally known as
is constantly found. Here and there in the tarai the soil c
bángar has withstood the fluvial action and has left a
isolated bluff overlooking the surrounding country,' the
striking of which is to be seen at Malanthu Khera.

The eastern portion of the pargana consists of high upl
which are divided from the tarai by a sandy ridge, whi
supposed to mark the ancient course of the Ganges. On
ridge there are a number of villages whose soil is mostly poo
irrigation defective, some of them consisting of little else

barren sandhills set among swamps. It is only on the extreme eastern borders of the pargana that the better soil of the central plateau of the district is to be found.

Of the total area 72,308 acres or 67 per cent. were cultivated in 1902, while of the remainder 21,518 acres were classed as culturable waste, and 13,810 acres as barren or under water. Out of the cultivated area some 6,000 acres or over 12 per cent. consist of dry *bhúr*. The irrigated area amounted to 6,919 acres or less than 16 per cent.; some two-thirds of this was watered from wells, the remainder being from tanks and the rivers. Masonry wells are fairly numerous, but the great majority of the irrigation is done from small, unprotected wells worked on the pot and lever system. The chief lake is that known as the Dahar Tal near Sandi. It consists of a wide stretch of water some two miles in length with a breadth of from four to six furlongs. The rabi is the principal harvest, exceeding the area sown in the kharif by some 3,000 acres, while 16,972 acres bear a double crop. In the lowlands rice, and in the *bhúr*, *bájra* are the predominant kharif crops. There is also a very large area under maize and *juár*. In the rabi wheat predominates, followed by barley, gram, and opium. The garden cultivation in this pargana is considerable, owing to the number of Muraos, who export vegetables to the Hardoi bazar in large quantities.

At the summary settlement of 1858 the pargana was assessed at Rs. 1,03,321, rising to Rs. 1,27,218 at the first regular settlement of 1866; but this was reduced in 1873 to Rs. 94,611. At the revision of 1896 the final demand was fixed at Rs. 1,06,637, but this proved excessive and the revenue ultimately sanctioned was Rs. 95,260, which gives a rate of Rs. 2-0-4 per acre of cultivation. The enhancement on the old revenue amounts to 10·93 per cent., but this includes the nominal demand. Although in dry years the pargana is very rich, it is always liable to great damage in time of heavy floods. There is a tract of heavy clay soil between the Garra and Gamiri, which is particularly dependent on a seasonable rainfall, as it is so stiff as to be unworkable without good September rains. The precarious villages are 22 in number. Twelve of these are in

the clay tract; seven others have large areas of *bhúr* and deficient means of irrigation; and the remaining five are liable to flooding or diluvion.

There are 140 villages in the pargana, of which 61 are held in zamindari tenure, 50 in imperfect pattidari, and 30 by taluqdars. Of the latter the chief is Rani Satrupa Kunwar of Katiari, who also holds considerable estates in Katiari and Gopamau. Seventeen villages of the estate in this pargana are held in permanent settlement.

The Pathans of Bhanapur hold two villages assessed at Rs. 2,565. The taluqa was bestowed on Safdar Husain Khan in return for loyal services rendered during the Mutiny. It is now held by five sharers, Abid Ali Khan, Zahid Ali Khan, Maqsud Ali Khan, Hamid Ali Khan, and Muhammad Ali Khan.

The other taluqdars of the pargana are non-resident. They comprise Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Partabgarh, who owns Taraunda, and pays a revenue of Rs. 3,384, and Saiyid Iltifat Rasul of Jalalpur in Sandi, who holds the Kaikhai property assessed at Rs. 1,950. Of the zamindars the chief are Sombansis with 55 villages, Janwars with twelve, Saiyids with nine villages, Nikumbhs with eight, and Brahmans with six villages. The chief cultivating classes are Brahmans, Ahirs, Kisans, Chamars, Rajputs, and Muraos.

The total population of the pargana at the census of 1901 numbered 81,836 persons, of whom 43,961 were males and 37,875 females. Classified according to religions, there were 75,257 Hindus, 6,528 Musalmans, and 51 Christians. Half of the Musalman population is to be found in the town of Sandi. The development of the pargana is illustrated by the fact that during the last forty years there has been an increase in the population of 21,085 persons. Besides the town of Sandi there are only two villages, Palia and Kuchla Bijna, that are of any size. Markets are held at Sandi, Adampur, Palia, Samariya, Chochpur, and Chachrapur.

The pargana is poorly provided with means of communication, except in the eastern half. A metalled road runs from Hardoi to Sandi, whence unmetalled roads lead to Farrukhabad on the east, to Shahabad on the north, to Baghauli on the west,

and to Bilgram and Mallanwan on the south-east. The road to Baghauli was constructed as a relief work during the famine of 1897.

According to the tradition, the pargana was held originally by Arakhs and Thatheras. They were expelled by Sombansi Rajputs, who are said to have come from Jhusi near Allahabad. The Sombansis were led by Santan Singh, who founded the town of Santankhera or Sandi, and extended their possessions over the whole of the western half of the district. They came seriously into contact with the Musalmans, by whom they were driven out, many of them retiring to the Kumaun hills. The history of Sandi is given in the article on that town. The place always belonged to Musalmans, the first being Saiyid Husain Tirmuzi, who was given several villages in jagir. In 1061 Hijri his descendant, Saiyid Sadulla, was killed in an affray with the Sribastab Kayasths of the pargana, and on the petition of the slain man's family Shah Jahan deputed Bahman Yar Khan to chastize the Kayasths, a task which he accomplished so effectually that none of that family are now to be found here. In the same reign the whole pargana, which then consisted of 332 villages, was bestowed on Khalil-ulla Khan in jagir; but in 1093 Hijri Aurangzeb conferred the proprietorship of the town and forty villages, which had formerly belonged to the Kayasths, on Saiyid Fateh Muhammad and Saiyid Muhammad, the heirs of Sadulla. From that time the offices of chaudhri and qanungo remained in the family of the Saiyids, who are divided into two main branches descended from the two brothers. These chaudhris held the pargana for nearly 180 years, but in 1843 the grant was resumed and the villages fell into the direct tenure of the old inhabitants.

SANDILA, *Pargana and Tahsil* SANDILA.

The headquarters of the tahsil lies in latitude 27° 4′ north and longitude 80° 30′ east, nearly midway between Lucknow and Hardoi, at a distance of 32 miles north of Lucknow, 34 miles south-east of Hardoi, and 35 miles east of Bilgram. Unmetalled roads radiate from the town in every direction, the chief leading to Beniganj and Sitapur on the north, Mallanwan and Kanauj on

the west, Bhatpurwaghat on the east, Fatehpur in Unao on the south-west, and to Unao on the south. Parallel to the Lucknow-Hardoi road runs the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with a station to the south of the town. Sandila ranks seventh amongst the towns of Oudh as regards population, and at the last census contained 16,843 inhabitants, of whom 8,186 were males and 8,657 females. Classified according to religions, there were 7,948 Hindus, 8,876 Musalmans, 181 Christians, and 115 Aryas. There are four muhallas named Ashraf Tola, Malkhana, Mandai, and Mahetwana.

Being the headquarters of a revenue subdivision, the town has the usual offices consisting of the tahsil and police station as well as a post-office, cattle pound, dispensary, and a town hall. There is a middle vernacular school here, also a lower primary school for boys supported by the municipality, a private school in Ashraf Tola, and two girls' schools teaching up to the lower primary standard. The market days are Tuesdays and Saturdays, the chief exports being *pán*, *ghi*, and a kind of sweetmeat called *laddu* for which Sandila is famous. The place is also noted for door *pardahs* and coloured cotton table cloths of a pretty design in large checks. There is a large export trade in firewood from Sandila station to Lucknow. There are very few buildings in the town of any special interest or antiquity. The oldest is a mosque, now in ruins, built in 1769 Hijri during the reign of Firoz Shah. Another was built in 962 Hijri during the reign of Akbar, and a third in 1121 Hijri as stated in the Persian inscription. The Bara Khambha, or hall of twelve pillars, was built of stone in 971 Hijri, and in it there is a tomb of Makhdum Sahib, the ancestor of the principal Muhammadan family of the town. In Umrara there is a *maqbara* of Maulvi Fazl Rasul, built by his son, Munshi Fazl Husain, taluqdar of Jalalpur. In it the *urs* of his grandfather is celebrated yearly by the present owner, Saiyid Iltifat Rasul, whose house is in the town. The history of the family and of the town is given in chapter III. There is a new sarai here built a few years ago near the railway station by Kunwar Durga Parshad and named the Quinn Sarai. The family residences of the chaudhris of Sandila and of Kunwar Durga Parshad, taluqdar, and his family

are in the town. About two miles out to the north of the Hardoi road are the remains of the entrenchments thrown up by General Barker's force when it retreated to Sandila in the Mutiny campaign.

Sir W. Sleeman at the time of his visit in 1850 described the town as being in a decaying state, but well situated and possessing an excellent climate.*

Sandila is administered as a municipality under Act I of 1900. The income is chiefly derived from octroi. The statistics of income and expenditure under the main heads since 1891 will be found in the appendix.†

SANDILA *Pargana, Tahsil* SANDILA.

This, the largest, pargana of the district comprises the large half of the tahsil of the same name, lying between Kalyanmal and Gundwa on the east, and Balamau, Mallanwan, and the Unao district on the west. To the north lie pargana Gopamau and the Sitapur district, while the southern boundary is formed by the districts of Unao and Lucknow. Along the greater portion of the western and south-western borders runs the Sai river, which divides this pargana from Mallanwan and Unao. In the north-east the river Gumti for some nine miles separates the pargana from Sitapur. It has a total area of 211,012 acres or 330 square miles.

Generally speaking, the pargana is a good one, the soil being for the most part a loam of good quality. At the same time the land in the neighbourhood of the rivers is inferior, especially along the banks of the Gumti, which are marked by long, rolling sandhills diversified by sharply cut ravines and untractable swamps. In this part of the pargana the soil is for the most part a dry *bhúr* that can seldom grow crops for more than two years at a time; it then loses its productive powers and is liable to be overrun with coarse grasses. If left fallow for some time, and used as a pasture ground for cattle, the productive powers of the soil are gradually restored, This light sandy soil is only cultivated with any success in the immediate

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* *Tour in Oude*, I, 336, and II, 2.

† Appendix, table XVI.

neighbourhood of the villages, where, if carefully manured and tilled, it sometimes becomes extremely valuable. In the hollows that trend towards the river are several streams and marshes, which open out into extensive swamps in the lowlying ground, although this feature is not so marked here as in the parganas of Kalyanmal and Gundwa.

Flowing through the north of the pargana and along the Kalyanmal border is an insignificant stream known as the Behta, which only assumes large proportions during the rains. Further south there is the still smaller stream called the Loni, which like the Behta is used at intervals for irrigation by the construction of dams. The river Sai flows for the most part between comparatively high banks; some years ago it possessed a tarai of an excellent quality, but this has nearly all disappeared, and instead of a fertile alluvial plain there is nothing but a waste of decaying vegetation and swamps. Like the Gumti, the Sai is bordered by a considerable tract of sandy soil, but this is of a much better quality than the *bhúr* of the Gumti, and none of those extensive sandhills that are so conspicuous in the neighbourhood of the latter are here to be seen. Besides the rivers and streams, the pargana possesses numberless tanks and jhils, which form a valuable source of irrigation. The largest of these are to be found in the western half of the pargana, the chief being at Newada, Raison, Kachhauna, and Goswa Dunga.

The central tract of the pargana is an extensive level plain diversified with large areas of *úsar* and scrub jungle, both of which are constantly at war with cultivation. As mentioned in the article on Kalyanmal, many of the villages of this pargana are of an unusual size, the reason lying in the unsettled conditions that prevailed during the native rule. Since annexation numberless hamlets have sprung up as offshoots of the larger villages, constituting a standing proof of the present security.

The physically precarious villages are 31 in number. In 25 of these there is a large area of inferior *bhúr* with deficient means of irrigation, while in several cases the lowlying and better soil is liable to flooding; and in the rest there is a constant danger of deterioration from the overflow of the jhils.

Of the total area 113,372 acres or over 50 per cent. were cultivated in 1902, while of the remainder 45,799 acres were classed as culturable waste or covered by groves, and 51,841 acres as barren or under water. As has been already mentioned, the pargana possesses ample means of irrigation, 39,028 acres being irrigated in the last year of record, of which more than half were watered from tanks, while the bulk of the remainder was supplied from the numerous wells, a very large proportion of which are half-masonry. Of the dry area some 1,700 acres consist of waterless *bhúr*. The kharif area slightly exceeds that sown in the rabi, while about 25 per cent. of the cultivation bears a double crop. The chief staples are wheat, barley, and gram in the rabi, followed by opium, which is more extensively cultivated here than elsewhere in the district; in the kharif rice takes the lead, followed by *bájra*, maize, and *juár*. *Urd* and *mung* are also produced in large quantities, as is also cotton, but this crop has considerably declined of late years. The area under sugarcane is small and the outturn comparatively unimportant.

At the summary settlement of 1858 the pargana was assessed at Rs. 1,35,029, rising to Rs. 1,92,555 at the first regular settlement of 1867. At the revision of 1873 the demand was reduced to Rs. 1,83,236. The present revenue stands at Rs. 2,45,844, being at the rate of Rs. 2-6-8 per acre of cultivation, and showing an enhancement of 31·62 per cent. on the expiring jama, which, though very full, is to some extent accounted for by the increase of cultivation. There are three mahals under a short-term settlement, and of these Mahmudpur, Lalta, and Sikandarpur are liable to revision after five years, and in Jasu the final revenue can be imposed at any time when the assets justify this step. The pargana comprises 213 villages, more than half of which are held in taluqdari tenure; of the remainder some 70 belong to zamindars, the coparcenary bodies being here comparatively in the background. Sheikhs are the principal landowners, followed by Nikumbhs, Kayasths, Saiyids, and Janwars. Most of the taluqdars reside in the pargana. The chief is Chaudhri Muhammad Jan of Kakrali, who pays a revenue of Rs. 39,236 in this pargana, and in addition holds

the estates of Ghurra in Kalyanmal, Dildarnagar in Gundwa, Arvi Rahmanpur in Mallanwan, and Qutbapur in Kachhandao. The family history has been given in chapter III. Thakur Maharaj Singh of Atwa-Nasirpur in this pargana pays a revenue of Rs. 34,286, and also holds the estates of Bandipur in Mallanwan and Sunni in Balamau. He is a Nikumbh Rajput and the head of that clan in this district. The estate of Nasirpur was granted by Government to Thakur Bharat Singh in recognition of loyal services rendered during the Mutiny. Another member of the same family is Thakurain Dalel Kunwar, widow of Chandika Parshad of Birwa or Lohrasatpur, who owns eleven villages and five mahals in this pargana. Saiyid Iltifat Rasul of Jalalpur, besides owning a considerable estate in this pargana, is the possessor of Victoriaganj in Gopamau, of Kaikhai in Sandi, as well as smaller properties known as Sahgawan in Kalyanmal, Daudpur in Mallanwan, and Puranmau in Kachhandao pargana. Besides the estates above mentioned, the taluqdar owns property in the districts of Unao, Sitapur, Kheri, and Lucknow. Rani Chandra Kunwar of Baragaon and Lala Durga Parshad of Sarawan at present represent the Kayasth taluqdars in this pargana. The former pays a revenue of Rs. 18,505 in Sandila, and in addition holds the estates of Rahimabad in Kalyanmal, Parsa in Gundwa, and Mand in Balamau. The Sarawan taluqdar pays a revenue of Rs. 19,179 in this pargana and Rs. 350 in Gundwa. The only other noteworthy landowner of the pargana is Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Nusrat Ali of Siddiqpur in Gundwa, who holds the small estate of Shahpur.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 159,869 persons, of whom 83,790 were males and 76,079 females. Classified according to religions, there were 133,670 Hindus, 26,163 Musalmans, and 36 Christians. There has been a large increase in the last forty years, for in 1869 the total was 137,275 persons, rising to 151,440 in 1881. Among the Hindus, Chamars, Pasis, Brahmans, Muraos, and Rajputs predominate, while Ahirs and Arakhs, who according to tradition are the earliest inhabitants of the pargana, form the bulk of the remainder. Besides the large town of Sandila the pargana contains

many large villages, of which Majhgaon, Lonhara, Gaju, Hathaura, Beniganj, and Ghausganj are the chief, all of which have been separately mentioned.

Means of communication are good. The pargana is traversed by the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with stations at Sandila, Sanoda, and Kachhauna, which is generally known as Balamau. Parallel to the railway runs the unmetalled road from Lucknow to Hardoi, which is crossed at Kachhauna by a road leading from Sitapur and Beniganj to Balamau and Madhoganj. Other roads lead from Sandila to Beniganj on the north-west, to Atrauli and Bhatpurwaghat on the north-east, to Bangarmau on the south-west, and to Unao on the south.

The pargana is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*. The town of Sandila is said to have been founded by the Arakhs, who in this pargana occupied the place which is filled elsewhere in the district by the Thatheras. These Arakhs were driven out towards the end of the fourteenth century by the Musalmans under Saiyid Makhdum Ala-ud-din mentioned above. In the *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi* we find that Sandila was held by Malik Hisam-ul-Mulk in the year 1375 A.D. In 1394 the pargana fell into the hands of Khwaja-i-Jahan, the first king of Jaunpur. The town of Sandila was twice visited by Firoz Shah, once in 1353 A.D. on his march to Lucknow, and also in 1374 A.D. on the way to Bahraich. The mosque at Sandila bearing the date 769 Hijri was built by his order. The Saiyids in later years remained faithful to Sher Shah, and on the restoration of Humayun they were expelled and the town plundered. The property was given to Chandels, but the Saiyids regained a portion of their lost possessions in the reign of Aurangzeb. Most of their jagirs were resumed after the defeat of Shuja-ud-daula at Buxar and the remainder by Saadat Ali Khan.

The inventive piety of the Muhammadans dispenses with the traditional clue to the derivation of the name, and asserts that it is traceable to an exclamation of Saiyid Makhdum Ala-ud-din, who when on his way thither from Dehli cast into the Jumna the grant or charter received by him from his imperial master, saying "Sanad Allah" (God be my charter). Accordingly he named his first conquest Sanad-illa or Sandila, though till then it had

been known as Sital Purwa. Taking as his own share a rent-free grant of 360 bighas, he built and settled upon it, and it is called to this day Makhdumpura in remembrance of him, and his dargah stands upon it. The tyranny and exactions of Muhammad Shah Tughlaq at Dehli are said to have contributed to the development of Sandila, whither fled many a refugee, chiefly of the Brahman and Chhattri castes. In the time of Sher Shah the settlement had become so crowded that Saiyid Husain founded a new town adjacent to it and styled it Ashraftola. Up to this time no government officer had been posted at Sandila; so that, like the cave of Adullam, it was a convenient refuge for all who wished to keep out of the way of the imperial writs; but about the time of Akbar the qazi was transferred hither from Mahona, and the other pargana officials came in time to be posted here.

SANDILA *Tahsil.*

The Sandila tahsil forms the eastern subdivision of the district, lying between the Gumti on the north and north-east, the Lucknow district on the south-east, the Unao district on the south, and the Bilgram and Hardoi tahsils on the north and north-west. It comprises the large pargana of Sandila and the three smaller parganas of Gundwa, Kalyanmal, and Balamau, each of which has been separately described at length, with a description of its physical characteristics, revenue, agricultural and land tenures. The tahsil is administered as a subdivision of the district in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff, assisted by a tahsildar with headquarters at Sandila. For the purposes of police administration there are stations at Sandila, Atrauli, Beniganj, and Ghausganj, while a portion of Sandila pargana comes under the jurisdiction of the Baghauli station, and the whole of Balamau also belongs to the Baghauli circle. The tahsil is fairly well supplied with means of communication. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway runs through the centre, with stations at Sandila, Sanoda, and Balamau; the latter is situated in the village of Kachhauna, some five miles distance from Balamau. From Kachhauna the new branch line runs west to Madhoganj. There are no metalled roads in the pargana,

with the exception of the Cawnpore-Sitapur road, which traverses a small portion of the extreme north of Sandila pargana. Parallel to the railway runs the second class road from Hardoi to Lucknow, which is crossed near Balamau station by the road from Beniganj to Balamau and Madhoganj. Several roads radiate from Sandila, leading to Beniganj, Mallanwan, Bangarmau, Unao, and Bhatpurwaghat on the Gumti. The last mentioned road is crossed at Atrauli by a road running from Beniganj to Kalyanmal, Barwan, and Lucknow.

The population of the tahsil at the census of 1901 numbered 266,195 persons, of whom 139,891 were males and 126,304 females. Classified according to religions, there were 231,844 Hindus, 34,301 Musalmans, 21 Aryas, and 20 Christians. Of the Hindus the most numerous castes are Chamars, numbering 45,773; followed by Pasis, 27,540; Brahmans, 25,009; Ahirs, 17,070; Arakhs, 13,522; Muraos, 13,570; and Rajputs, 13,325. Of the Rajputs representatives of very many clans are to be found, the strongest numerically being the Bais, Sakarwars, Chauhans, Rathors, and Kachhwahas. The best represented Musalman subdivisions are Gaddis, Julahas, Sheikhs, Naddafs, Faqirs, and Saiyids.

Sandila is the only town of any size in the tahsil, and alone can boast of trade of any importance. A considerable amount of grain and cotton is exported from the various railway stations, but the tahsil possesses no trades or manufactures of its own, and what there are are all connected with agriculture, with the exception of the ordinary industries that are carried on in every village.

SANODA, *Pargana and Tahsil* SANDILA.

The name of a railway station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, between Sandila and Balamau. About a mile to the south-west runs the road from Lucknow and Sandila to Hardoi. The village of Sanoda lies to the north of the station, in latitude 27°7′ north and longitude 80°25′ east, a distance of seven miles from Sandila; it contained in 1901 a population of 1,207 persons, of whom 113 are Musalmans. There is a lower primary school here and a small bazar. The village pays a revenue of Rs. 1,800, and belongs to the taluqdar of Lohrasatpur.

SARA, *Pargana* SARA NORTH, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

This village, which gives its name to two parganas, lies in latitude 27° 33′ north and longitude 80° 32′ east, at a distance of fourteen miles north-west of Hardoi, between the railway and the road from Hardoi to Sháhjahánpur. It is quite an insignificant place, devoid of history or antiquities. It contained in 1901 a population of 160 Chamars, but properly forms part of the large village of Todarpur, which lies to the south. Todarpur possesses an old Thathera *khera*, and belongs to the Chamar Gaurs, who are of the Onai branch of the clan, and have long had their headquarters there.

SARA NORTH *Pargana, Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

The old pargana of Sara was divided into two at the first regular settlement of 1866, the northern half being assigned to the Shahabad tahsil and the south to Hardoi. Sara North is bounded on the south by Saromannagar, Bawan, and Sara South, on the east by Mansurnagar, on the north by Alamnagar, and on the west by Shahabad. It has a total area of 30,636 acres or 48 square miles. The pargana is for the most part a lowlying plain of stiff soil with a considerable proportion of *bhúr* or sandy soil, amounting in all to about one-sixth of the cultivated area. Along the western border of the pargana flows the river Sukheta, which is used to a considerable extent for the purposes of irrigation. In the rest of the pargana the water lies close to the surface, and unprotected wells can be dug everywhere; the subsoil is generally firm and these wells often last for four or five years. There are also numerous tanks throughout the pargana, the chief of which consist of a line of swamps that runs from the village of Sara in the direction of Pihani. One village, Kamalpur, is liable to flooding, but the precarious portion of the pargana is the *bhúr* tract, in which there are sixteen villages. These have a large proportion of sandy soil, and owing to the absence of wells are almost wholly dependent on the rainfall.

Of the total area 19,961 acres or 64 per cent. were cultivated in 1309 fasli, while of the remainder 7,674 acres consisted of culturable waste and groves, and 3,001 acres, of which nearly

half was under water, were barren. The rabi harvest exceeds the area sown in the kharif by nearly 20 per cent. The principal staples are wheat, gram, and barley in the rabi, and *judr*, *bájra*, *urd*, rice, and sugarcane in the kharif. The rabi does well in years of scanty rainfall, for there is a very fair amount of tank irrigation as well as a larger proportion of masonry wells, save in the *bhúr* area, than in most parts of the district.

The revenue of the pargana at the first regular settlement of 1868 was Rs. 32,627, which was reduced to Rs. 30,854 at the revision of 1873. The present final revenue demand stands at Rs. 32,570, being at the rate of Re. 1·13 per acre of cultivation. This incidence is fairly high, but the enhancement is very small, amounting to only 5·15 per cent. on the expiring revenue.

The population is scanty, and in 1901 amounted to 20,853 persons, of whom 11,164 were males and 9,689 females. Classified according to religions, there were 1,950 Hindus, 1,333 Musalmans, and eleven Christians. There has been a considerable increase since 1881, when the total was 16,685, but even now the rate of density is no more than 412 to the square mile. The pargana contains 55 villages, but none are of any size or importance. Sara itself is an entirely insignificant place and merely forms a small hamlet of Todarpur.

Through the western half of the pargana runs the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, but there is no station within its limits, the nearest being Behta Gokul on the south and Anjhi on the north. To the west of and parallel to the railway runs the road from Hardoi to Shahabad, while along the northern borders passes a second road from Shahabad to Pihani.

The chief taluqdari estate of the pargana is that of Saadatnagar, which consists of six villages, and belongs to the Pathans of Basitnagar. The only other taluqdari holding is the small property of Hasnapur grant, which belongs to the Raja of Partabgarh. Formerly the pargana was occupied by the Thatheras, who were displaced by the Chamar Gaurs in the days of Raja Jai Chand of Kanauj. These Gaurs first settled at Basowa, about six miles from Pihani, and thence they scattered to all quarters. In latter years they were subject to the Ahbans of Mitauli in Kheri, but the latter do not seem to have interfered with their

possession. In the reign of Asaf-ud-daula, Saadat Khan of Basitnagar, who was tahsildar of Sara and a man of great ability, managed to become master of about forty villages; but as the Rajputs fled to the jungles with all their cultivators, the new proprietors abandoned their gains. The revenue of the pargana was farmed by Saadat Ali Khan to a family of Kashmiri Brahmans, who held Sara from 1803 to 1857 A.D. After annexation the taluqa of Saadatnagar was given to Nawab Dost Ali Khan of Basitnagar, the descendant of Saadat Khan above mentioned; the remainder of the pargana is chiefly in the hands of the Gaurs, who hold their villages on coparcenary tenure.

SARA SOUTH *Pargana, Tahsil* HARDOI.

As mentioned in the preceding article, this pargana was formed at the first regular settlement of 1866. It is bounded on the north by Mansurnagar, on the east by Gopamau, which with Bawan also encloses it on the south, and on the west by Bawan and Sara North. Along the eastern boundary flows the Bhainsta or Sai river, in the neighbourhood of which there is still a considerable amount of jungle. Along the river there is a small area of tarai, which has greatly deteriorated of late years in consequence of repeated inundations, while beyond this to the west there is the usual sandy ridge; the remainder of the pargana consists for the most part of a good loam soil interspersed with patches of clay, which are chiefly found in the depressions. There are several large jhils in the centre of the pargana, the chief of which lies between the village of Kursaili and the railway, and in wet years they are apt to cause waterlogging. The total area of the pargana amounts to 27,282 acres or 43 square miles, and contains thirty villages. In 1902 the cultivated area was 16,114 acres or 59 per cent., while of the remainder 7,907 acres were classed as culturable waste, and 3,261 acres, of which more than half were under water, as barren. The irrigated area in the same year amounted to 5,445 acres, nearly half of which was watered from wells, the remainder being from tanks and streams. The rabi is the principal harvest, exceeding the area sown in the kharif by nearly 25 per cent., while little more than 10 per cent. bears a double crop. Wheat, barley, and gram are the principal

kharif crops, while in the rabi *urd* and *mung* take the lead, followed by rice, *bájra*, *juár*, and sugarcane.

There are 16 villages in the pargana classed as physically precarious. In 14 of these there is constant danger of flooding for the whole or part of the cultivated area. In two of them, Ahirapur and Pipri, part of the villages is very light and sandy, while Khajwa also suffers from a deficient water supply. In the other two precarious villages, Patkuan and Tolwa Ant, the soil is poor and almost devoid of means of irrigation.

The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 27,824, being at the rate of Re. 1-15-6 per acre of cultivation. At the summary settlement of 1858 the pargana was assessed at Rs. 22,110, rising to Rs. 27,485 at the first regular settlement by Mr. Bradford in 1868. This was reduced at the revision of 1873 to Rs. 26,447. The present revision gives an enhancement of only 5·07 per cent. There has been some extension of cultivation during the last thirty years and the pargana should do well. Practically the whole of the pargana is held in coparcenary tenure by the Chamar Gaurs, an account of whom is given in Sara North. As the pargana till after annexation formed one with Sara North, its history is practically the same. One village, Kalwari, is the property of Government.

The total population at the last census of 1901 numbered 18,651 persons, of whom 10,042 were males and 8,609 females. Musalmans are comparatively scarce, numbering 985 persons. In 1881 the census returns gave a total of 17,842 persons, from which it appears that the condition of the pargana is practically stationary. There was a considerable increase in 1891, but for some reason or other it seems to have disappeared during the succeeding ten years. The only place of any size in the pargana is Kursaili, which is separately mentioned. The western portion of the pargana is traversed by the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with a station known as Behta Gokul, which actually lies in the village of Pipri. Along the extreme western boundary runs the road from Hardoi to Shahabad, passing through the village of Behta Gokul in pargana Bawan, from which a road runs to the railway station and continues in a north-easterly direction to Kursaili, Mansurnagar, and Pihani.

Through the east of the pargana runs the road from Hardoi to Pihani, which is partially metalled.

SAROMANNAGAR, *Pargana* SAROMANNAGAR, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

This village, which gives its name to the pargana, lies in latitude 27° 33′ north and longitude 79° 58′ east, on the left bank of the Sukheta and on the road from Bilgram and Sandi to Shahabad, at a distance of 13 miles north-west of Hardoi, six miles south of Shahabad, and 18 miles north of Sandi. This road is known as the Shah-rah, or the king's high road, and continues through Shahabad to Sháhjahánpur.

The village was founded in 1708 by Rai Saroman Das, a Sribastab Kayasth of Sandi, who was in the service of Nawab Abdulla Khan, the celebrated Barha Saiyid, who was first governor of Allahabad and afterwards wazir of the Emperor Farrukhsiyar, and, with his brother Hasan Ali, practically ruled the empire during four reigns. This Rai Saroman Das bought the village from Sombansis of Bhadauna, and built a large fort here and a bridge over the Sukheta. The bridge has been washed away and the fort is now in ruins, but it served a good purpose in protecting the inhabitants from the inroads of the brigands who then haunted the jungle round Gaighat. The place was visited by Bishop Heber in 1824, and he describes the fort as resembling a large sarai surrounded by a high brick wall with round towers on the flank and two gateways opposite to each other. He adds :—

"That by which I entered had a tall, iron-studded door like a college, with a small wicket in one leaf; within on each side of the passage was a large arched recess about three feet from the ground, where were seated twelve or fifteen men, armed as usual, with one or two guns, and matches lighted, but mostly having bows and arrows; all had swords and shields. I passed on through a narrow street of mud houses, some looking like warehouses, and the whole having more the air of a place where the peasantry of a small district were accustomed to secure their stores than the usual residence of any considerable number of people. I went on to the opposite gate, which was supplied

with warders in the same way as the previous one, and then entered a little straggling bazar, which, with some scattered huts, completed the hamlet."

The former gateway still exists and is a fine specimen of the work of the period. The population of the place at the last census was 1,338 persons, of whom 95 were Musalmans. The village contains a large number of Sombansi Rajputs. There is a school here built in 1868, and a cattle pound has recently been established. There is no regular market, but the village contains a few shops.

SAROMANNAGAR *Pargana, Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

This small pargana lies to the south of Shahabad, between Pali on the west and Bawan and Sara North on the east: to the south lies pargana Barwan of the Hardoi tahsil. The western boundary is formed by the Garra river, while the centre of the tract is intersected by the Sukheta, which runs in a loop round the north-eastern corner, and then stretches southwards till it touches the south-eastern boundary, along which it runs for a short distance before turning west to join the Garra. It is fed by several streams, the chief of which are the Kasarua and the Gauria. The Sukheta is generally fordable during the dry season, but in the rains there is great difficulty in crossing, as the old bridge built by Rai Saroman Das at Saromannagar is in ruins. Along either side of the river and its affluents there is a belt of jungle, especially on the western bank, but much of this has been cleared of late years and brought under cultivation. The Garra is a hill stream, and never fails. Along its bank lies a belt of tarai vilages, whose lands are always moist, and sometimes excessively so, for they are constantly liable to inundation after heavy rains. Serious and probably permanent injury was caused a few years ago by a change in the course of the stream, whereby the high east bank was washed away, leaving the river free to inundate several villages, which formerly escaped all such injury.

Except along the eastern boundary, where the ground is sandy and stands high, the soil is for the most part a stiff clay, which, though capable in favourable seasons of yielding good

crops, is difficult to work and liable to be overrun with coarse grasses. The *bhúr* or sandy tract contains several poor villages, in which well irrigation is, however, generally practicable, the pot and lever system being adopted. These villages have, in common with the Garra tarai, largely deteriorated of late years, and the whole pargana is in a most unsatisfactory condition, requiring careful watching, as is evident from the fact that a reduction of the revenue was found necessary at the last settlement. In ten villages the soil is a stiff clay, liable to inundations from the Garra, Sukheta, and Gauria, and consequent water-logging. In nine others, on the other hand, there is an excessive proportion of *bhúr*, and means of irrigation are deficient.

The total area amounts to 22,985 acres or 36 square miles. Of this 14,476 acres or 62 per cent. were cultivated in 1902, while 6,078 acres consisted of groves and culturable waste, and 2,131 acres were barren or under water. There has been an increase of over 7 per cent. in the cultivation since the settlement, but the figures show considerable fluctuations. The irrigated area amounted to 3,818 acres, most of which was watered from tanks and the rivers. In seasons of heavy rainfall the water supply is in excess, and, in fact, large areas of the tarai have suffered severely from saturation, the result being that much land has gone out of cultivation. At the same time, although the autumn harvest suffers after heavy rain, the loss is often made good by the increased outturn of the spring crops. The Sukheta is dammed for irrigation in several places, and water is also obtained by lifts from the Garra or by levers where the banks are too high. There are at present twelve half-masonry and 435 unprotected wells used for irrigation, although more would be available in times of drought. The rabi is the principal harvest, covering 9,650 acres, as against 6,320 acres sown in the kharif, while about 17 per cent. of the cultivation bears a double crop. The chief staples are wheat, barley, and gram in the rabi, and *bájra*, rice, *arhar*, sugarcane, and *juár* in the kharif, with a small amount of maize and the inferior pulses, such as *urd* and *mung*.

The pargana was assessed at Rs. 16,487 at the summary settlement of 1858, rising to Rs. 22,298 at the first regular

settlement of 1868, since which time there has been a constant decrease. At the revision of 1873 it was lowered to Rs. 21,911, and at the last settlement of 1895 there was a still further reduction to Rs. 18,820. This again proved excessive, and the final demand was reduced to Rs. 18,437, which gives an incidence of Re. 1·43 per acre of cultivation. Two villages of the *bhûr* tract, Dalelnagar and Bhadeona, have been assessed for ten years only.

The population of the pargana in 1901 amounted to 16,156 souls, of whom 8,821 were males and 7,335 females, the rate of density being 448 to the square mile. Musalmans are very scarce, numbering but 535 in all. The stationary, or rather retrograde, state of the pargana is illustrated by the fact that in 1869 the number of inhabitants was 15,624. About half the population consists of Rajputs, Brahmans, Chamars, and Muraos, while Ahirs, Kahars, Pasis, and Kisans form the bulk of the remainder. There is no town of any size in the pargana; Saromannagar and the two Nasaulis are the largest villages, but none are of any importance. A market is held at Nasauli Damar on Sundays and Thursdays in each week, but this is the only bazar. The only road is that which runs from Unao and Sandi to Shahabad. This is an unmetalled road, which crosses the Sukheta at Saromannagar. The road from Hardoi to Gaighat passes within a mile of the southern extremity of the pargana. There is no regular ferry over the Garra, but boats are kept at Aslapur, Phidnapur, and Thihapur.

The pargana derives its name from the village of Saromannagar, which was founded by Saroman Das in 1708 A.D. In 1803 Raja Bhawani Parshad, chakladar of Muhamdi, took villages out of the adjacent parganas of Pali and Sara and made them into pargana Saromannagar. Like all this part of the country, it was originally occupied by Thatheras. About the middle of the twelfth century, and perhaps much earlier, the Thatheras seem to have been driven out of many of their possessions by a body of Gaur Rajputs under the command of Kuber Sah. A little later, and about a generation before the fall of Kanauj, their expulsion was completed by the Sombansis. A strong body of this clan headed by Raja Santan migrated southwards from Dehli and established themselves at Santan Khera.

Thence they spread over the whole of the Barwan pargana and into the Pali and the Saromannagar country, gradually driving out the Thatheras. The local tradition is that Mawan Sah, a Sombansi chief resident at Barwan, went out one day in search of game towards Shiupuri, a Thathera town, seven miles north of Barwan. The Thatheras resented his intrusion within their borders; there was a quarrel, and Mawan Sah summoned his clansmen from Barwan. They drove out the Thatheras from Shiupuri, and, settling there themselves, renamed it Bhaiangaon, since corrupted into Behgaon. Since then no important change seems to have taken place in the ownership of the pargana.

SHAHABAD, *Pargana and Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

The headquarters of the tahsil stands in latitude 27° 38′ north and longitude 79° 57′ east, on the main road from Lucknow to Sháhjahánpur through Hardoi, at a distance of 22 miles north-west of Hardoi and 15 miles south of Sháhjahánpur. At a short distance east of Shahabad runs the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with a station at Anjhi on the road to Pihani, which is metalled as far as the railway. Other roads lead to Sandi, Pali, Jalalabad in Sháhjahánpur, and to Alamnagar, continuing thence to join the metalled road from Sitapur to Sháhjahánpur.

Shahabad was formerly a place of much importance, but, in spite of many advantages of position, it has been for years in an almost stationary condition. Its present population is said to be only a third of its former size, and its decline dates from the decay of the Mughal empire and the growth of the Nawabi. In 1770 A.D. it was visited by Tieffenthaler, who describes it as a town of considerable circuit, with a palace of brick in the middle, strengthened with towers like a fortress, with a vestibule and a covered colonnade. According to the same author, it occupied the site of an old village known as Angadpur, built by Angad, the nephew of Rama. The present town of Shahabad was founded by the famous Nawab Diler Khan, an Afghan officer of Shah Jahan, who was sent to suppress a rising in Sháhjahánpur. This man overthrew the Pande Parwars of Angni Khera, which is probably the correct rendering of the Angadpur of Tieffenthaler. He was given their possessions in Shahabad and Sara parganas

in jagir, and founded Shahabad in 1677 A.D. He filled the place with his Afghan kinsmen and troops, and built the palace known as Bari Deorhi, of which two large gateways are still standing. He also erected a fine Jami Masjid and his own mausoleum. The latter is in ruins, the dome having fallen in. It, as is also the mosque, is built of dressed *kankar* blocks, and the walls on the upper storey contain bands of florid decoration in red sandstone, after the manner of the Taj at Agra. There are fifty-two wards or muhallas in the town, most of which trace their names to the followers of the founder. The decay of the place was rapid, for in 1799 A.D. Tennant found it an expanse of ruins, and Bishop Heber in 1824 described it as "a considerable town or almost city, with the remains of fortifications and many large houses." Nawab Diler Khan had four sons, Kamal-ud-din Khan, Chand Khan, Dildar Khan, and Fateh Muhammad Khan. The oldest branch have always been known as the Bari Deorhi Walas, from the name of the palace. The descendants of Chand Khan are known as the Khera Deorhi Walas, while Dildar Khan's branch is represented by the taluqdar of Basitnagar. The Bari Deorhi Walas have fallen upon evil days and are in reduced circumstances. Formerly they could find employment in the army or the service of the King; but such means of livelihood exist no longer, and through want of means and their lack of education they are practically debarred from any prospect of a career.

The population of Shahabad at the census of 1901 numbered 20,036 persons, of whom 10,057 were males and 9,979 females. Classified according to religions, there were 10,807 Hindus, 9,081 Musalmans, 89 Aryas, and 59 Christians. It is still the fourth city of Oudh, but it makes very little progress. In 1872 there were 18,254 inhabitants. There is no trade or manufacture of any importance. Bazars are held at Sardarganj, Dilerganj, Saadatganj or Katra, Roshan Bazar, Nihalganj, the Chauk, Maulaganj, Mahmudganj, and the *ganj* of Jamal Khan. The most recent of these is Mahmudganj, in which a daily market is held. The town is noted for its mangoes, and grafts are exported to a distance. Mangoes, jack fruit, pomegranates, cabbages, and potatoes are exported in large quantities to Hardoi. In former days

the place was celebrated for a kind of cloth called *mahmudi*, but its manufacture has ceased. The chief trade is in grain and sugar.

Shahabad has always been notorious for the ill-feeling that exists between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. Sir William Sleeman* gives a graphic description of an outbreak that occurred at the Muharram of 1850, and a similar affair again took place in 1868.

The public buildings of the town comprise a tahsil, munsifi, the town hall, police station, post-office, dispensary, cattle pound, and a sarai built by the chakladar, Rai Mangli Lal, and repaired by the present Government. There is a large military encamping ground here, south of the road from Fatehgarh, near the town. A fair is held at a masonry tank built by Diler Khan and called the Narbada; it takes place in Kartik, and is attended by some 4,000 persons.

Besides the middle vernacular town school, there is an upper primary branch school, three lower primary schools aided by the municipality in Barwa Bazar, Bari Bazar, and the Jami Masjid, and a lower primary girls' school.

Shahabad is administered as a municipality under Act I of 1900. Its income is chiefly derived from taxes on houses and professions. The statistics of income and expenditure since 1891 will be found in tabular form in the appendix.†

SHAHABAD *Pargana, Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

This is the central pargana of the tahsil, lying between Pachhoha and Pali on the west, from which it is separated by the Garra river, and Sara North and Alamnagar on the east, the Sukheta forming the boundary nearly the whole distance. To the north lies the district of Sháhjahánpur, and to the south the pargana of Saromannagar. It has a total area of 83,081 acres or nearly 130 square miles.

Along the Sukheta the soil is poor and sandy in places, but in the centre and west of the pargana there are large areas of fertile land watered by the Garaya and Narbhu streams, and on the western border by the river Garra. The soil in this tract is

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* *Tour in Oude*, II, 46.

† Appendix, table XVI.

for the most part a stiff clay of considerable fertility. Along the Garra in the west there is a strip of tarai, the villages of which are, as a rule, extremely fine, the land always remaining moist so that wells are scarcely required. The only danger in this tarai is from flooding, which occurs in years of heavy rainfall, but in favourable seasons magnificent rabi crops are here produced. The eastern portion of the pargana is precarious on account of the sandy nature of the soil. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Sukheta there is still a quantity of jungle, in which there are numerous wild animals, whose presence is constantly inimical to the crops. Another tract of scrub jungle is to be found in the extreme south of the pargana along the Saromannagar border. The precarious villages lie in the tarai in the west and in the *bhúr* tract in the east. In twelve villages there is much clay soil with unstable cultivation and liable to flooding, the deposits left by the inundations being of varying character. On the other hand, there are 28 villages with an excessive proportion of poor sandy soil and deficient means of irrigation.

Of the total area 59,679 acres or over 70 per cent. were cultivated in 1902, while of the remainder 16,175 acres consisted of culturable waste and groves, the latter covering 3,200 acres, and 7,227 acres were barren or under water. About one-eighth of the cultivated area consists of poor, sandy *bhúr* in which irrigation is difficult. In the same year the irrigated area amounted to 11,617 acres, of which over two-thirds were watered from the numerous wells, the remainder being from tanks and the streams and rivers. Masonry wells are more common here than elsewhere in the district, 142 being recorded as available for irrigation. The tanks are very numerous, but few are of great size; there is a small string of jhils in the north-east, but the largest are to be found in the south-west corner. The rabi harvest is the most important, exceeding the kharif by some 10 per cent., while about 20 per cent. of the cultivation bears a double crop. In the rabi wheat largely predominates, followed by gram and *bájra;* the cultivation of poppy is also carried on extensively, while there is a considerable amount of tobacco grown in the neighbourhood of Shahabad. In the kharif rice predominates, followed by *bájra,* sugarcane, *urd,* and *mung.* The sugarcane

area is very large, although the proximity of the Rosa factory in the Sháhjahánpur district has not brought about any great extension of cultivation of this crop. More than half of the produce is exported to Farrukhabad, while the bulk of the remainder is said to be exported to other places, such as Bombay, Agra, Indore, and Jubbulpore. In the year 1901 less than two per cent. of the *gur* here manufactured was sent to Rosa.

The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 94,885, being at the rate of Re. 1·72 per acre of cultivation. At the summary settlement of 1858 the demand was Rs. 71,527, rising to Rs. 93,426 at the first regular settlement of 1868. This was reduced at the revision of 1873 to Rs. 88,476. The present enhancement amounts to 13·85 per cent. The village of Daryapur on the high sandy bank of the Garra has been assessed for ten years only. Out of the 143 villages in the pargana, more than half are held in zamindari tenure, the remainder being held either by taluqdars or by coparcenary bodies of pattidars. The Pathans are the principal landowners, holding over 60 villages; next to them come Brahmans, Chamar Gaurs, Kayasths, and Sombansis. The principal taluqdari estate is that of Basitnagar, at present held by Abdul Karim Khan, who also holds a small estate in Pachhoha and six villages in Sara North. The other taluqdars are non-resident; the chief is Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Partabgarh, who owns Harauni-Qutbnagar and pays a revenue of Rs. 3,755, and Mahant Har Charan Das of Maswasi in Unao, who holds the village of Anjhi, which is assessed to Rs. 1,500.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 77,096 persons, of whom 40,542 were males and 36.554 females. Classified according to religions, there were 61,307 Hindus, 15,429 Musalmans, and 360 Christians and others. The large number of Musalmans is due to the fact that they constitute nearly half the population of the town of Shahabad. There has been a considerable increase during the last forty years, for in 1869 the number of inhabitants was 67,646, rising to 75,658 in 1891. The most numerous castes are Brahmans, Chamars, Lodhs, Muraos, Ahirs, and Rajputs. Besides the town of Shahabad there is not a single place of any size or importance in the

pargana; the largest villages are Basitnagar and Udhranpur, both of which are separately mentioned.

Through the eastern side of the pargana runs the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with a station at Anjhi, about three miles east of Shahabad. Roads radiate from Shahabad in every direction; the chief is that from Hardoi, which continues northwards to Sháhjahánpur and runs parallel to the line of railway. Others lead east to Pihani, north-east to Muhamdi, west to Basitnagar and Allahganj, south-west to Pali, and south to Saromannagar and Sandi. The eastern corner of the pargana is traversed by the road from Pihani to Sháhjahánpur.

The pargana is not mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, having been first constituted in 1745 A D., when the villages to the east of the Garra that formerly belonged to pargana Pali were formed into the new pargana of Shahabad. The earliest known inhabitants were the Thatheras, whose expulsion is attributed to a band of Pande Parwar Brahmans, who were on their way from Benares to Hardwár. The Thatheras' stronghold appears to have been at Angni Khera, on which now stands the town of Shahabad. Who these Brahmans really were and at what date they came is very uncertain. According to one tradition they are not real Brahmans at all, having sprung from a Kori, who was raised to the dignity of a Brahman by some raja. The Rajputs also lent a powerful hand to the subjugation of the aborigines. The Sombansis came from Sandi in the south, being sent here by Raja Santan. From these Sombansis, according to another tradition, sprang some of the Pathans of this pargana, who inhabited the village of Jamra. In the days of Ala-ud-din one Dalip Singh of Raigawan was taken captive by the Musalmans and carried to Dehli, where, in order to regain his ancestral estate, he became a Musalman under the name of Miyan Dilpasand Khan and received as reward a grant of 84 villages. From him sprang four branches of Pathans, whose descendants are now to be found in the villages of Loni, Raigawan, Jamra, and Pihani.

The Chamar Gaurs came from the south-east at about the same time at which the other members of this clan invaded the parganas of Sara, Mansurnagar, and Gopamau. Besides

them there are a few colonies of Bais, who state that they came from Baiswara under one Pahlwan Singh and drove out the Thatheras.

The Pande Parwars retained their estate till the time of Aurangzeb. In an evil moment they plundered a convoy of treasure on their way to Dehli. The Emperor despatched Diler Khan, who had previously been sent to repress the rising in Sháhjahánpur, to punish the marauders. He proceeded to Angni with his brother Bahadur Khan, and, mustering a strong force, marched secretly against the Brahmans and surrounded and slew them by night when they were all assembled at the Ratauha tank for a bathing festival. In reward for this exploit he was granted the whole of their possessions in Sara in jagir and was honoured with the title of Nawab Bahadur and a *mansab* of 7,000. His descendants held the grant rent-free till the time of Saadat Ali Khan, by whom it was resumed. They acquired by various means every village in the pargana, and held it as proprietors till about eighty years ago. At that time the family began to decay and the taluqa broke up, the old proprietors regaining their possession by purchase from the Pathans. The Deorhi Walas of Shahabad represent the oldest branch of this family. The taluqdars of Basitnagar spring from Dildar Khan, the third son of Diler Khan. The sanad was conferred on Nawab Dost Ali Khan, who was succeeded by Nawab Husain Ali Khan. The latter died about 25 years ago, and the estate remained in the hands of his widow, Begam Amanat Fatima, who bequeathed it to her nephew, the present holder, a few years ago.

SHAHABAD *Tahsil.*

This, the northern subdivision of the district, is composed of the eight parganas of Shahabad, Pachhoha, Pali, Saromannagar, Alamnagar, Sara North, Mansurnagar, and Pihani, all of which have been fully described in detail, with an account of their physical characteristics, agriculture, and revenue. The tahsil is a poor one, lying between the Sendha river on the west and the Gumti on the east, and is drained in the interior by the waters of the Garra, Sukheta, Sai, and several smaller streams. It contains only two towns, Shahabad and Pihani, of any size or importance,

but both of these are in a declining state. It is traversed from north to south by the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, but there is only one station, at Anjhi, a short distance east of Shahabad. The only metalled road in the pargana is that from Sitapur to Sháhjahánpur, which traverses a small portion of the northern boundary of Pihani pargana. There are numerous unmetalled roads radiating from the towns of Shahabad and Pihani. The chief of these is that running from Hardoi to Shahabad and on to Sháhjahánpur, while next in importance come the roads from Hardoi to Pihani, from Sitapur to Pihani and Shahabad, and from Shahabad to Sandi. Besides these, roads run from Shahabad to Pali and Saighat in Farrukhabad, to Allahganj in the same district, and to Muhamdi; from Pihani to Sháhjahánpur, to Muhamdi, to Aurangabad in Kheri, and to Gopamau.

The tahsil is administered as a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction there is a munsif with headquarters at Shahabad, who is subordinate to the District Judge of Hardoi. There are police stations at Shahabad, Pihani, and Pali, while the pargana of Saromannagar and part of Sara North lie within the police circles of the Behta Gokul station in pargana Bawan.

The total population of the tahsil at the census of 1901 numbered 250,533 persons, of whom 133,473 were males and 117,060 females. Classified according to religions, there were 216,054 Hindus, 33,929 Musalmans, 378 Aryas, 169 Christians, and three Sikhs. Of the Hindus the most numerous castes are Chamars, who numbered 36,542, Brahmans 31,715, Rajputs 20,251, Ahirs 14,041, Kisans 14,036, Muraos or Kachhis 13,931, and Pasis 11,453. Besides these there are large numbers of Kahars, Gadariyas, Telis, Banias, Dhobis, Nais, and Bhurjis. The Rajputs belong to many subdivisions, the chief being Sombansis, Panwars, Gaurs, Nikumbhs, and Chandels. Of the Musalmans nearly one-third are Pathans, many of whom are of the Ghori subdivision. Next to them come Sheikhs, Julahas, Gaddis, Saiyids, and Naddafs, a subdivision of Dhunas.

In its general character the population of the tahsil is purely agricultural. There are no manufactures and very little trade, excepting grain, sugar, and other articles of produce.

Examining the occupations of the people according to numbers, it may be observed that, after agriculture, the supply of articles of food and drink comes first, followed by the manufacture of cotton and weaving. Next in order come transport and storage, which represent the carrying trade of the tahsil, the chief products being exported to the large markets of Sháhjahánpur, Farrukhabad, and Cawnpore. The ordinary village industries are but poorly represented, a fact which points to no high standard of comfort among the agricultural population.

SIWAIJPUR, *Pargana* PALI, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

A small village in the south of the pargana, near the Sendha river. Between this and the village is a large jhil, surrounded by jungle. The place contains a post-office, a cattle pound, and an upper primary school. The village lies in latitude 27°26′ north and longitude 79°49′ east, on an unmetalled road leading through Bazpur Naktaura from Hardoi to Farrukhabad, and a considerable bazar is held here twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The population in 1901 numbered 1,340 persons, and includes a number of Sombansis, descendants of Karan Sen, the son of Raja Barwan of Sandi. The place is the headquarters of the Sombansi taluqa of the same name, now held by Thakur Karan Singh, whose property consists of 23 villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 12,280.

TANDIAON, *Pargana* GOPAMAU, *Tahsil* HARDOI.

A village lying in latitude 26°26′ north and longitude 80°15′ east, on the road from Hardoi to Gopamau, close to the point where a second road branches off to Dadhnamaughat and Sitapur, at a distance of nine miles east of Hardoi. The village is included in the revenue-free jagir of the taluqdar of Katiari. The main site of the village consists of a small block, with a population that at the last census numbered 1,440 persons, of whom 128 were Musalmans. It contains a police station, post-office, cattle pound, and a lower primary school. Tandiaon was the headquarters of a chakladar in the Nawabi days, the remains of whose fort are still to be seen. The Pasis of the neighbourhood were at all times notorious for their lawlessness.

UDHRANPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

A large village lying in latitude 27° 42′ north and longitude 79° 56′ east, on the main road from Hardoi to Sháhjahánpur, at a distance of four miles north of Shahabad; about a mile to the west flows the river Garra. It possesses a post-office and a large upper primary school. Udhranpur contained in 1901 a population of 1,985 persons, of whom 115 were Musalmans and 144 Christians. Among the Hindus Brahmans largely predominate. The village is held in zamindari tenure, and pays a revenue of Rs. 2,500. Bazars are held in the village twice a week. There is an indigo factory here, formerly owned by a European, but now the property of Pandit Lajja Ram and other Brahman co-sharers of the village.

GAZETTEER

OF

HARDOI.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

HARDOI.

APPENDIX.

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TABLE I.—*Population by tahsils*, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hardoi ...	282,158	152,270	129,888	260,267	140,612	119.655	21,404	11,407	9,997	487	251	236
Shahabad ...	250,533	133,473	117,060	216,054	115,933	100,121	33,929	17,239	16,690	550	301	249
Bilgram ...	293,948	156,899	137,049	265,587	142,239	123,348	28,232	14,595	13,637	129	65	64
Sandila ...	266,195	139,891	126,304	231,844	122,408	109,436	34,310	17,460	16,850	41	23	18
Total ...	1,092,834	582,533	510.301	973,752	521,192	452,560	117,875	60,701	57,174	1,207	640	567

TABLE II.—*Population by thanas*, 1901.

Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	Hardoi	100,609	54,970	45,639	92,496	50,565	41,931	7,724	4,208	3,516	389	197	192
2	Bilgram	70,723	37,818	32,905	61,210	33,078	28,132	9,488	4,726	4,762	25	14	11
3	Baghauli	84,484	45,336	39,148	78,960	42,424	36,536	5,522	2,910	2,612	2	2	...
4	Sandi	61,518	32,978	28,540	55,888	30,041	25,847	5,594	2,919	2,675	36	18	18
5	Tandiaon	72,677	38,422	34,255	64,760	34,374	30,386	7,866	4,014	3,852	51	34	17
6	Sandila	121,422	63,284	58,138	98,519	51,921	46,598	22,868	11,344	11,524	35	19	16
7	Shahabad	114,933	61,275	53,658	97,189	52,061	45 128	17,398	9,008	8,390	346	206	140
8	Pihani	100,818	53,325	47,493	86,444	45,971	40,473	14,284	7,304	6,980	90	50	40
9	Harpalpur ...	76,471	41,580	34,891	73,450	39,963	33,487	2,935	1,596	1,339	86	21	65
10	Beniganj	48,818	25,936	22,882	46,284	24,561	21,723	2,524	1,373	1,151	10	2	8
11	Mallanwan ...	99,909	52,444	47,465	88,413	46,492	41,921	11,448	5,929	5,519	48	23	25
12	Atrauli	76,003	40,092	35,911	69,932	36,913	33,019	6,071	3,179	2,892	...	...	...
13	Pali	64,449	35,073	29,376	60,207	32,828	27,379	4,153	2,191	1,962	89	54	35
	Total ...	1,092,834	582,533	510,301	973,752	521,192	452,560	117,875	60,701	57,174	1,207	640	567

TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891 ...	38,345	20,074	18,271	34·45	36,115	19,314	16,801	32·44
1892 ...	42,260	21,893	20,367	37 96	34,256	18,727	15,529	30·77
1893 ...	48,121	25,230	22,891	43·22	24,084	12,958	11,126	21·63
1894 ...	51,626	26,864	24,762	46·37	52,020	27,831	24,189	46·73
1895 ...	40,128	20,939	19,189	36·05	30,345	16,707	13,638	27·26
1896 ...	37,628	19,534	18,094	33·80	39,625	21,867	17,758	35·59
1897 ...	26,286	13,810	12,476	23·61	57,848	32,293	25,555	51·96
1898 ...	41,691	21,415	20,276	37 45	23,412	12,240	11,172	21·03
1899 ...	61,793	31,852	29,941	55·51	37,162	19,328	17,834	33·38
1900 ...	49,350	25,272	24,078	44·33*	28,749	14,699	14,050	*25·82
1901 ...	56,037	29,003	27,034	51·28	42,280	21,835	20,445	38·69
1902 ...	59,636	30,779	28,857	54·57	35,640	18,393	17,247	32·61
1903 ...								
1904 ...								
1905 ...								
1906 ...								
1907 ...								
1908 ...								
1909 ...								
1910 ...								
1911 ...								
1912 ...								
1913 ...								
1914 ...								

*·The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	36,115	...	9,291	33	24,015	220
1892	34,256	...	5,589	22	25,989	130
1893	24,084	...	26	109	20,356	116
1894	52,020	...	7,874	120	38,658	364
1895	30,345	...	217	9	26,704	187
1896	39,625	...	3,540	568	31,217	631
1897	57,848	...	1,999	4,918	45,347	1,229
1898	23,412	...	...	11	19,612	108
1899	37,162	...	27	188	29,050	558
1900	28,749	...	155	16	22,710	240
1901	42,280	...	5,822	14	29,205	218
1902	35,640	6	22	129	28,099	146
1903						
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 1310 fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.						Double cropped.
				Irrigated.				Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bangar	91,463	9,912	21,200	23,034	13,993	7,992	1,049	37,317	60,351	7,820
Bawan	43,960	3,788	6,605	7,840	6,225	1,615	...	25,727	33,567	1,965
Gopamau	210,120	22,670	44,994	40,271	28,633	9,281	2,357	102,185	142,456	15,638
Sara South	27,283	3,228	7,437	5,066	2,824	1,766	476	11,552	16,618	1,321
Barwan	33,470	2,668	11,113	5,570	2,045	1,403	2,122	14,119	19,689	1,931
Total, tahsil Hardoi ...	406,296	42,266	91,349	81,781	53,720	22,057	6,004	190,900	272,681	28,575
Shahabad	83,081	7,227	16,175	11,617	8,280	2,316	1,021	48,062	59,679	10,862
Pachhoha	57,836	2,931	9,026	4,357	2,379	1,300	678	41,522	45,879	3,799
Pali	46,174	2,763	14,118	3,366	1,995	1,100	271	25,927	29,293	2,535
Saromannagar	22,985	2,131	6,078	3,818	702	977	2,139	10,958	14,776	2,589
Pindarwa	51,462	4,152	11,337	5,617	4,565	995	57	30,356	35,973	4,836
Sara North	30,636	3,001	7,674	6,267	4,575	1,631	61	13,694	19,961	1,851
Alamnagar	37,863	2,777	15,769	5,714	4,798	799	117	13,603	19,317	1,652
Mansurnagar	16,726	2,067	6,178	3,389	2,605	756	28	5,092	8,481	930
Total, tahsil Shahabad* ...	346,763	27,049	86,355	44,145	29,899	9,874	4,372	189,214	233,359	29,054

* The figures for the Shahabad tahsil are those of 1309 fasli, as the tahsil was under settlement in the succeeding year.

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation*, 1310 *fasli*—(concluded).

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.						Double cropped.
				Irrigated.				Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Balamau	15,585	1,543	1,919	3,414	1,576	1,298	540	8,709	12,123	1,397
Sandila...	211,012	51,279	45 293	42.210	19,804	21,024	1,382	72,230	114,440	26,990
Kalyanmal	40,455	4,911	8,551	7,316	4,632	2,659	25	19,647	26,963	4,270
Gundwa	90,050	12,357	19,173	13,802	6,787	6,932	83	44,718	58,520	8,449
Total, tahsil Sandila ...	357,102	70,120	74,936	66,742	32,799	31,913	2,030	145,304	212,046	41,106
Bilgram	88,223	16,651	18,235	14,479	10,117	3,945	417	38,858	53,337	7,857
Sandi	107,089	13,398	19,017	13,484	8,938	2,829	1,717	61,190	74.674	10,730
Katiari	61,854	5,767	11,872	4,220	2,917	1,012	291	39,995	44,215	7,893
Kachhandao	31.926	6,149	6,166	5,685	4,687	976	22	13,926	19,611	4,760
Mallanwan	91,626	13,476	19,354	22,197	15,964	6,094	139	36,599	58,796	8,680
Total, tahsil Bilgram ...	380,718	55,441	74,644	60,065	42,623	14,856	2,586	190,568	250,633	39,920
Total of the district ...	1,490,879	194,876	327,284	252,733	159,041	78,700	14,992	715,986	968,719	138,655

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Hardoi.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Gram	Opium.	Total.	Bajra.	Juar.	Urd and mung.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	121,260	38,475	1,330	24,686	32.929	13,387	1 989	120.609	39,431	19,036	13,337	12.226	4.075	4,472
1306 ...	130,319	44,423	2,214	22,608	24,647	23,915	2,218	134,149	40,545	20,537	19,482	20,895	5,600	3,478
1307 ...	123,206	45,896	4,382	18,398	21.208	19,198	3 378	*	...	...	...	...	...	...
1308 ...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	148,216	51,250	19,268	21,129	23,823	...	...
1309 ...	154,733	55,199	7,605	24,663	22,150	28,159	3,388	144,907	47,208	19,982	25,407	23,453	5,438	5,757
1310 ...	157,133	63,756	6,027	25,549	24,294	23,089	3,009	142,396	47,185	21,640	28,307	33,239	1,583	5,532
1311 ...														
1312 ...														
1313 ...														
1314 ...														
1315 ...														
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
1319 ...														
1320 ...														
1321 ...														

* No figures available on account of settlement operations.

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Bilgram.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Gram.	Opium.	Total.	Bajra.	Juar.	Urd and mung.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	147,551	29,545	5,142	27,552	22,110	9,291	4,646	119,398	27,790	22,934	1,356	14,138	1,894	26,832
1306 ...	155,550	38,490	11,633	21,237	15,048	17,642	6,067	129,908	32,973	22,280	1,812	23,919	2,657	23,221
1307 ...	124,946	33,687	13,018	16,147	12,241	13,979	8,166	125,450	43,814	16,909	3,893	21,706	4,698	17,668
1308 ...	143,074	45,271	11,790	21,857	12,393	16,302	8,931	150,342	45,988	25,574	1,596	22,844	5,475	31,027
1309 ...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...
1310 ...	160,249	54,920	13,434	27,184	17,026	12,220	5,950	129,139	41,821	24,615	1,503	16,287	3,626	24,973
1311 ...														
1312 ...														
1313 ...														
1314 ...														
1315 ...														
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
1319 ...														
1320 ...														
1321 ...														

* No figures available on account of settlement operations.

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Shahabad.*

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Gram.	Opium.	Kharif. Total.	Bajra.	Juar.	Urd and mung.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	122.983	37,756	7,851	24,457	20,745	16.971	2,009	97,075	34,798	16,962	7,011	14,307	7,573	674
1306 ...	124 371	40,044	7.425	21,346	17.131	23,666	2,141	115,053	36.080	16,853	10,059	25,297	9,060	751
1307 ...	105,998	42,279	5.741	20,052	15.207	11,351	2,735	113,428	37,162	13,040	16,241	26,075	8,924	634
1308 ...	126,959	48,522	7,224	22,089	16,042	21,743	2.690	125,590	45,209	19,451	11,560	24.884	9,464	1,001
1309 ...	140,421	52,386	8,464	23,806	19,162	23,896	2,522	121,030	41,515	17,078	13,911	25,368	9,660	1,330
1310 ...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1311 ...														
1312 ...														
1313 ...														
1314 ...														
1315 ...														
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
1319 ...														
1320 ...														
1321 ...														

* No figures available on account of settlement operations.

Table VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Sandila.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Gram.	Opium.	Total.	Bajra.	Juar.	Urd and mung.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	97,825	24,801	940	25,525	17,023	10.852	6,010	115 652	26,124	16,402	9,397	15,472	790	12,597
1306 ...	108.264	31,001	1.477	21.969	11,204	20 121	6,047	124,974	24,569	15,919	14,006	25,543	900	12,436
1307 ...	99,983	28,091	3,256	15,899	8.256	14,914	7,925	123,018	31,627	8,671	21,173	30,082	843	7,301
1308 ...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,918	36,855	14,335	13,809	27,686	854	12,959
1309 ...	121,959	31,169	4,488	19,227	8,339	23.718	8,246	132,347	33,079	16,185	16,128	25,616	969	13,563
1310 ...	122,849	35,795	3,421	20,981	10 348	18,620	7,166	129,658	29,969	24,995	15,895	22,231	649	16,718
1311 ...														
1312 ...														
1313 ...														
1314 ...														
1315 ...														
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
1319 ...														
1320 ...														
1321 ...														

* No figures available on account of census operations.

Table VII.—*Criminal justice.*

Year.	Offences against public tranquility (chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dakaiti.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Cases under— Opium Act.	Cases under— Excise Act.
	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896 ...	105	27	40	1	96	30	762	5	193	424	31	44	18	6
1897 ...	147	24	84	1	127	28	960	40	324	652	141	99	23	1
1898 ...	132	24	63	1	15	59	231	22	113	185	37	99	7	7
1899 ...	45	26	59	1	8	35	212	8	89	139	66	31	12	12
1900 ...	43	38	52	1	26	36	312	4	100	212	65	56	25	9
1901 ...	79	35	42	...	11	35	192	...	56	117	157	38	7	14
1902 ...	199	18	69	3	6	43	146	1	48	114	80	125	8	12
1903 ...														
1904 ...														
1905 ...														
1906 ...														
1907 ...														
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														

Table VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898	2,567	52	865	1,504	325	1,147
1899	2,545	4	873	1,329	346	951
1900	2,970	14	1,143	1,688	371	1,293
1901	2,247	20	907	1,422	346	1,021
1902	1,934	39	939	1,380	291	1,086
1903						
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						

Note.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.					
	1858.	1866.	1873, revision.	1896.	1901, revision.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangar ...	51,132	85,990	79,307	1,07,082	1,00,058	
Bawan ...	30,520	45,251	43,350	58,886	54,773	
Gopamau ...	1,06,618	1,75,445	1,56,119	2,38,293	2,32,901	
Sara South ...	22,110	27,507	26,448	29,754	27,831	
Barwan ...	18,560	28,435	24,536	22,460	20,199	
Shahabad ...	71,527	93,426	88,476	95,836	94,885	
Pachhoha ...	25,837	46,158	44,284	40,900	40,146	
Pali ...	25,197	37,041	33,468	29,192	27,957	
Saromannagar,	16,487	22,298	21,911	18,820	18,437	
Pindarwa ...	24,310	40,176	40,061	54,056	53,867	
Sara North ...	23,683	32,625	30,855	32,783	32,570	
Alamnagar ...	12,937	24,517	22,098	28,435	28,251	
Mansurnagar,	8,652	11,128	10,549	13,927	13,457	
Balamau ...	18,012	20,408	18,761	24,130	22,930	
Sandila ...	1,35,029	1,92,553	1,83,236	2,53,713	2,46,544	
Kalyanmal ...	41,569	46,169	42,003	55,205	54,675	
Gundwa ...	97,039	1,05,146	93,064	1,22,817	1,21,092	
Bilgram ...	55,677	74,689	73,467	74,927	72,288	
Sandi ...	1,03,321	1,27,218	1,18,304	1,06,637	1,04,949	
Katiari ...	36,204	58,809	57,022	51,210	50,290	
Kachhandao,	23,082	33,782	27,783	28,489	27,026	
Mallanwan ...	69,209	1,02,292	95,037	1,20,767	1,16,350	
Total ...	10,16,712	14,31,063	13,30,139	16,08,319	15,61,476	

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses, 1310 fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
					Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangar	Bilgram	96,706	15,156	1,11,862	1·60	1·08
Gopamau	Gopamau	1,99,223	35,689	2,34,912	1·39	·94
Sara South	Sara	27,742	4,439	32,181	1·66	1·01
Bawan	Bawan	51,739	8,643	60,382	1·54	1·17
Barwan	Sandi	23,416	3,932	27,348	1·18	·69
Total, tahsil Hardoi ...	...	3,98,826	67,859	4,66,685	1·49	1·00
Alamnagar	Barwar Anjana	25,650	4,444	30,094	1·40	·69
Shahabad	Pali	1,02,070	16,276	1,18,346	1·77	1·25
Sara North	Sara	32,163	5,183	37,346	1·65	1·05
Pindarwa	Barwar Anjana	48.347	8,181	56,528	1·44	·98
Pachhoha	Pali	45,469	7,342	52,811	1·03	·79

Pali	Pali	36,572	5,755	42,327	1·30	·78
Saromannagar	Pali, Sara	21,665	3,492	25,157	1·53	·95
Mansurnagar	Sara, Gopamau	12,387	2,087	14,474	1·55	·76
Total, tahsil Shahabad ...	...	3,24,323	52,760	3,77,083	1·45	·95
Bilgram	Bilgram	83,102	12,957	96,059	1·51	·91
Sandi	Sandi	1,29,007	21,674	1,50,681	1·70	1·18
Katiari	Sandi, Pali	71,098	12,960	84,058	1·57	1·12
Kachhandao	Kachhandao	32,079	4,922	37,001	·64	1·04
Mallanwan	Mallanwan	1,19,004	18,004	1,37,008	1 95	1·25
Total, tahsil Bilgram ...	...	4,34,290	70,517	5,04,807	·59	·89
Sandila	Sandila	2,33,448	37,744	2,71,192	1·86	1·48
Kalyanmal	Gundwa	53,224	8,513	61,737	2·06	1·11
Gundwa	Do.	1,16,335	18,612	1,31,947	2·01	1·31
Balamau	Sandila	22,649	3,623	26,272	1·98	1·29
Total, tahsil Sandila ...	...	4,25,656	68,492	4.94,148	2·02	1·19
Total for the district ...	...	15,83,095	2,59,628	18,42,723	1·38	1·00

TABLE XI.

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirits.		Receipts from tari and sendhi.	Drugs.		
		Re-ceipts.	Con-sump-tion in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of— Ganja.	Charas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
1890-91 ...	24	41,260	23,073	1,760	23,100	Not available.	
1891-92 ...	336	34,249	13,380	1,869	26,275	Ditto.	
1892-93 ...	147	34,558	16,660	1,713	25,617	568 10	42 15
1893-94 ...	10	41,590	19,848	1,512	23,899	238 0	50 0
1894-95 ...	9	33,096	13,333	1,399	23,584	81 5	55 5
1895-96 ...	12	30,384	12,179	1,684	19,358	41 28	80 1
1896-97 ...	12	14,360	9,054	1,009	8,481	0 31	31 15
1897-98 ...	18	25,081	14,642	1,650	16,205	0 30	56 28
1898-99 ...	12	36,566	22,009	2,151	19,974	...	68 12
1899-1900 ...	28	37,057	21,142	2,000	19,100	...	72 15
1900-1901 ...	38	69,104	34,225	2,400	35,788	0 15	96 6
1901-1902 ...	156	1,03,900	41,455	2,530	40,801	...	119 7
1902-1903 ...	512	1,23,687	44,261	2,600	40,923	...	119 37
1903-1904 ...							
1904-1905 ...							
1905-1906 ...							
1906-1907 ...							
1907-1908 ...							
1908-1909 ...							
1909-1910 ...							
1910-1911 ...							
1911-1912 ...							
1912-1913 ...							

—*Excise.*

Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor, including "tari."	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
5,287	12 5	70,857	830	381	217	38	181	100	12
5,401	12 4	68,158	4,592	327	247	38	177	100	12
5,865	14 8	67,915	4,015	327	230	52	158	101	12
5,138	11 9	72,201	1,776	399	214	46	157	101	12
4,499	10 24	62,636	1,903	308	212	40	148	101	11
3,714	9 19	55,192	1,608	298	174	33	135	100	11
3,171	8 36	27,063	1,211	173	76	28	129	101	12
3,999	10 26	46,983	1,581	300	145	35	125	101	12
4,165	11 4	62,879	1,598	459	213	38	129	101	12
3,991	10 9	62,194	801	453	279	35	135	101	12
4,239	10 10	1,11,607	1,014	655	327	39	142	101	12
5,021	12 15	1,52,477	496	977	374	46	145	101	16
5,930	14 1	1,73,707	295	1,163	375	98	146	101	17

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from—			Total charges.
	Non-judicial.	Court fee, including copies.	All sources.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	36,190	81,968	1,18,548	2,062
1891-92	33,672	87,649	1,21,547	1,778
1892-93	33,936	99,686	1,33,752	1,946
1893-94	30,044	1,00,532	1,30,859	1,846
1894-95	32,538	94,494	1,27,212	2,365
1895-96	31,738	93,937	1,25,878	3,016
1896-97	25,155	74,713	1,00,127	2,300
1897-98	24,643	95,087	1,20,782	1,480
1898-99	26,884	98,023	1,26,889	2,225
1899-1900	30,139	1,02,530	1,34,764	2,427
1900-1901	31,259	1,16,589	1,49,927	*1,753
1901-1902	34,426	1,23,481	1,60,233	3,823
1902-1903				
1903-1904				
1904-1905				
1905-1906				
1906-1907				
1907-1908				
1908-1909				
1909-1910				
1910-1911				
1911-1912				
1912-1913				

* Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—*Income tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		*Over Rs.* 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.						Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	23,986	...	...	...	...	902	13,968	75	6,754	342	323	70
1891-92	24,326	...	...	...	...	906	13,873	74	6,541	292	327	81
1892-93	28,398	...	...	...	...	1,013	15,682	95	8,741	404	495	90
1893-94	30,295	...	...	...	...	1,080	16,509	99	8,836	258	499	95
1894-95	31,157	...	...	...	...	1,152	17,527	97	8,448	293	445	51
1895-96	32,269	...	...	...	...	1,246	18,739	100	8,540	45	537	55
1896-97	30,499	...	...	...	...	1,156	17,359	96	8,280	76	625	179
1897-98	27,515	...	...	...	...	1,051	15,859	81	7,070	...	682	97
1898-99	26,343	...	...	...	...	1,039	15,542	82	6,985	112	438	58
1899-1900	27,347	...	...	...	...	1,021	15,451	86	7,785	211	380	80
1900-1901	28,926	...	...	...	...	1,087	16,508	91	8,387	131	410	61
1901-1902	28,492	...	...	...	...	1,072	16,333	89	8,055	42	223	42
1902-1903	28,916	...	...	...	...	1,081	16,819	91	8,148	130	277	58
1903-1904												
1904-1905												
1905-1906												
1906-1907												
1907-1908												
1908-1909												
1909-1910												
1910-1911												
1911-1912												
1912-1913												

Table XIV.—*Income tax by tahsils (part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Hardoi. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Hardoi. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Hardoi. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Hardoi. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Year.	Tahsil Shahabad. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Shahabad. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Shahabad. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Shahabad. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1900-1901 ...	356	5,083	33	3,122	1900-1901 ...	240	3,769	18	1,359
1901-1902 ...	340	5,001	31	2,847	1901-1902 ...	242	3,900	14	1,060
1902-1903 ...	341	5,084	34	3,099	1902-1903 ...	254	4,238	13	886
1903-1904 ...					1903-1904 ...				
1904-1905 ...					1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...					1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...					1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...					1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...					1908-1909 ...				
1909-1910 ...					1909-1910 ...				
1910-1911 ...					1910-1911 ...				
1911-1912 ...					1911-1912 ...				
1912-1913 ...					1912-1913 ...				

TABLE XIV.—*Income tax by tahsils (part IV only)*—(concld.).

Year.	Tahsil Sandila. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tax.	Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tax.	Year.	Tahsil Bilgram. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tax.	Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1900-1901 ...	245	3,890	20	1,796	1900-1901 ...	246	3,766	20	2,110
1901-1902 ...	248	3,851	21	1,836	1901-1902 ...	242	3,581	23	2,312
1902-1903 ...	248	3,888	20	1,836	1902-1903 ...	238	3,599	24	2,326
1903-1904 ...					1903-1904 ...				
1904-1905 ...					1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...					1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...					1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...					1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...					1908-1909 ...				
1909-1910 ...					1909-1910 ...				
1910-1911 ...					1910-1911 ...				
1911-1912 ...					1911-1912 ...				
1912-1913 ...					1912-1913 ...				

Table XV.—*District board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	4,356	1,757	...	147	...	2,904	...	96,071	...	1,170	29,937	10,491	...	3,725	50,748	...	...
1891-92 ...	5,338	1,768	...	510	3	4,521	...	87,416	...	1,067	29,820	10,888	...	1,906	43,735	...	...
1892-93 ...	5,298	2,475	...	122	...	3,560	...	72,156	...	1,017	30,630	12,022	...	1,754	26,733	...	...
1893-94 ...	6,393	2,700	80	182	...	3,769	...	91,746	...	1,015	30,317	11,425	239	1,794	46,956	...	...
1894-95 ...	6,269	3,013	80	213	...	3,426	...	83,467	...	1,114	32,250	12,340	240	1,794	35,729	...	...
1895-96 ...	6,900	5,581	80	247	443	3,997	...	73,963	...	1,381	32,508	12,627	208	195	27,044	...	...
1896-97 ...	7,826	2,429	80	200	279	4,190	...	70,774	...	1,351	32 241	11,324	347	157	25,354	...	...
1897-98 ...	6,798	3,173	80	1,661	672	4,129	...	90,643	...	1,391	33,033	12,170	400	...	43,649	...	...
1898-99 ...	7,109	3,590	56	1,660	782	4,054	...	84,208	...	1,903	34,158	10,789	545	48	36,000	...	765
1899-1900...	7,540	4,005	104	1,671	2,896	*6,970	...	84,618	...	2,177	35,459	11,493	585	34	32,608	2,247	15
1900-1901...	7,763	3,552	80	1,660	862	7,379	†2,541	97,466	...	2,142	36,214	12,344	582	72	42,760	2,352	1,000
1901-1902...	8,822	4,791	80	33	1,354	9,750	2,887	96,408	...	2,233	36,791	11,762	611	97	41,705	2,609	600
1902-1903...	9,126	4,422	80	144	1,175	11,379	3,801	1,08,804	...	2,218	40,274	12,480	665	106	49,076	3,385	600
1903-1904...																	
1904-1905...																	
1905-1906...																	
1906-1907...																	
1907-1908...																	
1908-1909...																	
1909-1910...																	
1910-1911...																	
1911-1912...																	
1912-1913...																	
1913-1914...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the district board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Hardoi.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	...	888	5,306	362	...	7,750	14,306	2,469	1,561	501	144	3,156	1,046	3,605	15	1,794	14,291
1891-92 ...	...	1,042	4,932	530	...	7,125	13,629	1,281	1,713	74	260	3,128	933	3,878	195	2,256	13,718
1892-93 ...	...	1,079	5,491	575	...	6,800	13,945	1,217	1,775	74	162	2,644	1,790	2,816	195	1,586	12,259
1893-94 ...	...	1,191	5,632	517	...	7,074	14,414	1,108	1,731	1,445	252	2,962	990	3,928	195	1,820	14,431
1894-95 ..	...	952	6,716	515	...	6,753	14,936	1,144	1,778	858	262	3,453	1,070	3,697	195	2,041	14,498
1895-96 ...	...	978	6,204	537	...	7,241	14,960	925	2,070	437	552	4,265	1,070	3,330	195	2,230	15,074
1896-97 ...	...	1,118	5,953	310	...	6,781	14,162	908	1,966	1,140	76	4,518	1,320	3,070	219	2,081	15,298
1897-98 ..	...	1,181	5,924	418	...	5,908	13,431	1,134	2,095	578	310	3,990	1,420	2,271	341	1,932	14,071
1898-99 ...	...	1,281	6,054	991	...	7,137	15,463	1,230	2,170	53	129	3,731	1,420	1,663	788	1,760	12,944
1899-1900 ...	...	1,405	6,066	638	...	7,191	15,300	1,279	2,652	73	84	4,463	1,362	1,938	773	1,793	14,417
1900-1901 ...	...	1,361	6,759	582	...	7,994	16,696	1,079	2,409	827	247	4,472	976	3,032	789	2,442	16,273
1901-1902 ...	...	1,424	7,065	2,400	...	5,746	16,635	1,617	2,502	600	641	4,728	1,228	1,868	1,069	1,669	15,922
1902-1903 ...	...	1,302	7,249	4,068	...	7,289	19,998	1,439	2,488	232	106	6,035	1,288	4,071	1,529	2,866	20,084
1903-1904 ...																	
1904-1905 ...																	
1905-1906 ...																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ...																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-1910 ...																	
1910-1911 ...																	
1911-1912 ...																	
1912-1913 ...																	
1913-1914 ...																	

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Shahabad.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	...	1,434	2,614	1,159	...	1,534	6,741	1,046	1,575	488	20	2,615	124	1,174	6	254	7,302
1891-92 ...	...	1,462	2,910	1,319	...	2,104	7,795	880	1,581	400	20	1,605	100	2,029	78	372	7,068
1892-93 ...	...	1,723	3,871	1,698	...	2,816	10,108	818	1,826	280	45	2,804	440	3,164	78	580	10,086
1893-94 ...	...	1,737	4,053	1,655	...	3,300	10,745	836	1,725	330	45	3,008	140	3,215	78	1,355	10,753
1894-95 ...	...	1,731	4,087	1,806	...	3,739	11,363	843	2,023	200	54	4,206	140	2,282	78	860	10,686
1895-96 ...	...	1,725	4,250	2,107	...	3,801	11,883	849	2,443	400	62	3,257	140	2,459	78	903	10,591
1896-97 ...	...	1,417	4,073	1,990	...	3,730	11,210	932	2,541	400	89	3,650	140	2,774	78	827	11,461
1897-98 ...	...	1,512	4,076	2,120	...	3,089	10,797	950	2,699	307	130	3,448	140	2,679	358	552	11,568
1898-99 ...	...	1,441	4,479	2,213	...	3,721	11,854	1,058	2,552	...	279	3,274	140	1,816	573	955	10,647
1899-1900 ...	...	1,390	4,557	2,129	...	4,025	12,101	1,213	2,763	201	372	4,325	140	1,990	572	858	12,434
1900-1901 ...	...	1,336	4,999	2,222	...	4,450	13,007	1,040	2,957	350	24	3,813	140	1,231	578	1,562	11,696
1901-1902 ...	...	1,733	4,995	3,027	...	3,794	13,549	1,430	2,889	379	228	3,831	350	1,466	762	1,810	13,146
1902-1903 ...	...	1,694	5,237	3,625	...	4,232	14,788	1,453	3,279	385	513	4,491	350	679	964	1,489	13,808
1903-1904 ...																	
1904-1905 ...																	
1905-1906 ...																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ...																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-1910 ...																	
1910-1911 ...																	
1911-1912 ...																	
1912-1913 ...																	
1913-1914 ...																	

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Sandila.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.										
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	8,807	...	...	...	...	1,416	10,223	2,317	1,711	2,587	248	2,180	339	1,181	300	755	11,618
1891-92 ...	10,047	...	...	19	...	1,172	11,238	2,200	1,780	791	363	2,195	491	989	396	844	10,049
1892-93 ...	10,071	...	...	19	...	1,492	11,582	2,362	1,836	260	325	2,161	1,585	1,186	696	755	11,166
1893-94 ...	10,579	...	...	19	...	1,341	11,939	2,662	1,920	200	428	2,222	991	1,145	696	733	10,997
1894-95 ...	12,281	...	188	17	...	1,291	13,777	2,201	2,245	174	288	1,867	3,218	1,943	818	823	13,595
1895-96 ...	8,251	...	392	19	...	1,197	9,869	2,244	2,643	208	369	1,928	3,196	935	816	723	13,062
1896-97 ...	8,229	...	360	18	...	1,544	10,151	2,359	2,395	...	139	2,055	980	460	936	746	10,070
1897-98 ...	8,555	...	426	12	...	1,442	10,436	2,180	2,540	...	118	2,243	1,063	229	960	774	10,107
1898-99 ...	10,568	...	553	12	...	1,234	12,367	2,463	2,336	...	217	2,294	880	768	960	764	10,682
1899-1900 ...	10,927	...	642	12	...	1,251	12,832	2,424	2,352	20	215	2,765	909	1,647	796	940	12,268
1900-1901 ...	11,266	...	720	118	...	1,570	13,674	2,506	2,425	399	192	2,707	850	1,386	796	1,349	12,610
1901-1902 ...	13,038	...	720	294	...	1,399	16,451	3,293	2,507	...	498	2,542	998	774	959	1,579	13,150
1902-1903 ...	10,482	...	646	357	...	1,463	12,948	2,582	2,713	548	308	2,684	1,033	185	1,212	4,789	16,054
1903-1904 ...																	
1904-1905 ...																	
1905-1906 ...																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ...																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-1910 ...																	
1910-1911 ...																	
1911-1912 ...																	
1912-1913 ...																	
1913-1914 ...																	

Table XVI.—*Municipality of Sandi.**

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	...	79	2,371	338	...	1,683	4,471	615	1,011	...	61	982	324	412	5	121	3,531
1891-92 ...	...	90	2,235	...	...	1,084	3,409	537	1,137	...	53	1,044	784	165	24	420	4,164
1892-93 ...	...	135	2,550	...	...	1,214	3,899	507	1,124	...	54	1,664	300	183	24	401	4,257
1893-94 ...	...	127	2,454	...	...	1,608	4,189	514	1,116	52	86	1,428	300	235	24	510	4,265
1894-95 ...	...	122	2,437	...	...	2,082	4,641	557	1,160	...	131	1,476	300	183	24	579	4,410
1895-96 ...	...	120	2,554	...	...	1,696	4,370	509	1,276	...	58	1,600	300	182	24	641	4,590
1896-97 ...	...	112	2,497	...	...	1,581	4,190	533	1,261	...	100	1,303	300	370	24	606	4,497
1897-98 ...	...	116	2,266	...	...	1,473	3,855	490	1,280	...	29	1,150	300	...	84	524	3,857
1898-99 ...	...	126	2,320	...	...	1,877	4,323	556	1,180	...	65	1,260	250	141	174	561	4,187
1899-1900 ...	...	103	2,618	...	...	1,808	4,529	523	1,224	...	36	1,290	250	169	249	545	4,288
1900-1901 ...	...	103	2,569	...	...	1,982	4,654	448	1,372	...	10	1,233	250	151	370	410	4,244
1901-1902 ...	...	100	2,542	...	...	2,544	5,186	494	1,331	...	284	1,300	225	159	433	848	5,074
1902-1903 ...	...	107	2,679	...	...	2,961	5,747	490	1,422	325	513	1,626	247	185	482	688	5,978
1903-1904 ...																	
1904-1905 ...																	
1905-1906 ...																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ...																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-1910 ...																	
1910-1911 ...																	
1911-1912 ...																	
1912-1913 ...																	
1913-1914 ...																	

* Converted into a notified area from 1st April 1904.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Pihani.**

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	* Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	...	1,367	1,587	...	...	930	3,884	649	925	...	170	842	99	1,222	320	65	4,292
1891-92 ...	...	1,346	1,623	...	...	1,228	4.197	442	914	...	182	706	49	1,219	62	433	4,007
1892-93 ...	...	1,452	1,885	...	...	1,207	4,544	444	1,081	300	98	909	274	615	334	521	4,576
1893-94 ...	...	1,352	2,353	...	...	1,181	4,886	531	972	443	78	746	74	488	86	575	3,993
1894-95 ...	...	1,347	1,991	...	...	1,148	4,486	487	914	428	80	771	74	1,150	86	582	4,572
1895-96 ...	...	1,246	1,864	...	...	1,134	4,244	561	1,329	261	73	996	74	2,116	86	618	6,114
1896-97 ...	...	878	1,982	...	...	987	3,847	507	1,230	190	6	759	74	219	154	585	3,724
1897-98 ...	...	726	1,610	...	...	1,012	3,348	472	1,107	168	16	714	74	42	104	546	3,243
1898-99 ...	...	665	1,553	...	...	1,289	3,507	414	1,032	...	12	686	25	249	92	554	3,064
1899-1900 ...	...	658	1,583	1	...	1,163	3,405	399	987	...	25	956	25	249	239	527	3,401
1900-1901 ...	...	641	1,553	1	...	1,430	3,625	425	1,043	...	80	839	25	39	333	483	3,267
1901-1902 ...	...	654	1,528	...	...	1,563	3,745	502	1,046	...	141	886	25	450	339	708	4,097
1902-1903 ...	...	759	1,557	11	...	2,123	4,450	346	1,056	120	134	957	2[illegible]	626	337	675	4,276
1903-1904 ...																	
1904-1905 ...																	
1905-1906 ...																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ...																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-1910 ...																	
1910-1911 ...																	
1911-1912 ...																	
1912-1913 ...																	
1913-1914 ...																	

* Converted into a notified area from 1st April 1904.

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of police, 1903.*

Thana.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Municipal police.	Town police.	Rural police.	Road police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hardoi ...	4	1	17	22	...	207	...
Shahabad ...	4	1	16	37	...	169	...
Sandila ...	3	1	18	30	...	258	...
Mallanwan ...	3	1	14	...	32	200	...
Pihani ...	3	1	12	14	...	187	...
Atrauli ...	2	1	13	...	...	183	...
Tandiaon ...	3	1	12	...	...	166	...
Baghauli ...	3	1	11	...	...	220	...
Bilgram ...	2	1	11	...	21	144	...
Harpalpur ...	3	1	11	...	...	146	...
Pali ...	2	1	11	...	10	135	...
Sandi ...	2	1	8	17	...	132	...
Beniganj ...	2	1	8	...	...	120	...
Behta Gokul ...	3	1	9	...	...	103	...
Reserve ...	7	19	60	...	...	...	...
Armed police ...	1	16	105	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47	49	336	120	63	2,370	...

Table XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	145	5,092	202	9	1,081	...	135	3,995	202
1897-98 ...	148	5,077	234	9	1,067	...	138	3,965	234
1898-99 ...	147	5,494	223	9	1,108	...	137	4,312	223
1899-1900 ...	170	6,199	223	9	1,187	...	160	4,961	223
1900-1901 ...	171	6,529	229	10	1,372	...	160	5,103	229
1901-1902 ...	175	6,705	218	10	360	...	164	6,299	218
1902-1903 ...									
1903-1904 ...									
1904-1905 ...									
1905-1906 ...									
1906-1907 ...									
1907-1908 ...									
1908-1909 ...									
1909-1910 ...									
1910-1911 ...									
1911-1912 ...									
1912-1913 ...									
1913-1914 ...									

Schools, 1903.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
		I.—Secondary.		
Hardoi	Bangar ...	Hardoi	High school ...	217
			Vernacular middle.	176
	Gopamau	Gopamau	Ditto ...	112
Shahabad.	Shahabad	Shahabad	English municipal.*	63
			Vernacular middle.	264
	Pindarwa	Pihani	Ditto ...	192
Bilgram	Bilgram ...	Bilgram	Anglo-vernacular.†	86
	Sandi ...	Sandi	Vernacular middle.	141
	Mallanwan	Mallanwan	Ditto ...	216
Sandila...	Sandila ...	Sandila	Anglo-vernacular.	103
			Vernacular middle.	203
		II.—Primary.		
Hardoi	Bangar	Hardoi (Nagetha municipal).	Lower primary ...	14
		Hardoi (mission school)...	Lower primary, aided.	76
		Hardoi	Lower primary, girls.	31
		Turtipur	Upper primary ...	81
		Khajurahra	Lower primary ...	33
		Pachhkohra	Ditto ...	30
		Banapur	Ditto ...	32
		Bhadaicha	Ditto ...	23
	Bawan	Bawan	Upper primary ...	65
		Manpur	Ditto ...	56
		Behta kalan... ...	Lower primary ...	35
		Kaundha	Ditto ...	34
		Bilehra	Ditto ...	34
	Barwan	Sakra	Ditto ...	15
		Tiria	Ditto ...	25
		Dauli	Lower aided ...	14
	Sara South.	Hariaon	Upper primary ...	80
		Sandhiaon	Ditto ...	64
		Ant	Lower primary ...	41
		Marai	Lower aided ...	16
	Gopamau.	Dhobia	Upper primary ...	54
		Ahrauri	Lower primary ...	39
		Thamarwa	Ditto ...	32
		Magolapur	Ditto ...	58
		Ekghara	Ditto ...	22

* Abolished.
† Closed, November 1903.

Schools, 1903—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
		II.—Primary—(contd.).		
Hardoi—(concluded).	Gopaman—(concluded).	Nir	Lower primary ...	36
		Karimnagar	Ditto ...	30
		Lodhi	Ditto ...	24
		Baherwa	Ditto ...	41
		Maholia	Ditto ...	38
		Pura Bahadur ...	Ditto ...	16
		Palpur Bairagi khera ...	Ditto ...	30
		Sardapur	Lower aided ...	23
		Bakhaua	Ditto ...	5
		Shahpur	Ditto ...	9
Sandila	Sandila	Sandila (municipal) ...	Lower primary ...	26
		Ditto ...	Lower primary, girls.	25
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19
		Beniganj	Upper primary ...	66
		Baragaon	Ditto ...	60
		Ghausganj	Ditto ...	74
		Hiya	Ditto ...	60
		Kachhauna	Lower primary ...	50
		Muhammadpur ...	Ditto ...	22
		Behndar kalan ...	Ditto ...	63
		Sanoda	Ditto ...	31
		Gaju	Ditto ...	30
		Nagwa	Ditto ...	21
		Hathaura	Ditto ...	16
		Naraipur	Ditto ...	30
		Khajauna	Ditto ...	35
		Zahidpur	Ditto ...	44
		Kurauni	Ditto ...	29
		Umrari	Ditto ...	37
		Mallaiyan	Ditto ...	27
		Majhgawan	Ditto ...	38
		Naira	Ditto ...	34
	Balamau	Balamau	Ditto ...	28
		Mahri	Ditto ...	39
	Gundwa	Gundwa	Upper primary ...	57
		Bharawan	Ditto ...	60
		Pipargaon	Lower primary ...	34
		Majhgaon	Ditto ...	38
		Barahin	Ditto ...	33
		Karaundh	Ditto ...	27
		Atrauli	Ditto ...	40
		Jangaon	Ditto ...	54
		Gundwa	Lower aided ...	57
	Kalyanmal.	Kalyanmal	Lower primary ...	29
		Mahgaon	Ditto ...	36
		Lonbamau	Ditto ...	41
		Atsalia	Ditto ...	32
		Bahuti	Lower aided ...	20

SCHOOLS, 1903—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
		II.—Primary—(contd.).		
Bilgram	Bilgram	Bilgram	Upper primary ...	72
		Durgaganj	Ditto ...	50
		Dabha	Ditto ...	52
		Nekpur Nawada ...	Lower primary ...	35
		Zafarpur	Ditto ...	20
		Meora	Ditto ...	26
	Katiari	Khasaura	Ditto ...	45
		Dhaniyamau	Ditto ...	24
		Tikar	Ditto ...	29
		Aliganj	Ditto ...	30
		Bamtapur	Ditto ...	18
		Behta Rampura ...	Ditto ...	38
		Lalwamau	Ditto ...	35
		Chandapur Ekghara ...	Ditto ...	22
		Ghorithar	Ditto ...	27
		Nagaria Sadhu ...	Lower aided ...	12
	Mallanwan.	Madhoganj	Upper primary ...	68
		Kursat	Ditto ...	66
		Bhithain	Ditto ...	53
		Sultanganj	Lower primary ...	28
		Bhainsi khera ...	Ditto ...	24
		Barauna	Ditto ...	18
		Bansa	Ditto ...	26
		Shahbada	Ditto ...	25
		Purbanwan	Ditto ...	34
		Bajiganj	Lower aided ...	93
		Gangarampur ...	Ditto ...	25
	Sandi ...	Sandi (municipal) ...	Lower primary ...	63
		Palia	*Upper primary* ...	61
		Nayagaon	Lower primary ...	20
		Chacharpur	Ditto ...	27
		Jasmaya	Ditto ...	25
		Lamkan	Ditto ...	19
		Pindari	Ditto ...	41
		Barnai	Ditto ...	36
		Bhakaria	Lower aided ...	20
	Kachhandao.	Ausanpur	Upper primary ...	62
Shahabad.	Shahabad.	Shahabad (municipal) ...	Lower primary ...	63
		Ditto ...	Ditto, girls,	22
		Bhuriyapur (municipal) ...	Ditto, do.,	16
		Udhranpur	Upper primary ...	111
		Basitnagar	Ditto ...	66
		Fatehpur Gend ...	Lower primary ...	36
		Parial	Ditto ...	21
		Paraili	Ditto ...	26
		Timurki	Ditto ...	48
		Baigawan	Ditto ...	26

SCHOOLS, 1903—*(continued).*

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
		II.—Primary—(contd.).		
Shahabad—*(contd.)*.	Shahabad—*(concluded)*.	Budh-ka-Bazar ...	Lower primary ...	37
		Pirahta	Ditto ...	25
		Rasulpur	Lower aided ...	9
		Fatehpur Ghazi ...	Ditto ...	22
	Pindarwa.	Pihani (municipal) ...	Lower primary ...	30
		Ditto ...	Ditto, girls,	28
		Bari	Upper primary ...	52
		Babha	Ditto ...	35
		Saadatnagar	Lower primary ...	41
		Dilpandarwa... ...	Ditto ...	29
		Dehalya	Ditto ...	34
		Pipri	Ditto ...	36
		Raigain	Ditto ...	32
		Ditto	Ditto, girls,	18
		Jajupara	Lower aided ...	15
		Kurganwan	Ditto, girls,	18
	Saromannagar.	Saromannagar ...	Upper primary ...	85
		Shahpur	Ditto ...	50
		Masauli	Ditto ...	51
		Dalelnagar	Lower primary ...	27
		Saromannagar ...	Ditto, girls,	26
	Pali ...	Pali	Upper primary ...	106
		Sahjanpur	Ditto ...	54
		Siwaijpur	Lower primary ...	31
		Samarjhala	Ditto ...	26
		Amirta	Ditto ...	30
		Kahrai	Ditto ...	38
		Madnapur	Ditto ...	25
		Babarpur	Ditto ...	22
		Ditto	Ditto, girls,	14
		Nizampur	Lower aided ...	14
	Pachhoha.	Lakhnaur	Lower primary ...	40
		Kurari	Ditto ...	26
		Man Nagla	Ditto ...	31
		Amtara	Ditto ...	27
		Bhabhar	Ditto ...	31
		Ghasa	Ditto ...	36
		Bharkhani	Ditto ...	26
		Malkapur	Ditto ...	25
		Naibasti	Lower aided ...	20
	Alamnagar.	Bijgawan	Lower primary ...	25
		Karanwan	Ditto ...	45
		Singoha	Ditto ...	33
		Manjhla	Lower aided ...	41
		Banjaria	Ditto ...	31
	Mansurnagar.	Mansurnagar... ...	Lower primary ...	25

SCHOOLS, 1903—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
		II.—Primary—(concld.).		
Shahabad—*(concluded)*.	Sara North.	Amrauli	Lower primary ...	32
		Rampur	Ditto ...	29
		Todarpur	Ditto ...	49
		Chithia Dhanwar ...	Ditto ...	30
		Saadatnagar	Ditto ...	41

Roads, 1903.

	Length.	
	M.	fur.
A.—Provincial.		
1. Lucknow, Sitapur, and Sháhjahánpur	3	6
B.—Local.		
I.—First class roads, metalled, bridged, and drained throughout.		
1. Hardoi to Sandi and Farrukhabad (*vide* V, 2) ...	13	5
2. " Bilgram and Kanauj (*vide* III, 1)	16	4
3. " Bargadiaghat and Sitapur (*vide* II, 1) ...	10	5
4. " Pihani (*vide* II, 2)	7	2
5. Lucknow, Hardoi, and Sháhjahánpur (*vide* II, 3) ...	4	2
6. Sitapur, Rudamau, and Mehndighat (*vide* V, 5) ...	25	2
7. Rudamau to Sadarpur (*vide* V, 8)...	1	3
8. Shahabad, Sandi, Bilgram, and Unao (*vide* II, 4, V, 4, and VI, 1)	1	1
9. Shahabad to Anjhi station	1	7
10. Circular roads, Hardoi...	4	0
11. " " Sandila	1	7
12. Hardoi railway feeders	0	3
13. Balamau railway feeder	0	2
14. Baghauli " "	0	1
15. Sandila " "	0	2
II.—Second class roads, unmetalled, bridged, and drained throughout.		
1. Hardoi to Bargadiaghat and Sitapur (*vide* I, 3) ...	12	4
2. " Pihani (*vide* I, 4)	11	0
3. Lucknow, Hardoi, and Sháhjahánpur (*vide* I, 5) ...	64	0
4. Shahabad, Sandi, Bilgram, and Unao (*vide* I, 8, V, 4, and VI, 1)	10	0
5. Sandila, Beniganj, and Sitapur	20	0
6. " to Mallanwau	23	4
7. Pihani to Chandpur station	8	4
8. Hardoi railway diversion	3	4
III.—Second class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged, and drained.		
1. Hardoi to Bilgram and Kanauj (*vide* I, 2)	4	4
2. " Saighat and Farrukhabad (*vide* V, 3) ...	7	6
3. Shahabad to Pali and Farrukhabad (*vide* V, 15) ...	10	0
IV.—Fourth class roads, banked, partially bridged, and drained.		
1. Sandi to Baghauli	21	0
2. Masit to Nimkhar	9	4
V.—Fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged, and drained.		
1. Hardoi to Nimkhar and Sitapur	12	6
2. " Sandi and Farrukhabad (*vide* I, 1) ...	15	0
3. " Saighat and Farrukhabad (*vide* III, 2) ...	17	2

Roads, 1903—(concluded).

	Length. M.	Length. fur.
B.—Local—(concluded).		
V.—Fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged, and drained— (concluded).		
4. Shahabad to Sandi, Bilgram, and Unao (*vide* I, 8, II, 4, and VI, 1)	23	0
5. Sitapur to Rudamau and Mehndighat (*vide* I, 6) ...	15	0
6. Mallanwan to Mehndighat	8	4
7. " Rudamau	5	2
8. Rudamau to Sadarpur (*vide* I, 7)	2	2
9. " Beniganj...	25	0
10. Beniganj to Hardoi (*vide* I, 3)	2	4
11. " Atrauli and Pipargaon	20	0
12. Sandila to Unao	5	0
13. " Bangarmau...	12	2
14. " Manwan	19	4
15. Shahabad to Pali and Farrukhabad (*vide* III, 3) ...	9	4
16. " Pihani and Chandra	22	0
17. " Allahganj	14	4
18. Anjhi station road	0	6
19. " to Alamnagar	13	4
20. Chandpur station road	2	4
21. Karna station road	1	0
22. Pihani to Tandiaon	11	4
23. " Chaparthala...	8	6
VI.—Sixth class roads, cleared only.		
1. Shahabad to Sandi, Bilgram, and Unao (*vide* I, 8, II, 4, and V, 4)	17	0
2. Pihani to Sháhjahánpur	13	0
3. " Muhamdi	11	0
4. Masit to Bhainsri	13	3
5. Malehra to Hathiaghat	18	0
6. Link between I, 3, and I, 4	1	4

FERRIES.

Pargana.	Village.	Ferry.	River.	Management.	Income.*
					Rs.
Gopamau,	Sarai ...	Dadhnamaughát,	Gumti,	District board, Hardoi.	125
Barwan...	Bazpur-Naktaura.	Naktauraghát,	Garra,	"	...†
Sandila...	Beniganj ...	Rajghát ...	Gumti,	"	130
	Bargadia ...	Bargadiaghát,	"	District board, Sitapur.	...
	Mahuakola ...	Mahadewaghát,	"	District board, Hardoi.	...†
Kalyanmal	Katghara ...	Hatiaghát ...	"	"	450
Gundwa	Bhatpur ...	Bhatpurghát ...	"	"	400
	Deokala ...	Birsinghpurghát.	"	District board, Sitapur.	...
Pindarwa,	Kulhabar ...	Kulhabarghát,	"	District board, Hardoi.	52
Pachhoha,	Piparia ...	Pipariaghát ...	Garra,	"	190
Pali ...	Pali ...	Palighát ...	"	"	568
Sandi ...	Sandi ...	Rajghát ...	"	"	668
	Harpalpur ...	Nilmaughát ...	Sendha nala.	"	...†
	Katri Chochpur	Jalesarghát ...	Ganges	District board, Farrukhabad.	...
	Haidarabad ...	Kasmkhurghát,	"	"	...
Bilgram...	Rampur Majharia.	Majhariaghát,	"	"	...
	Meora ...	Meoraghát ...	"	"	...
Kachhandao,	Ishrapur ...	Rajghát ...	"	"	...
	Magruha ...	Mehndighát ...	"	"	...
	Kutbapur ...	Gujarghát ...	"	"	...
	Shahpur ...	Aukinghát ...	"	District board, Cawnpore.	...
Katiari ...	Deosipur ...	Deosipurghát ...	Ramganga.	District board, Hardoi.	600

* The income shown is the average for 1901—1903.

† These three ferries are not leased.

POST-OFFICES, 1904.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Office.	Class.	Management.
Hardoi ...	Bangar ...	Hardoi ...	Head office...	Imperial.
		" Bazar ...	Branch office,	Do.
	Gopamau ...	" station ...	Do. ...	Do.
		Gopamau ...	Do. ...	Do.
		Baghauli ...	Do. ...	Do.
		Tandiaon ...	Do. ...	District.
	Bawan ...	Bawan ...	Do. ...	Imperial.
		Behta Gokul ...	Do. ...	District.
	Barwan ...	Naktaura ...	Do. ...	Do.
Sandila ...	Sandila ...	Sandila ...	Sub-office ...	Imperial.
		Beniganj ...	Branch office,	Do.
		Kachhauna ...	Do. ...	Do.
		Behndar ...	Do. ...	Do.
		Ghausganj ...	Do. ...	District.
	Gonda ...	Atrauli ...	Do. ...	Imperial.
		Madhoganj Bharawan	Do. ...	Do.
Bilgram ...	Bilgram ...	Bilgram ...	Sub-office ...	Do.
	Sandi ...	Sandi	Branch office,	Do.
	Katiari ...	Khasaura ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Kachhandao,	Ausanpur ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Mallanwan	Mallanwan ...	Do. ...	Do.
		Madhoganj ...	Do. ...	Do.
Shahabad ...	Shahabad ...	Shahabad ...	Sub-office ...	Do.
		Udhranpur ...	Branch office,	Do.
	Pali ...	Pali	Do. ...	Do.
		Siwaijpur ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Pindarwa-Pihani.	Pihani... ...	Do. ...	Do.

MARKETS, 1904.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Hardoi.	Bangar	Hardoi. (Hardeoganj) ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Pachkohra	Ditto.
		Tikri	Monday and Thursday.
		Udra (Jang Bahadur) ...	Ditto.
		" (Ujagar Singh) ...	Friday and Saturday.
		Sauhana Buzurg ...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Gopamau	Gopamau	Ditto.
		Gondarao	Ditto.
		Karimnagar Saidapur ..	Ditto.
		Behta Murtiza bakhsh,	Monday and Thursday.
		Hansepur	Ditto
		Victoriaganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Barkherwa... ...	Ditto.
		Tandiaon	Ditto.
		Bhadeora	Ditto.
		Baghauli station ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Ahrori	Ditto.
		Manjhia	Ditto.
		Hariharpur ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Thamarwa	Ditto.
	Sara South	Mawaia	Ditto.
		Hariawan	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Barwan	Bazpur Naktaura ...	Monday and Friday.
	Bawan	Bawan	Monday and Thursday.
		Manpur	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Behta Dhera ...	Monday and Friday.
Shahabad.	Shahabad	Shahabad (Sabzmandi),	Daily.
		" (Sardarganj),	Do.
		" (Katra) ...	Do.
		" (Miranbasti),	Tuesday.
		Udhranpur... ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Basitnagar... ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Gujdai	Tuesday and Friday.
		Aujhi	Friday.
	Pachhoha	Lakhnaur	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Maikpur	Ditto.
	Mansurnagar	Mansurnagar ...	Ditto.
	Pindarwa	Pihani	Monday and Thursday.
		Dahilia	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Pindarwa	Ditto.
		Rabha	Ditto.
		Saadatnagar ...	Sunday and Friday.
		Raigain	Monday and Friday.
		Abdullahnagar ...	Tuesday.
	Alamnagar	Karawan	Wednesday and Saturday.

Markets, 1904—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Shahabad—(*concluded*).	Pali ...	Pali	Thursday and Saturday.
		Siwaijpur	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Inayatpur	Sunday and Thursday.
	Saromannagar...	Nasauli Damar ...	Ditto.
	Sara North ...	Sikandarpur ...	Tuesday.
Bilgram.	Bilgram ...	Bilgram (Miyanganj) ...	Monday and Thursday.
		" (Gailao) ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Nekpur Newada ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Dabha	Tuesday and Friday.
	Mallanwan ...	Mallanwan (Bajiganj) ...	Ditto.
		" (Katra) ...	Monday and Thursday.
		" (Bhagwantnagar).	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Mallanwan (Nitganja)...	Saturday.
		Kursat	Ditto.
		Madhoganj ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Jalalabad	Ditto.
		Purbanwan ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Kachhandao ...	Ishrapur	Ditto.
		Puranmau	Ditto.
		Matiamau	Sunday.
		Shahpur (Sahibganj) ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Raghopur	Monday and Thursday.
	Katiari ...	Dharampur ...	Ditto.
		Aliganj	Monday and Friday.
		Khasaura	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Arwal	Sunday and Thursday.
		Khair-ud-dinpur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Sandi ...	Sandi (Nawabganj) ...	Monday.
		" (Auladganj) ...	Sunday.
		" (Rai Tola) ...	Tuesday.
		" (Salamullahganj)	Wednesday.
		" (Munshiganj) ...	Friday.
		Badaria	Saturday.
		Simaria	Monday and Friday.
		Chochpur	Ditto.
		Adampur	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Palia	Ditto.
Sandila.	Sandila ...	Sandila	Ditto.
		Hathaura	Ditto.
		Hiya	Ditto.
		Mandar	Ditto.
		Beniganj	Tuesday and Friday.
		Raison	Ditto.
		Dewari	Ditto.
		Gadaura	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Behndar kalan ...	Ditto.

MARKETS, 1904—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Sandila—(*concluded*).	Sandila—(*concluded*).	Kothawan	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Berwa	Monday and Thursday.
		Ghausganj	*Ditto.*
		Kachhauna ...	*Ditto.*
		Allahdadpur ...	Ditto.
		Anauraman ...	Ditto.
		Jasu	Ditto.
		Malaiyan	*Ditto.*
		Asai Azampur ...	Wednesday and Sunday.
		Bhitauli	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Malehra	Ditto.
		Khajauna	Ditto.
		Girdharpur ...	Monday and Saturday.
	Gundwa ...	Gundwa	Sunday.
		Goni	Wednesday.
		Pawayan	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Deokali	*Ditto.*
		Madauli	Monday and Thursday.
		Sikrauri	Ditto.
		Bharawan	Ditto.
		Dhakauni	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Newada	Ditto.
		Atrauli	Ditto.
		Jagsara	Ditto.
	Kalyanmal ...	Kalyanmal... ...	Ditto.
		Mahgaon	Monday and Thursday.
		Rahimabad ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Pirkapur	Ditto.
	Balamau ...	Balamau	Ditto.
		Shamspur	Monday and Thursday.

FAIRS HELD IN THE HARDOI DISTRICT, 1904.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Hardoi.	Bangar ...	Hardoi, Thok Chauhan.	Babaji ...	Chait, and Kuar sudi 10th.	5,000
	Gopamau	Gopamau ...	Lal Pir ...	Jeth, badi 10th ...	2,000
		Dahi ...	Tirath Dadhich.	Aghan, badi 6th...	5,000
	Barwan...	Barsuya ...	Pramhans-ki-Samadh.	Aghan and Chait, Puranmashi.	3,000
	Bawan ...	Sakaha ...	Sankat Haran	Phagun, badi 13th	2,000
Bilgram.	Bilgram...	Bilgram ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar, sudi 10th...	10,000
	Sandi ...	Sandi ...	Mangla Debi	Chait, badi 8th ...	10,000
		Adampur ...	Brahmavart	Bhadon, Janamashtmi.	40,000
		Simaria ...	Kalka Debi...	Last week of Pus and Baisakh.	50,000
		Antwa ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar, sudi 10th...	400
		Haidarabad	Ganga Ashnan.	Kartik, Puranmashi.	15,000
Sandila.	Sandila...	Gaju ...	Kamaksha Debi.	Jeth, badi 8th, and Kuar, sudi 8th.	1,500
		Girdharpur...	Ramlila ...	Kuar, sudi 1st to 10th.	8,000
		Nagwa ...	Paikarma Tirath Nimsar.	Phagun, sudi 3rd	50,000
		Umrari ...	Ditto ...	" " 4th	50,000
	Kalyanmal.	Haraiya ...	Ditto ...	" " 2nd	50,000
		Kalyanmal...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan, sudi 1st to 6th.	2,000
		Bhaingaon ...	Hattia Haran	Bhadon, every Sunday.	20,000
		Mahgaon ...	Krishn Lila...	Aghan, sudi 1st to 6th.	1,000
	Gundwa	Pipargaon ...	Dhanusjag ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Bhatpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Jhaugaon ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar, sudi 1st to 10th.	4,000
		Koili ...	Debi ...	Chait, sudi 1st ...	150
		Goni ...	Do. ...	Kuar and Jeth, sudi 8th.	400
		Bambhnawa Peng.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	300
		Mandauli ...	Do. ...	Chait and Kuar, sudi 9th.	800
	Balaman...	Kalauli ...	Do. ...	Baisakh, sudi 8th,	800

FAIRS HELD IN THE HARDOI DISTRICT, 1904—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Shahabad.	Shahabad	Shahabad ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar, sudi 1st to 11th.	4,000
		Ditto ...	Narbada Talab.	Kartik, sudi 11th	4,000
		Ditto ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan, sudi 2nd to 11th.	2,000
		Ditto ...	Sankata Debi	Asarh, Mondays and Fridays.	1,000
		Ditto ...	Charai ...	Chait, badi 8th ...	1,500
		Ditto ...	Jalbihar ...	Bhadon, badi 11th	700
		Udhranpur...	Ramlila ...	Kuar, sudi 1st to 11th.	2,500
		Nagla Lothu	Ditto ...	Kuar, sudi 10th...	2,500
		Sarman ...	Baram Baba	Aghan and Baisakh, sudi 5th.	300
		Basitnagar...	Debi ...	Chait, sudi 8th ...	400
	Pachhoha	Lakhnaur ...	Do. ...	Baisakh ...	200
		Kamalpur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	400
		Patnura ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	400
		Barwara ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	600
		Murtizanagar	Mahadeo ...	Ditto ...	700
		Anagpur ...	Dhanusjag...	Aghan, 1st to 12th.	300
		Man Nagra...	Ram Tal ...	Kartik Puranmashi.	400
	Pindarwa	Pihani ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar 1st to 15th	5,000
		Ditto ...	Janamashtmi	Bhadon ...	5,000
		Ditto ...	Ramnaumi...	Chait Puranmashi.	4,000
		Ditto ...	Roza ...	1st Sunday of Jeth.	1,500
		Ditto ...	Sitla Debi ...	Chait, badi 8th ...	1,500
		Ditto ...	Singh Bhawani.	Asarh, Fridays and Saturdays.	1,000
		Kulhabar ...	Gumti Ashnan.	Kartik Puranmashi.	8,000
		Ditto ...	Daschra ...	Jeth, sudi 10th ...	4,000
		Pindarwa ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan, sudi 1st...	500
		Gauria ...	Mahadeo ...	Phagun Sheoratri	2,000
		Raigaon ...	Debi ...	Kartik ...	400
		Shahpur Saiyidan.	Zinda Pir ...	Aghan and Baisakh.	100
		Dahelia ...	Shahid Mard	Jeth... ...	500
	Sara North	Amrauli ...	Debi ...	Baisakh and Pus Puranmashi.	500
		Saadatnagar	Ramlila ...	Kuar, sudi 1st to 11th.	1,000
		Todarpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Panaura Balia.	Bansi Baba...	Aghan and Baisakh, badi 6th.	1,000

FAIRS HELD IN THE HARDOI DISTRICT, 1904—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Shahabad—(*concld.*).	Mansurnagar.	Mansurnagar	Bhagat Baba	Aghan and Baisakh Puranmashi.	4,000
	Saromannagar.	Dalelnagar...	Bhainsasur...	Asarh Puranmashi.	300
	Pali ...	Pali ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar, sudi 1st ...	1,500
		Lachhmanpur.	Debi ...	Chait and Aghan, sudi 10th.	500

TALUQDARS HOLDING LAND IN THE HARDOI DISTRICT, 1904.

Number.	Taluqa.	Name of taluqdar.	Caste.	Parganas.	Number of villages.		Revenue.
					Whole.	Part.	
							Rs.
1	Katiari ...	Rani Satrupa Kunwar ...	Katyar ...	Katiari, Sandi, and Gopamau.	66	10	86,295
2	Bharawan ...	Raja Madho Singh ...	Bais ...	Gundwa and Kalyanmal	31	6	29,006
3	Basitnagar ...	Abdul Karim Khan ...	Pathan ...	Shahabad, Sara North, and Pachhoha.	29	6	22,290
4	Saadatnagar ...	Rani Barkat-un-nissa ...	Mughal ...	Gopamau	4	...	1,424
5	Partabgarh ...	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh ...	Sombansi ...	Shahabad, Sandi, Pali, and Sara North.	15	2	7,085
6	Maswasi ...	Mahant Har Charan Das ...	Nanakshahi ...	Shahabad	1	...	1,500
7	Kakrali ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Jan ...	Sheikh ...	Sandila, Kalyanmal, Gundwa, Mallanwan, and Kachhandao.	61	4	55,697
8	Atwa... ...	Thakur Maharaj Singh ...	Nikumbh ...	Sandila, Balamau, and Mallanwan.	40	8	54,762
9	Sarawan-Baragaon	Lala Durga Parshad ... Rani Chandra Kunwar ...	Kayasth ...	Sandila, Kalyanmal, Gundwa, and Balamau.	46	6	50,642
10	Lohrasatpur ...	Thakurain Dalel Kunwar ...	Nikumbh ...	Sandila	11	5	20,600
11	Khajurahra ...	Thakur Shankar Bakhsh ...	Gaur ...	Bangar and Bilgram ...	19	5	20,506
12	Bhogetapur ...	Saiyid Mehdi Haidar ...	Saiyid ...	Bilgram, Mallanwan, and Bangar.	21	1	23,742
13	Asafpur ...	Saiyid Muhammad Jawad ...	" ...	Bilgram	3	1	11,852
14	Baghiari ...	Muhammad Zain-ul-Abdin ... Nur-ul-Hasan	" ...	Bilgram	8	...	4,441
15	Qutbnagar ...	Mirza Haidar Ali Beg ...	" ...	Gopamau	7	...	1,806

TALUQDARS HOLDING LAND IN THE HARDOI DISTRICT, 1904—(*concluded*).

Number.	Taluqa.	Name of taluqdar.	Caste.	Parganas.	Number of villages.		Revenue.
					Whole.	Part.	
							Rs.
16	Jalalpur ...	Saiyid Iltifat Rasul ...	Saiyid ...	Sandila, Sandi, Kalyanmal, Gopamau, and Kachhandao.	13	1	8,300
17	Siwaijpur ...	Thakur Karan Singh ...	Sombansi ...	Pali, Katiari ...	23	...	12,280
18	Gopamau ...	Muhammad Abdus Samad ...	Sheikh ...	Gopamau	6	3	15,194
19	Pawayan ...	Thakur Sarabjit Singh ...	Bais ...	Gundwa	6	...	5,014
20	Bhanapur ...	Abid Ali Khan ... Zahid Ali Khan ... Hamid Ali Khan ... Muhammad Ali Khan ... Maqsad Ali Khan...	Pathan ...	Sandi	2	...	2,565

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